Birmingham City Council

Birmingham Local Plan

Authority Monitoring Report

2011 - 2019

Contents

Executive Summary

Birmingham's Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) sets out the progress on the implementation of the Local Development Scheme (LDS) and reports on the extent to which the policies set out in the Local Plan are being achieved, as well other requirements set out in the relevant regulations. This report covers the period from 1st April 2011 to 31st April 2019.

The Birmingham Development Plan (BDP) was adopted in January 2017 and forms a key part of the statutory planning framework for the city, setting out a spatial vision and strategy for the sustainable growth of Birmingham for the period 2011- 2031.

The findings of the monitoring years (2011-2019) are analysed in detail in the report, showing performance against the BDP monitoring indicators. In summary:

- The Plan requires maintenance of a 5 year housing land supply. The City has 6.2 years housing land supply. This is derived from a 5-Year requirement of 14,963 dwellings (including a 5% buffer) and a supply of 18,529 dwellings. Target achieved.

- The City has a housing requirement of 51,100 are to be provided within Birmingham by 2031. The requirement for the period 2011/12 to 2018/19 was 16,950 dwellings. A total of 18,324 net new dwellings were completed in this period. The cumulative target to date has, therefore, been exceeded by 1,374 dwellings.

- Against the Government's Housing Delivery Test, the Council achieved 108% in November 2018 and it is anticipated to achieve around 116% in 2019.

- A total of 3,775 affordable dwellings have been completed between 2011/12 – 2018/19 against a requirement of 6,441 for this period. This means that 59% of the target has been met with an under-delivery of 2,666 dwellings. (NOTE: Figures corrected from version of AMR that was reported to Cabinet on 17 December 2019). In the same period the total value of Section 106 clauses containing an affordable housing commuted sum received has been £9,145,289. The delivery of social and affordable housing for rent remains a first priority for the city. With this in mind, at times, less than the 35% policy requirement is achieved but a better scheme through the type of affordable housing provided. The Council, however, will continue to develop ways to increase the provision of affordable housing. In May this year, Cabinet approved the Birmingham Municipal Housing Trust Delivery Plan 2019-2029 which will deliver around 3,000 new homes for rent and sale over the next 10 years at an estimated cost £346m.

- Birmingham is leading on the Duty to Co-operate arrangements to ensure that progress is being made by other authorities in the Greater Birmingham and Black Country Housing Market Area (GBBCHMA) on local plan reviews to accommodate Birmingham's unmet housing up to 2031. While not all relevant local authorities have submitted a revised local plan 'providing an appropriate contribution towards Birmingham's housing needs' within the 3 years since the adoption of the BDP, it is clear that significant progress has been made by local authorities towards this. North Warwickshire submitted a revised local plan in 2018 which is currently in examination and local plan reviews are advanced in Solihull, Lichfield, and Cannock Chase, and underway in the Black Country, Bromsgrove, South Staffordshire.

- A HMA Housing Need and Land Supply Position Statement (September 2018) provides an updated position of the HMA authorities in terms of their housing need and supply and timetables for plan reviews. This suggests that the shortfall has fallen by 5,629 homes. The Position Statement is currently being updated to incorporate 2018/19 data. This is likely to show further progress on addressing the shortfall.

- The Plan requires a minimum 5 year reservoir of best quality employment land to be maintained. At 1 April 2019, there were 0ha of readily available best quality employment land. However, following the granting of outline planning permission for the Peddimore employment site on 15 August 2019, the amount of readily available best quality land will be 71ha. The minimum reservoir will therefore be exceeded in 2019/20.

- Completions of employment development on employment land has averaged 10 hectares per year over the most recent ten year period (2009-19).

- The Plan requires an adequate supply of sites for offices to meet the target of a minimum of 745,000 sq.m. of gross office floorspace. A total of 64,355 sq.m. has been developed since 2013 and a further 682,727 sq.m. is in the pipeline.[1] The Plan target is therefore on track to be met.

- The Plan requires an adequate supply of retail sites to meet the target of about 350,000sq.m of gross comparison retail floorspace by 2026. A total of 50,059 sq.m. of comparison retail was developed between 2015/16 and 2018/19. Previous to 2015/16, comparison and convenience retail was not monitored separately and 89,444 sq.m. was developed between 2011/12 and 2014/15. There is a retail supply pipeline of 276,388 sq.m.[2] The Plan target is therefore on track to be met.

- The key development targets in the Longbridge Area Action Plan and Aston, Newtown and Lozells Area Action Plan have been incorporated into the BDP and are monitored through the AMR. Based on a review of progress against these targets, it is not currently proposed to review the Area Action Plans.

[1] Under construction, sites with detailed and outline planning permission and expired permissions
[2] Under construction, sites with detailed and outline planning permission and expired permissions

1. Introduction

1.1 The requirement for a local authority to produce an Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) is set out in Section 113 of the Localism Act 2011. Regulation 34 of The Town and County Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2012 sets the minimum requirements for the contents of an Authorities' Monitoring Report. This includes reporting on implementation of the Local Development Scheme (LDS), performance against housing targets set out in the Local Plan, neighbourhood planning, Community Infrastructure Levy implementation, and the Duty to Cooperate.

1.2 Birmingham has established a clear agenda to deliver sustainable growth and meeting the needs of its residents and securing high quality development. This agenda is set out through Birmingham's Local Plan which consists of a series of documents containing the strategy and policies for growth. The Birmingham Development Plan (adopted on 10 January 2017) is the lead Local Plan providing spatial strategy and policies for growth. The AMR assesses the progress and effectiveness of the BDP policies against the performance indicators set out in section 11 of the Plan.

1.3 This AMR covers the period 1st April 2011 to 31st March 2019. The AMR will be published annually, however it should be noted that not all indicators are capable of being monitored annually, for instance where the Council is reliant on third parties (such as ONS) for data, where a primary survey is required, or where the timetable for data collection is subject to other partners input.

1.4 The performance indicators are grouped under the same key themes as the BDP which has allowed us to structure the monitoring report in a similar way which can be related easily back to the BDP policies.

1.5 The AMR also reports on Planning Management performance and the significant effects indicators set out in the Sustainability Appraisal.

2. Progress against the Local Development Scheme (LDS)

2.1 The LDS is a three year project plan for the preparation of new planning policy documents. The current LDS runs from 2018 to 2021 but will be updated to 2020-2023. This section details the progress we are making with our planning policy documents against the current and soon to be updated LDS.

2.2 There are two types of document within the programme – Development Plan Documents (DPDs), which form the statutory Development Plan for Birmingham and are subject to a formal examination process, and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs), which add detail to policies and proposals contained within DPDs.

2.3 A schedule of proposed DPDs is required within the LDS. However, it is no longer a statutory requirement that SPDs are included. They are recorded for information only, to maintain a record of SPDs in progress and those that have been adopted. This ensures that information regarding the full range of the Council's planning policies is available in one document.

2.4 The Birmingham Local Plan comprises of a set of documents containing a range of policies to guide future development. The Local Plan includes:

- The Birmingham Development Plan (adopted January 2017)
- Aston, Newtown and Lozells Area Action Plan (adopted July 2012)
- Longbridge Area Action Plan (adopted April 2009)
- Balsall Heath Neighbourhood Development Plan (adopted November 2015)
- The Saved Policies of the Unitary Development Plan (UDP) 2005. The BDP (adopted January 2017) replaced the policies in the UDP 2005 with the exception of those policies contained within chapter 8 and paragraphs 3.14 to 3.14D of that plan which will continue in force until replaced by the Development Management DPD.

2.5 The 2018 and 2020 identify the following two DPDs to be prepared:

The **Development Management in Birmingham DPD** will, when adopted, replace the saved policies of the UDP. It will provide detailed policies to guide decision making on planning applications and support the delivery of the BDP.

Development Management in Birmingham DPD			
LDS Milestone	**2018 LDS Timetable**	**2020 LDS Timetable**	**Progress**
Consultation on Preferred Options and SA	August 2018	Jan-March 2019	Consultation on Preferred Options and SA undertaken Jan-March 2019. Delayed due to staff resources.
Publication DPD	Winter 2018	January 2020	Publication DPD approved by

			Cabinet on 29 October 2019. Consultation delayed to January 2020 due to election purdah period.
Submission	Spring 2019	July 2020	Submission expected July 2020 due to knock on impact of delay on previous stages.
Examination and adoption	Dependent on examination timetable set by the Planning Inspectorate	Dependent on examination timetable set by the Planning Inspectorate	Dependent on examination timetable set by the Planning Inspectorate

The **Bordesley Park Area Action Plan** will guide the transformation and growth of the area, which includes parts of Washwood Heath, Bordesley Green, Bordesley Village and Small Heath, over the period to 2031. An examination hearing on the AAP took place on 30 May 2019 and the planning inspector's final report was issued on 20 August 2019. The AAP is scheduled to be adopted by Birmingham City Council in January 2020.

Bordesely Park AAP			
LDS Milestone	**2018 LDS Timetable**	**2020 LDS Timetable**	**Progress**
Consultation on Preferred Options and SA	July - August 2013	Consultation undertaken July-August 2013	Consultation undertaken July-August 2013
Publication DPD	February 2017	March – May 2017	Consultation undertaken March – May 2017
Submission	March 2018	November 2018	Submitted November 2018.
Examination and adoption	Dependent on examination timetable set by the Planning Inspectorate	Examination hearings 30 May 2019. Inspector's Report issued 20 August 2019. Adoption January 2020	Examination hearings 30 May 2019. Inspector's Report issued 20 August 2019. Adoption by Full Council anticipated in January 2020

Neighbourhood Development Plans

2.6 There are also two NDPs being prepared by designated Neighbourhood Forums for the Jewellery Quarter and Beeches, Booths and Barr (3Bs) areas of the City. The Neighbourhood Forum is responsible for the initial timetable of NDP production.

- **Jewellery Quarter Neighbourhood Development Plan**. The Jewellery Quarter Development Trust Neighbourhood Planning Forum (JQDTNPF) and associated neighbourhood planning area was formally re-designated in October 2019 having expired in April 2019. https://www.birmingham.gov.uk/info/20054/planning_strategies_and_policies/76/jewellery_quarter_neighbourhood_development_plan

- **Beeches, Barr and Booths (3Bs) Neighbourhood Development Plan** covering residential area, with proposals focused around environmental and ecological improvements. A full draft has been prepared and the NDP is moving towards Regulation 14 stage in Winter 19/20. https://www.birmingham.gov.uk/info/20054/planning_strategies_and_policies/1032/beeches_booths_and_barr_3bs_neighbourhood_plan

Statement of Community Involvement

2.7 Other LDDs include the Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) which details how the Council will encourage local communities to participate in the planning system. The Council's current SCI was adopted in April 2008 but is currently being updated. Consultation on a draft revised SCI was undertaken from June to September 2019. The SCI will be finalised and adopted in early 2020. The current and draft version is available on the Council's website at: https://www.birmingham.gov.uk/info/20054/planning_strategies_and_policies/69/local_development_framework/4

2.8 The SCI is not a DPD, and the requirement for SCIs to be subject to public examination has been removed. However, to ensure the SCI remains relevant and has regard to new methods of engagement, the SCI will continue to be subject to review and updating as necessary.

Community Infrastructure Levy

2.9 The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a charge on new floorspace that local authorities can choose to introduce on new development to raise money for a wide range of infrastructure needs. These include transport, education, community uses, open spaces and leisure facilities. The Council adopted its CIL charging schedule in September 2015 and commenced charging of CIL on 4 January 2016. The Council will be undertaking a review of CIL charges and section 6 sets out the timetable for the review.

3. Development Plan policies not being implemented

3.1 When the BDP was adopted the majority of the saved policies in the UDP (2005) were deleted because they were replaced by the policies in the BDP. Those UDP policies not deleted are contained within Chapter 8 and paragraphs 3.14 to 3.14D which will remain in force until the adoption of the Development Management DPD. The BDP also replaces Policy ED1 of the adopted Aston, Newtown and Lozells Area Action Plan (adopted July 2012).

4. Duty to cooperate and Progress on Addressing the Housing Shortfall

Introduction

4.1 The Localism Act sets out the legislative basis for local authorities and other public bodies to have the ‘duty to co-operate’ in the preparation of planning documents. The duty is to ‘engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis’ over matters that would have a significant impact on at least two planning areas, or in connection with infrastructure that is strategic.

4.2 The City Council has sought from an early stage to address the duty to co-operate in a pro-active and collaborative fashion working closely with neighbouring areas and building on the strong history of strategic planning in the West Midlands. Duty to Co-operate discussions have focused on a variety of issues including housing provision, transportation, employment land, minerals and waste management.

4.3 The ways in which the City Council has undertaken the Duty to Co-operate:

- Working with neighbouring authorities in relation to the production of the Birmingham Development Plan. This also includes reciprocal actions in working with neighbouring authorities in the production of their development plans.
- Working with neighbouring authorities in relation to the housing shortfall.
- Working across local authority boundaries through a variety of working groups and partnerships.
- Working collaboratively with the other prescribed bodies.

The Housing Shortfall – Birmingham

4.4 The adoption of the Birmingham Development Plan confirms the city’s Objectively Assessed Need (OAN) for housing as 89,000 dwellings (2011-31). The Plan will provide for 51,100 homes, which is the amount of new housing that can be realistically delivered in Birmingham over the plan period despite the Council seeking to maximise supply within the urban area and removing land for 6,000 homes from the Green Belt.

4.5 This is 37,900 dwellings less than the objectively assessed requirement on which the BDP is based and means that it will be necessary for some provision for new housing to meet Birmingham’s needs to be made outside Birmingham’s boundary through the Duty to Cooperate.

4.6 The Planning Inspector endorsed Birmingham’s approach to the duty to co-operate and the process being followed in order to arrive at an agreed distribution of the shortfall to other authorities in the Housing Market Area.

The Housing Shortfall – Greater Birmingham and Black Country Housing Market Area (GBBCHMA)

4.7 Peter Brett Associates (PBA) was commissioned by the GBSLEP and Black Country Authorities to undertake a three phase Strategic Housing Needs study. The first phase considered housing need across the GBBCHMA. PBA established that the he OAN for the HMA was 207,093 dwellings. The second phase considered land supply and concluded that there is an estimated shortfall of 37,572 dwellings across the HMA with over 90% of this shortfall being accounted for by Birmingham. The final phase considered options for meeting the shortfall. This was published at the end of August 2015.

Monitoring progress in addressing the housing shortfall

4.8 Policy TP48 of the BDP requires Birmingham City Council to *"play an active role in promoting and monitoring progress in, the provision and delivery of the 37,900 homes required elsewhere in the Greater Birmingham Housing Market Area to meet the shortfall in the city. This will focus on:*

- *The progress of neighbouring Councils in undertaking Local Plan reviews to deliver housing growth to meet Birmingham's needs.*
- *The progress of neighbouring Councils in delivering the housing targets set out in their plans.*
- *The extent to which a 5 year housing land supply is maintained in neighbouring areas.*

If it becomes clear that progress is falling short of the level required, the Council will undertake a review of the reasons for this, and if this indicates that it is necessary to reassess the capacity for housing provision in Birmingham, a full or partial review of this Plan will be undertaken. Key indicators which would trigger this are:

- *Failure of a relevant Council to submit a replacement or revised Local Plan, providing an appropriate contribution towards Birmingham's housing needs, for examination within 3 years of the adoption of this Plan.*
- *Failure of Councils within the Greater Birmingham Housing Market Area to maintain a 5 year housing land supply in any monitoring year with the following 2 monitoring years indicating no recovery in the position.*
- *Housing completions within the Greater Birmingham Housing Market Area fall more than 10% beneath the planned targets in housing trajectories over any rolling 3 year period."*

4.9 The next section sets out the progress made to date against the above indicators.

Addressing the Shortfall

4.10 The PBA report confirmed that, when current supply is compared to future need, there is a shortfall of around 37,500 dwellings in the HMA, although it should be noted that the position is complex in that a number of authorities in addition to Birmingham have shortfalls, while some have a surplus against their local demographic need. Publication of this report was a major step forward as it provided a common evidence base across the entire HMA, which will inform local plan reviews which are necessary to address the housing shortfall. A considerable amount of work has been done in reconciling the SHNS with local plans that have already been adopted or are in the system as methodologies are not fixed, processes evolve and new data is released.

4.11 It was not part of the study brief to propose a specific solution to the issue of how to deal with the shortfall. However, the study did undertake a detailed analysis of a number of different scenarios. The overall conclusion to emerge from this is that there are options which can provide development opportunities more than sufficient to meet the shortfall – but not without Green Belt development. The study benefitted from the active participation of all authorities within the Greater Birmingham HMA, including Stratford-on-Avon, North Warwickshire and South Staffordshire who are not members of the Greater Birmingham and Solihull LEP or within the Black Country.

<u>Greater Birmingham and Black Country Housing Market Area (GBBCHMA) Housing Market Area (HMA) Officers Working Group</u>

4.12 A GBBCHMA officer working group has been established to monitor housing requirements, supply and delivery and to enable adjustments to be made at the HMA level. All HMA authorities are actively involved in this process. The group meets approximately every 2-3 months and continues to identify current housing requirements and possible achievable solutions to deliver the levels of housing required.

<u>Strategic Growth Study (February 2018)</u>

4.13 The 14 HMA authorities commissioned the Strategic Growth Study (SGS) in February 2017 to build upon the PBA work and other evidence to identify more specific options and broad locations for addressing the shortfall, which can be delivered by the market. By means of summary the study:

- Refreshed the housing demand parameters
- Updated the collective housing capacity estimates
- Considered the scope for increasing residential densities
- Considered broad growth locations unconstrained by Green Belt policy
- Considered broad growth locations which would require a formal review of Green Belt

4.14 The study confirmed the level of the Greater Birmingham Housing Market Area (HMA) housing need and shortfall compared with the supply already identified in adopted and emerging local plans and updated the PBA Strategic Housing Needs Study accordingly to cover the period from the current baseline date (2011) to 2036.

4.15 For the avoidance of doubt, this is an independently prepared, objective study and not a policy statement. It does not in any way commit the participating authorities to development of any of the geographic areas referred to (nor does it exclude the testing of alternatives), but it is a thorough evidence base to take matters forward through the local plan review process.

4.16 24 broad locations were identified in total, with 11 identified for further analysis. All locations have been subjected to high level sustainability and infrastructure assessments.

4.17 The shortfall to 2031 was identified as 28,150 dwellings (a reduction of c. 10,000 dwellings subject to testing through Local Plans), but the shortfall to 2036 remains significant.

4.18 The full study and a first position statement of the Greater Birmingham and Black Country Housing Market Area (GBBCHMA) Housing Need and Housing Land Supply Position Statement (February 2018) can be viewed here: https://www.birmingham.gov.uk/downloads/download/1945/greater_birmingham_hma_strategic_growth_study

Greater Birmingham and Black Country Housing Market Area (GBBCHMA) Housing Need and Housing Land Supply Position Statement (September 2018)

4.19 The second Position Statement updates as appropriate the housing need and supply of the HMA authorities based on 2017 data and shows the timetables for plan reviews. The September 2018 Position Statement showed that the shortfall had fallen by a further 5,629 homes to 28,150 dwellings. The Position Statement will be updated in early 2020 to the latest position. This is likely to show further progress against the shortfall. The 2018 Statement can be found here: https://www.birmingham.gov.uk/downloads/download/1945/greater_birmingham_hma_strategic_growth_study

Progress on Local Plan Reviews

4.20 Birmingham is actively leading on the Duty to Co-operate arrangements to ensure that progress is being made by other authorities in the GBBCHMA on local plan reviews to accommodate Birmingham's unmet housing up to 2031.

4.21 The table below shows that the majority of GBBCHMA authorities have commenced a local plan review and some are well advanced in the process. The table shows the number of dwellings that each authority is scoping/ testing over and above their Local Housing Need to directly contribute to meeting the GBBCHMA shortfall and the next key stages in their plan review.

4.22 The reasons for plans not being submitted for examination by January 2020 is not due to a lack of cooperation between local planning authorities but rather the time-consuming and complex nature of the plan preparation process itself. The timetable of other authorities' local plan reviews is outside of Birmingham City Council's control, despite best efforts by all parties to progress plan reviews as expeditiously as possible.

4.23 While not all relevant local authorities have submitted a revised local plan 'providing an appropriate contribution towards Birmingham's housing needs' within the 3 years since the adoption of the BDP, as required by the monitoring indicator, it is clear that significant progress has been made by local authorities towards this. North Warwickshire submitted a revised local plan in 2018 which is currently in examination and local plan reviews are advanced in Solihull, Lichfield, and Cannock Chase, and underway in the Black Country, Bromsgrove, South Staffordshire.

4.24 Until such time plan requirements for addressing the GBBCHMA shortfall are adopted by individual authorities, the BDP monitoring indicators relating to progress on delivery of the housing targets to meet the shortfall and the extent to which a 5 year housing land supply is maintained are superfluous. Monitoring against these indicators has therefore not been undertaken.

4.25 On the basis of the GBBCHMA Housing Need and Housing Land Supply Position Statement (September 2018) and progress on local plan reviews, it is currently not proposed to undertake an early review and update of the BDP. Annual monitoring of the BDP will continue to be undertaken through the AMR; should any issues be identified through this process; the position will be updated.

Summary of Direct Contributions to GBBCHMA housing shortfall

Local Authority	Plan timeframe	Dwelling contribution	Latest published document and link	Next key stages
South Staffordshire (review)	2018-37	Up to 4,000	Spatial Housing Strategy & Infrastructure Delivery, October 2019 https://www.sstaffs.gov.uk/planning/spatial-housing-strategy-infrastructure-delivery.cfm	Preferred Option Spring 2020 Publication Winter 2020/21 Submission Autumn 2021/22 Adoption 2022 https://www.sstaffs.gov.uk/doc/180479/name/Final%20LDS%20April%202019.pdf/
Lichfield (review)	2018-40	4,500	Preferred Option, Cabinet November 2019. https://democracy.lichfielddc.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=138&MId=1533&Ver=4	Publication 2020 Submission 2021 Examination May 2021 Adoption Feb 2022 https://www.lichfielddc.gov.uk/downloads/file/1337/loca

				l-development-scheme-2019
Cannock Chase (review)	2018-36	500-2,500	Issues and Options, May 2019 https://www.cannockchasedc.gov.uk/residents/planning/planning-policy/cannock-chase-local-plan	Preferred Option July/ Aug 2020 Publication Feb 2021 Submission Aug 2021 Examination Nov 2021 Adoption 2022 https://www.cannockchasedc.gov.uk/sites/default/files/lds_2019.pdf
Solihull (review)	2018-2035	2,000	Supplementary consultation, July 2019 https://www.solihull.gov.uk/lpr	LDS to be updated
North Warwickshire (review)	2014-2033	3,790 + 620	https://www.northwarks.gov.uk/info/20002/planning/1444/local_plan_examination Plan examination commenced September 2018. Makes a direct 10% contribution to BDP shortfall (3,790 which includes 500 to meet unmet Tamworth need), plus an additional 940 above own demographic need for workforce / economic uplift apportioned 65% GBBCHMA / 35% C&WHMA (620/320). Principles of latter tested through Warwick District Council and Coventry City Council examination hearings.	Further progression of examination is dependent on outcome of HIF bid.
Bromsgrove (review)	2023-40 (provisional)	To be determined	District Plan Review Update and Call for Sites Consultation (September 2019). Yet to be determined what share of shortfall to be tested / accommodated.	Preferred option Jan/ Feb 2021 Publication late Oct/ Nov 2021 Submission Jan 2022
Stratford on Avon (adopted)	2011-2031	2,720 + 600	Coventry and Warwickshire MoU (tested through the Coventry City Council & Warwick District Council examinations) estimates that Stratford on Avon plan providing 5,440 dwellings more than demographic need and this is apportioned 50/50 between the GBBCHMA and C&WHMA, equivalent to 2,720 each. The Site Allocations submission document (July 2019) identifies a 3,000 dwelling flexibility allowance and attributes a maximum of 600 extra dwellings directly to the GBBCHMA, although releasing reserve sites for other purposes may also	Local plan review to commence summer 2020

			contribute to GBBCHMA. https://www.stratford.gov.uk/doc/208537/name/SAP%20PUBLISHED%20VERSION.pdf The LDS states that a review of the core strategy will commence in summer 2020. https://www.stratford.gov.uk/doc/207782/name/Local%20Development%20Scheme%20December%202018.pdf	
Tamworth (adopted)	2006-31	N/A	Local plan adopted 2016 and reliant on North Warwickshire and Lichfield to deliver surplus housing and employment land for needs which cannot be met in Tamworth. LDS indicates pre submission consultation document to be available early 2020. https://www.tamworth.gov.uk/sites/default/files/planning_docs/Local-Development-Scheme.pdf. Tamworth, however, is unlikely to be able to meet any needs from wider HMA due to its own capacity constraints.	LDS to be updated
Redditch (adopted)	2011-30	N/A	Redditch has shortfall of 3,600 dwellings, which is been met through the adopted Bromsgrove local plan. There is no timetable for reviewing the Redditch local plan and consequently it is unlikely to be able to meet any wider HMA need.	LDS to be updated
Black Country (review) Dudley Sandwell Wolverhampton Walsaal	Up to 2038	N/A	Issues and Options, July 2017 https://blackcountryplan.dudley.gov.uk/t1/ Potential shortfall on brownfield sites of 22,000	Draft Plan Oct-Nov 2020 Publication Jul-Sep 2021 Submission Feb 2022 Examination Mar-Nov 2022 Adoption Mar 2023 https://www.dudley.gov.uk/media/10066/lds-2018-2021-february-2019.pdf
Total		**18,730 – 20,730**		

5. Birmingham Development Plan Monitoring Indicators

PG1 Overall Levels of Growth

Indicator PG1/1: Net & Gross Dwelling Completions in the City Council Area

The city has an objectively assessed need for 89,000 additional dwellings. Of these 51,100 are to be provided within Birmingham. The trajectory for delivery steps up over time with 1,650 dwellings per annum 2011/12 to 2014/15, 2,500 per annum 2015/16 to 2017/18, and 2,850 per annum from 2018/19 to 2030/31.

The requirement for the period 2011/12 to 2018/19 was 16,950. A total of 18,324 net new dwellings were completed in this period. Housing completions are ahead of the BDP housing trajectory. The cumulative target to date has been exceeded by 1,374 dwellings.

Year	Annual requirement	Gross Completions	Net Completions
2011/12	1,650	1,561	1,190
2012/13	1,650	1,613	1,377
2013/14	1,650	1,935	1,599
2014/15	1,650	2,055	1,818
2015/16	2,500	3,145	2,986
2016/17	2,500	2,277	1,987
2017/18	2,500	3,421	3,180
2018/19	2,850	4,254	4,187
Total	**16,950**	**20,261**	**18,324**

The Housing Flow Reconciliation return informs the calculation of the Housing Delivery Test which was introduced within the revised NPPF in July 2018. To ensure consistency with the Housing Delivery Test, the City Council has now amended its previous dwelling completion figures to include new HMOs which have been created from non-residential uses and to remove the recorded loss of dwellings that have been converted to a HMO use. This has resulted in an uplift in the dwelling completion figures which have previously been published in past AMRs.

Indicator PG1/2: Dwelling Completions in other Council areas that are contributing to meeting the City's housing needs

Agreement has not yet been reached on how Birmingham's housing shortfall will be distributed between other Council's areas. See section 6 for further commentary on this indicator.

Indicator PG1/3: Residential Supply Pipeline

The housing supply pipeline is set out in the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA). The 2019 SHLAA consists of 1,069 identified sites with a capacity of 42,316 dwellings. An additional unidentified capacity of 4,760 windfall dwellings brings the total SHLAA capacity to 47,076 dwellings. With 18,324 net dwellings having been provided since 2011/12 this gives a total capacity over the BDP plan period of 65,400 dwellings, compared with the target of 51,100 dwellings.

Category	Dwellings
Under Construction	10,403
Detailed Planning Permission (Not Started)	8,068
Outline Planning Permission	2,065
Permitted Development (office, retail, agricultural to residential)	769
Allocation in Adopted Plan	7,837
Allocation in Draft Plan	251
Other Opportunity within a BDP Growth Area	7,212
Other Opportunity outside the BDP Growth Areas	5,711
Sub Total – Identified Sites	**42,316**
Windfalls Below the SHLAA survey threshold (<0.06ha)	560
Windfalls Above the SHLAA survey threshold (>=0.06ha)	4,200
Sub Total – Unidentified Sites	**4,760**
Total Capacity	**47,076**

In order to compare the capacity identified in the SHLAA (47,076) with the housing requirement set out in the Birmingham Development Plan (51,100) it is necessary to add delivery in the period 2011/12 to 2018/19 to the capacity identified in the SHLAA.

	Dwellings
SHLAA Capacity 2019	47,076
Completions 11/12-18/19	18,324
Total 2011-31	**65,400**

For further information see the SHLAA report 2019 at www.birmingham.gov.uk/planning

Indicator PG1/4: Housing Five-Year Land Supply 2020-2025

The City has 6.6 years land supply. This is derived from a 5-Year requirement of 14,963 dwellings (including a 5% buffer) and a supply of 19,797 dwellings. The key BDP indicator which requires provision of a 5 year housing land supply has therefore been achieved.

Status	**Dwellings (2020-2025)**
Under Construction	9,513
Detailed Planning Permission	8,043
Outline Planning Permission	114
Permitted Development	755
Allocation in Adopted Plan	-193
Allocation in Draft Plan	0
Other Opportunity within a BDP Growth Area	-92
Other Opportunity outside the BDP Growth Areas	297
Total – Identified Sites	**18,437**
Windfalls	1,360
Total Unidentified Supply	**1,360**
TOTAL SHLAA	**19,797**

For further information see the 5-Year Land Supply Statement at www.birmingham.gov.uk/planning

Indicator PG1/5: Employment Land Completed

Year	**Manufacturing* (B1 (b)/(c), B2, B8)**	**Warehousing (B8 only)**	**Total**
2011/12	1.29	5.42	6.71
2012/13	0.59	1.31	1.9
2013/14	19.10	1.46	20.56
2014/15	2.13	0.33	2.46
2015/16	13.16	5.29	18.45
2016/17	5.39	11.67	17.06
2017/18	8.82	4.4	13.22
2018/19	3.46	8.88	12.34
Total	**53.94**	**38.76**	**92.7**

*Manufacturing includes sites developed with uses falling within Use ClassesB1(b)/(c), B2 and B8 where a specific end-use is not confirmed.

Between 2011/12 and 2018/19 92.7 ha of employment land completions averaging around 10 ha per annum. Completions were lower prior to the adoption of the BDP, apart from an exceptionally high year in 2013-2014 when 20.56 hectares were completed. Since the BDP was adopted there has been an average of 13 hectares per annum completed, although there has been a progressive reduction in completions over this period. This may reflect the reducing supply of readily available employment land over this same period but it is anticipated that this trend will be reversed in future years as development progresses on the strategically important Peddimore and Wheels' sites.

Indicator PG1/6: Employment Land Supply Pipeline

Status	Manufacturing* (B1 b/c, B2, B8)	Warehousing (B8 only)	Total
Under Construction	7.88	0	7.88
Detailed Planning Permission	24.49	3.31	27.80
Outline Planning Permission	4.32	1.57	5.89
Other**	142.26	3.27	145.53
Total	**178.95**	**8.15**	**187.1**

*Manufacturing includes sites developed with uses falling within Use ClassesB1(b)/(c), B2 and B8 where a specific end-use is not confirmed.
** Other' includes allocations in an adopted or draft Local Plan, non-statutory planning documents, Committee Resolutions, former UDP allocations and expired permissions

Indicator TP17 Portfolio of Employment Land and Premises in this report and the Employment Land Availability Assessment provides further detail.
https://www.birmingham.gov.uk/directory/13/land_use_information/category/58

Indicator PG1/7a: All Retail Floorspace Completed (Gross)

Policy PG1 requires about 350,000sq.m gross comparison retail floorspace by 2026. Prior to monitoring year 2015/16, comparison and convenience retail floorspace were not monitored separately. The table below therefore shows *all* retail completions since 2011.

A total of 50,059 sq.m. of comparison retail was developed between 2015/16 and 2018/19. Previous to 2015/16, comparison and convenience retail was monitored separately and 89,444 sq.m. was developed between 2011/12 and 2014/15. There is a retail supply pipeline of 276,388 sq.m.[3] The Plan target is therefore on track to be met.

Year	Floorspace (sq.m)
2011/12	26,900
2012/13	17,606
2013/14	36,359
2014/15	6,660
2015/16	50,856
2016/17	18,775
2017/18	9,686
2018/19	27,965
Total	**194,807**

[3] Under construction, sites with detailed and outline planning permission and expired permissions

Indicator PG1/7b: Comparison Retail Floorspace Completed (Gross)

Year	Floorspace (sq.m.)
2015/16	44,827
2016/17	547
2017/18	296
2018/19	4,389

It should be noted that, in instances where no end user has been identified for a development, permission may have been granted for a number of potential uses including A1. Therefore, some of the retail floorspace reported above may be used for other uses including A2, A3, A4, A5, D1 and D2.

Significant retail completions in 2015/16 included the Marks and Spencer store at Longbridge which is nearly 15,000sq.m in floorspace, including 12,000sq.m of convenience retail floorspace. In addition, the Grand Central shopping centre above New Street station began trading including the John Lewis anchor store providing around approximately 20,000sq.m of comparison retail floorspace.

Indicator PG1/8: Retail Supply Pipeline

Status	Total
Under Construction	35,449
Detailed Planning Permission	32,062
Outline Planning Permission*	18,143
Other**	190,430
Total	**276,388**

*Sites do not include floorspace figures for all proposals
** Expired permissions

More detail about the location of comparison retail completions and pipeline development is available under the indicators for Policy TP21.

Indicator PG1/9: Office Floorspace Completed (Gross)

The Plan requires an adequate supply of sites for offices to meet the target of a minimum of 745,000 sq.m. of gross office floorspace. A total of 64,355 sq.m. has been developed since 2013 and a further 682,727 sq.m. is in the pipeline.[4] The Plan target is therefore on track to be met.

Year	Office (B1 (a) only)
	Floorspace (sq.m)
2013/14	6,851
2014/15	3,596
2015/16	8,667
2016/17	8,559
2017/18	3,815
2018/19	32,867
Total	**64,355**

Amended figures

Monitoring indicator TP21 provides more information on the location of office floorspace completed since 2013 and that in the supply pipeline. The data for each of the Growth Areas also shows office floorspace completions and pipeline supply for each of those areas.

Indicator PG1/10: Office Supply Pipeline

The majority of floorspace in the office supply pipeline is located in the City Centre Growth Area. The remainder of the office supply pipeline is located within Greater Icknield, Selly Oak and Longbridge Growth areas (see indicators for GA1 and TP21 for more information) and other district and local centres across the city, in accordance with the policy.

Status	Office (B1 (a) only)	
	Area (Ha)	Floor space (sq.m)
Under Construction	10.98	157,027
Detailed Planning Permission	13.49	122,644
Outline Planning Permission	6.52	160,781
Other *	18.73	242,275
Total	**49.72**	**682,727**

* Expired permissions

[4] Under construction, detailed and outline planning permissions, and expired permissions

Indicator PG1/11: Major Waste Management Facilities Completed (since 2011)

Year	Location	Type	Capacity (per annum)
2011/12	None	-	-
2012/13	None	-	-
2013/14	Former DHL site, Landor St, Nechells	Solid recovered fuel (SRF) facility - Organic components, biodegradable wastes; and Material recycling (MRF)	200,000 tonnes
2013/14	Lifford Transfer Station, 24 Ebury Rd, Kings Norton	Existing waste transfer (public disposal site). New building for storage and sorting area; increase of skips from 30 to 500	unknown
2014/15	Former Small Heath sidings, Anderton Road, Sparkbrook	Stockpiling bays, crushing compound and contractors' area. The plant/ machinery would comprise a mobile crusher, shovel loader and mobile screen.	100,000 tonnes
2014/15	Cofton House, Firstwood Rd, Sheldon	Recycling Depot	20,000 tonnes
2015/16	Bromford Road / Fort Parkway, Tyburn	Aggregates recycling	300,000 tonnes
2015/16	Aston Church Road, Washwood Heath	Waste Transfer Station	4,000 tonnes
2016/17	None	None	N/A
2017/18	None	None	N/A
2018/19	None	None	N/A

PG2 Birmingham as an International City

PG2/1: Major Investments Attracted

Foreign Direct Investment

- In 2018/19 the City recorded 57 Foreign Direct Investments creating 1,521 new jobs and safeguarding a further 457

Major investors

- US Logistics company Genesee and Wyoming created 325 new jobs in the city with the opening of their new Freightliner HQ
- Infosys BPM of India created 30 new jobs and safeguarded 257 existing jobs with their acquisition of Compass Group service centre for the food industry
- Arcadis, a Dutch town planning consultancy took on 188 new staff
- Kirkbi of Norway created 100 jobs from the Legoland venue
- Causeway Capital of Ireland saved 100 jobs at the Patisserie Valerie HQ in Birmingham when they bought the company out of liquidation
- Japanese automotive company Aisin Seiki created 60 jobs
- Ramboll, a Danish design, engineering and environmental consultancy opened in the city creating 53 new jobs

Occupier headlines

- 1 Centenary Square is now home to HSBC's UK HQ; the decision in 2017 at 210,000 sq ft is the city's biggest property deal since 2002.
- HMRC's commitment to a 25 year lease at 3 Arena Central, which will accommodate 3,600 civil servants, is a major confidence boost for the city as the largest ever pre-let outside of London.
- PwC will be shortly relocating its 1,400 strong Birmingham team to 90,000 sq ft of One Chamberlain Square
- Leading global business law firm DLA Piper has committed to a 15 year lease for 40,000 sq ft at Two Chamberlain Square.
- Secretary of State's lease of 110,780 sq ft at Platform 21 in Birmingham city centre. Platform 21 will provide a hub for 1,700 civil servants from different organisations, including Public Health England and The Consumer Council.
- The high level of confidence in the city was also reflected in M&G's decision fund the construction of 3 Snowhill, a 420,000 sq ft office development in Birmingham city centre. The £200 million scheme will be the largest ever speculative city centre office scheme built outside London.

Capital investment

- South East Asia remains an important market for us with flagship investments from the sovereign backed Singaporean GIC fund (£270m Aston Uni accommodation), which has encouraged new investment interest from Singapore including further acquisitions of student accommodation (Perfection Point investment of £15m in early 2018).
- HSBC's acquisition of Brindleyplace for £265m

- Candian Pension Plan Investment Board (CPPIB) purchase of 50% of Grand Central (£175m) as well as buying a stake in Paradise.
- US PE fund Blackstone recently acquired NEC for c.£800m.
- Qatar-based Alduwaliya's £22.5m acquisition of 111 Edmund St.
- UAE investor Gulf Islamic Investments (GII) acquired two office buildings in Birmingham in the UK's largest office transaction outside of London so far this year (2019). GII has bought Priory Court and the Lewis Building from Legal & General in a deal "approaching £140m".

PG2/2: International Events Held

Birmingham regularly hosts international events at various venues across the city. There are a number of sporting events held annually such as: the Badminton Championships at the Barclaycard Arena (one of only five Badminton World Federation Superseries premier events); the Aegon Classic tennis tournament at Edgbaston Priory club and; the IAAF Diamond League athletics at Alexander Stadium; and British Basketball Finals at the Barclay Arena. In addition, Edgbaston Cricket Ground regularly hosts international cricket fixtures**.** In 2015 Villa Park hosted two Rugby World Cup matches and a Fanzone was located in Eastside Park. The award-winning International Dance Festival is held biennially with participants from across the word performing in venues across the city. The Frankfurt Christmas market visits the city centre annually attracting visitors from around the UK and Europe. The International Convention Centre regularly hosts international events.

PG2/3: Birmingham's Ranking in Relevant Monitors

The Mercer Quality of Living Survey ranks over 23 cities in Western Europe, New Zealand, and Canada in terms of quality factors such as political/social/economic environment, medical/health considerations, and education. In 2016 Birmingham was ranked 53rd falling one place from the 2015 ranking. By comparison, London was ranked 40th in 2015 and 39th in 2016 (www.imercer.com).

The World's Most Competitive Cities Report (published by Conway) ranks urban areas of more than 500,000 inhabitants that demonstrate competitiveness to attract investment. In 2018, Birmingham was ranked 1st in automotive; metals; transportation and logistics; 2nd in machinery and equipment; 3rd in energy; food and beverage.

GA1 City Centre Growth Area

GA1/1: Development Completed since 2011

Type of Development	Completions
	Capacity
Residential (Dwellings)	6,445
Employment (Sq.m)	18,527
Offices (Sq.m)*	45,227
Retail (Sq.m)	41,490

*Office completions since 2013, in line with policy TP21.

GA1/2: Development Pipeline

Type of Development	Under Construction	Detailed Planning Permission
	Capacity	Capacity
Residential (Dwellings)	5,808	5,806
Employment (Sq.m)	0	2,678
Offices (Sq.m)	151,969	114,435
Retail (Sq.m)	19,667	9,981

Type of Development	Outline Planning Permission	Allocated in BDP
	Capacity	Capacity
Residential (Dwellings)	130	12,800
Employment (Sq.m)	0	0
Offices (Sq.m)	117,672	700,000
Retail (Sq.m)	9,499	160,000

Development Pipeline Total*

Type of Development	Capacity
Residential (Dwellings)	11,744
Employment (Sq.m)	2,678
Offices (Sq.m)	384,076
Retail (Sq.m)	39,147

* Under construction, detailed and outline planning permission

GA2 Greater Icknield Growth Area

GA2/1: Development Completed since 2011

Type of Development	Completions
	Capacity
Residential (Dwellings)	576
Employment (Sq.m)	0
Offices (Sq.m)	0
Retail (Sq.m)	0

*Office completions since 2013, in line with policy TP21.

GA2/2: Development Pipeline

Type of Development	Under Construction	Detailed Planning Permission
	Capacity	Capacity
Residential (Dwellings)	84	299
Employment (Sq.m)	0	0
Offices (Sq.m)	0	0
Retail (Sq.m)	0	0

Type of Development	Outline Planning Permission	Allocated in BDP
	Capacity	Capacity
Residential (Dwellings)	559	3,000
Employment (Sq.m)	0	0
Offices (Sq.m)	0	0
Retail (Sq.m)	0	0

Development Pipeline Total*

Type of Development	Capacity
Residential (Dwellings)	942
Employment (Sq.m)	0
Offices (Sq.m)	0
Retail (Sq.m)	0

* Under construction, detailed and outline planning permission

GA3 Aston Newtown Lozells Growth Area

GA3/1: Development Completed since 2011

Type of Development	Completions
	Capacity
Residential (Dwellings)	828
Employment (Sq.m)	39,421
Offices (Sq.m)	0
Retail (Sq.m)	95

*Office completions since 2013, in line with policy TP21.

GA3/2: Development Pipeline

Type of Development	Under Construction	Detailed Planning Permission
	Capacity	Capacity
Residential (Dwellings)	145	1,665
Employment (Sq.m)	0	4,491
Offices (Sq.m)	0	0
Retail (Sq.m)	660	2,372

Type of Development	Outline Planning Permission	Allocated in BDP
	Capacity	Capacity
Residential (Dwellings)	23	700
Employment (Sq.m)	0	20 hectares
Offices (Sq.m)	0	10,000
Retail (Sq.m)	0	20,000

Development Pipeline Total

Type of Development	Capacity
Residential (Dwellings)	1,833
Employment (Sq.m)	4,491
Offices (Sq.m)	0
Retail (Sq.m)	3,032

Good progress has been made in relation to housing delivery in the Aston, Newtown and Lozells Growth Area with 828 dwellings completed since 2011, already exceeding the AAP target of 700 dwellings. A further 1,833 dwellings are in the pipeline. A large proportion of this is due to the development of the Commonwealth Games Athlete's Village at Perry Barr which provide 1,400 new dwellings.

Positive progress has also been made at the 20 hectare Aston RIS designated as the City's Advanced Manufacturing Hub (AMH). The AMH is a joint initiative between the City Council and the Homes England (HE). A Local Development Order (LDO) for the area was adopted by the council in January 2014 and amended in October 2016. The LDO introduced a simplified planning permission (including a prior approval process) for certain uses on key sites in order to stimulate new investment, economic growth and job creation.

The first occupier of the RIS was Hydraforce occupying a site of 2.82 ha within a new new 120,000 sq.ft. facility completed in 2015/16. It has created and safeguarded around 500 jobs. Two further developments were completed in 2016-2017: a 50,000 sq.ft. unit occupied by Guhring a precision engineering company and a 94,500 sq.ft. industrial unit built on a speculative basis by Trebor (developer) and Aviva Investors which has been let to Salts Healthcare. Together these units amount to total completions in 2016-2017 of 3.52 ha.

The delivery of retail and office development in Perry Barr District Centre has been weak and this can be attributed to a number of factors including the relocation of Birmingham City University to the city centre, the structural shifts in the retail industry, the changing preferences for office locations, and the poor environment of the centre. Perry Barr, however will see significant change over the coming years as a result of significant investment into the area catalysed by the 2022 Commonwealth Games. These changes will see the delivery of new homes, improvements to public transport infrastructure, walking and cycling routes, new community facilities and high quality public spaces.

Having secured significant public sector funding there is an opportunity for the Council and its partners including the West Midlands Combined Authority and Transport for West Midlands to accelerate the planned delivery of growth in the area. This includes the direct delivery of 1,400 new homes which will be used as part of the Commonwealth Games Village, and the earlier delivery of some of the planned transport schemes.

A number of improvements to the transport network including improvements to Perry Barr rail station and bus interchange, and the proposed introduction of SPRINT as well as a number of high quality new developments in the local centre will help to unlock further growth in the area.

GA4 Sutton Coldfield Town Centre Growth Area

GA4/1: Development Completed since 2011

Type of Development	Completions
	Capacity
Residential (Dwellings)	96
Employment (Sq.m)	0
Offices (Sq.m)	0
Retail (Sq.m)	0

*Office completions since 2013, in line with policy TP21.

GA4/2: Development Pipeline

Type of Development	Under Construction	Detailed Planning Permission
	Capacity	Capacity
Residential (Dwellings)	65	4
Employment (Sq.m)	0	0
Offices (Sq.m)	141	0
Retail (Sq.m)	525	95

Type of Development	Outline Planning Permission	Allocated in BDP
	Capacity	Capacity
Residential (Dwellings)	0	0
Employment (Sq.m)	0	0
Offices (Sq.m)	0	20,000
Retail (Sq.m)	0	30,000

Development Pipeline Total

Type of Development	Capacity
Residential (Dwellings)	69
Employment (Sq.m)	0
Offices (Sq.m)	141
Retail (Sq.m)	620

GA5 Langley Sustainable Urban Extension

GA5/1: Development Completed since 2011

Type of Development	Completions
	Capacity
Residential (Dwellings)	-1
Employment (Sq.m)	0
Offices (Sq.m)	0
Retail (Sq.m)	0

GA5/2: Development Pipeline

Type of Development	Allocated in BDP
	Capacity to 2031
Residential (Dwellings)	5,000
Employment (Sq.m)	0
Offices (Sq.m)	0
Retail (Sq.m)	GA5

The Langley SPD adopted on 16 April 2019 provides detailed guidance for the development of the proposed 6,000 home sustainable urban extension to the east of Sutton Coldfield as set out in policy GA5 of the BDP. www.birmingham.gov.uk/langleysue.

An outline planning application is expected to be submitted in 2020.

GA6 Peddimore Growth Area

GA6/1: Development Completed since 2011

Type of Development	Completions
	Capacity
Employment (ha)	0

GA6/2: Development Pipeline

Type of Development	Allocated in BDP
	Capacity
Employment (ha)	71 ha

The Peddimore SPD adopted on 16 April provides detailed guidance for the development of the 71ha employment site to the east of Sutton Coldfield as set out in policy GA6 of the BDP. www.birmingham.gov.uk/peddimore.

A Hybrid Outline planning application for the development of an employment park on 15 August 2019.

GA7 Bordesley Park Growth Area

GA7/1: Development Completed since 2011

Type of Development	Completions
	Capacity
Residential (Dwellings)	234
Employment (Sq.m)	6,675
Offices (Sq.m)	83
Retail (Sq.m)	449

*Office completions since 2013, in line with policy TP21.

GA7/2: Development Pipeline

Type of Development	Under Construction	Detailed Planning Permission
	Capacity	Capacity
Residential (Dwellings)	33	48
Employment (Sq.m)	0	1,685
Offices (Sq.m)	0	344
Retail (Sq.m)	779	747

Type of Development	Outline Planning Permission	Allocated in BDP
	Capacity	Capacity
Residential (Dwellings)	0	750
Employment (Sq.m)	0	0
Offices (Sq.m)	0	TP21
Retail (Sq.m)	0	TP21

Development Pipeline Total

Type of Development	Capacity
Residential (Dwellings)	81
Employment (Sq.m)	1,685
Offices (Sq.m)	344
Retail (Sq.m)	1,526

GA8 Eastern Triangle Growth Area

GA8/1: Development Completed since 2011

Type of Development	Completions
	Capacity
Residential (Dwellings)	382
Employment (Sq.m)	1,890
Offices (Sq.m)	0
Retail (Sq.m)	504

*Office completions since 2013, in line with policy TP21.

GA8/2: Development Pipeline

Type of Development	Under Construction	Detailed Planning Permission
	Capacity	Capacity
Residential (Dwellings)	102	130
Employment (Sq.m)	0	0
Offices (Sq.m)	0	0
Retail (Sq.m)	95	0

Type of Development	Outline Planning Permission	Allocated in BDP
	Capacity	Capacity
Residential (Dwellings)	10	1,000
Employment (Sq.m)	0	0
Offices (Sq.m)	0	5,000
Retail (Sq.m)	0	15,000

Development Pipeline Total

Type of Development	Capacity
Residential (Dwellings)	242
Employment (Sq.m)	0
Offices (Sq.m)	0
Retail (Sq.m)	95

GA9 Selly Oak and South Edgbaston Growth Area

GA9/1: Development Completed since 2011

Type of Development	Completions
	Capacity
Residential (dwellings)	1,484
Employment (sq.m)	1,500
Offices (sq.m)	2,296
Retail (sq.m)	23,554

*Office completions since 2013, in line with policy TP21.

GA9/2: Development Pipeline

Type of Development	Under Construction	Detailed Planning Permission
	Capacity	Capacity
Residential (dwellings)	323	286
Employment (sq.m)	0	0
Offices (sq.m)	3,135	0
Retail (sq.m)	540	0

Type of Development	Outline Planning Permission	Allocated in BDP
	Capacity	Capacity
Residential (dwellings)	10	700
Employment (sq.m)	38,756	0
Offices (sq.m)	0	10,000
Retail (sq.m)	0	25,000

Development Pipeline Total

Type of Development	Capacity
Residential (Dwellings)	619
Employment (Sq.m)	38,756
Offices (Sq.m)	3,135
Retail (Sq.m)	540

GA10 Longbridge Growth Area

GA10/1: Development Completed since 2011

Type of Development	Completions
	Capacity
Residential (dwellings)	861
Employment (sq.m)	0
Offices (sq.m)*	4,805
Retail (sq.m)	33,617

*Office completions since 2011, in line with policy TP21

GA10/2: Development Pipeline

Type of Development	Under Construction	Detailed Planning Permission
	Capacity	Capacity
Residential (dwellings)	149	239
Employment (sq.m)	0	18,015
Offices (sq.m)	0	2,436
Retail (sq.m)	0	0

Type of Development	Outline Planning Permission	Allocated in BDP
	Capacity	Capacity
Residential (dwellings)	150	1,450
Employment (sq.m)	0	25 hectares
Offices (sq.m)	0	13,500
Retail (sq.m)	3,100	10,000

Development Pipeline Total

Type of Development	Capacity
Residential (Dwellings)	538
Employment (Sq.m)	18,015
Offices (Sq.m)	2,436
Retail (Sq.m)	3,100

The Longbridge AAP was adopted in 2009 to secure comprehensive regeneration and guide future development of the area over a 15-20 year period. The Longbridge Growth Area mirrors that of the AAP.

The AAP has planned for the following levels of growth; 1450 new homes, one Regional Investment Site, 13,500 sq.m. gross of retail floorspace and 10,000 sq.m. office floorspace.

A total of 33,617 sq.m. of retail floorspace has been completed since 2011, reflecting changing circumstances since the AAP was adopted. A further 3,100 is in the pipeline. As per policy GA10, proposals for further retail development will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated through a full retail impact assessment that there will be no significant adverse impact on investment in, and on the viability of centres in the catchment area.

A total of 861 dwellings have been completed since 2011 and with and further 538 in the pipeline, 9 years into the plan period; the planned housing growth of 1,450 dwellings is on target to be achieved.

In terms of office development, 4,805 sq.m. have been completed since 2011, with a further 2,436 sq.m. in the pipeline at the 1 April 2019. A planning application (2019/08498/PA) has been submitted for the development of 5,700 sq.m. of grade A offices at 2 Park Square (the site is currently used for temporary car parking). It is estimated that the scheme will generate up to 343 jobs. The office target for the Longbridge Growth Area is also, therefore, on course to be achieved.

The BDP and the Longbridge AAP identifies a 25 hectare Regional Investment Site on part of the former MG Rover Works. This incorporates a Technology Park that has been designed specifically to attract a nucleus of high technology businesses to the Longbridge area. 1.73ha was completed in 2007/8 delivering over 400 permanent jobs at Longbridge Technology Park over 5,700m² of high-quality office space. Over 60 businesses are accommodated across two buildings: The Innovation Centre and 2 Devon Way.

In May 2018 planning approval was granted for a new building for offices and/or research & development at Plot 3 Longbridge Technology Park, Devon Way. Construction is now on site.

Phase 1 of Longbridge RIS, known as Longbridge West has yet to come forward. To help bring the site forward, in October 2018, St Modwen secured planning approval for infrastructure works (roads and environmental works) to service West Works site and create development ready plots.

Planning approval has been granted for the erection of four employment units (use classes B1 (excluding offices) and / or B2) on the RIS site.

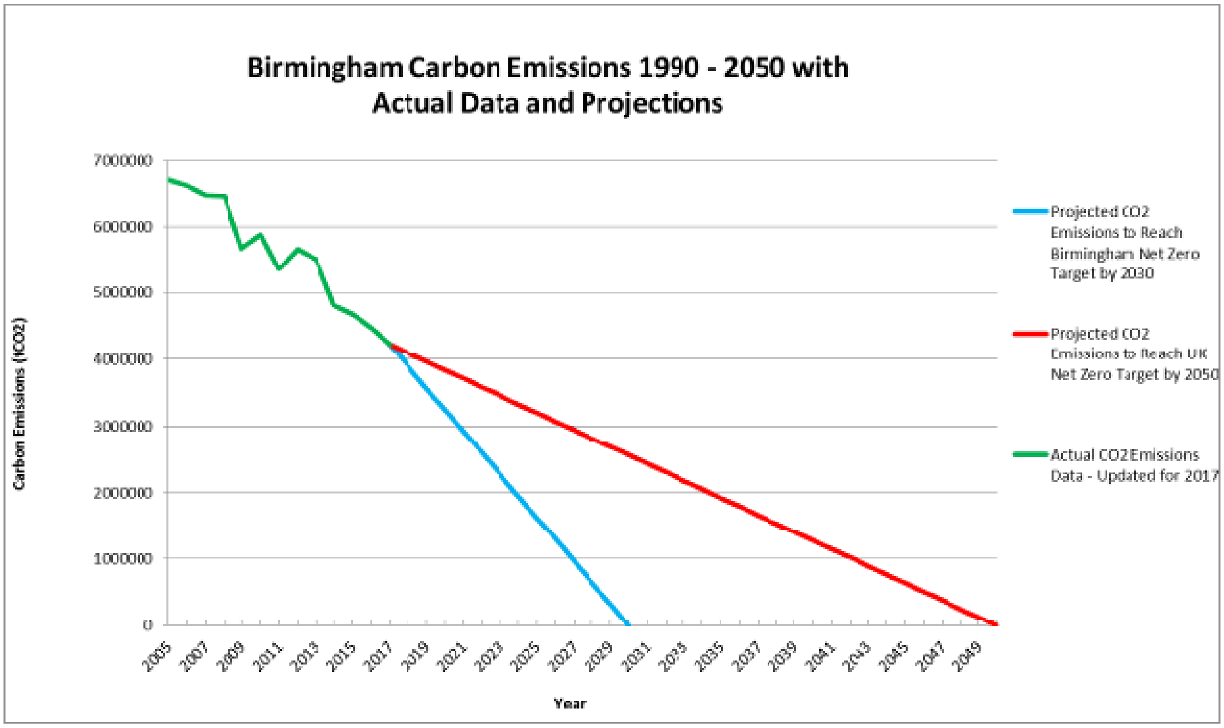
A prior notification application for demolition has also been submitted for part of the Nanjing site. A significant part of the site is vacant with Nanjing's occupation reducing towards the Lowhill Lane part of the site.

Alongside the main landowner St Modwens the City Council are currently exploring options for land assembly to bring forward the RIS proposal.

TP1 Reducing the City's Carbon Footprint

TP1/1: Reduction in CO2 Emissions from 1990 Levels

In June 2019 Birmingham City Council declared a climate emergency with the ambition to achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2030, superseding the 60% by 2027 target. Carbon dioxide data is provided by BEIS annually at a local authority level for two years previous. This delay is due to the time it takes to collect and analyse the data. Data is only available by sector since 2005, meaning that data from 1990 – 2004 is back casted using national estimated statistics. The latest data available is for 2017.
In 2017, Birmingham's CO2 emissions had decreased by 38.6 %, against a 1990 baseline.



Graph produced from data released by Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, June 2019
https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-to-2017.

The graph also shows the carbon reduction trajectories required to meet the Birmingham zero carbon by 2030 target and the UK zero carbon by 2050 target.

A Climate Taskforce has been set up to draw up an action plan setting out how Birmingham will tackle climate change and become carbon neutral by 2030.

TP2 Adapting to Climate Change

See indicators for TP6, TP7 and TP8.

TP3 Sustainable Construction

TP3/1: Number of New Homes Meeting Zero-Carbon Standards

Policy TP3 does not require residential development to meet zero carbon standards in advance of such standards being prescribed through the Building Regulations. As the Building Regulations have not yet been amended any new homes meeting zero carbon standards would be implemented on a voluntary basis. As such, the Council does not currently have any records of new homes completed to zero carbon standards.

TP3/2: Number of Commercial Developments Meeting BREEAM Standard 'Excellent'

The Building Research Establishment (BRE) records the assessment of buildings against the BREEAM standards on the website www.greenbooklive.com. The table below shows the number of developments that have been assessed as being BREAAM 'Excellent'. Where available, final assessment scores have been used, but for developments that have only received an interim assessment, that score has been recorded.

Year	No. of schemes awarded 'Excellent'	Cumulative total
2010	2	2
2011	4	6
2012	8	14
2013	8	22
2014	7	29
2015	5	34
2016	4	38
2017	5	43
2018	5	48
2019	7	55
TOTAL	**55**	**55**

TP3/3: Number of Existing Homes Adapted Through Birmingham Energy Savers

Birmingham Energy Savers (BES) was a partnership between Birmingham City Council and Carillion that operated between 2012 and 2015 to deliver the Government's Green Deal Scheme. BES was launched as the largest energy efficiency scheme for homes in the UK and Birmingham was the first local authority to develop a Green Deal delivery programme. BES aimed aiming to complete the refurbishment of 60,000 homes and 1,000 non domestic buildings across Birmingham by 2020 in order to achieve significant reductions in fuel poverty. The BES scheme proved complex as it required effective communication between stakeholders, voluntary groups, residents, assessors, contractors, and council departments. As a result of these issues only 16 homes benefited from the Green Deal. More widely BES only installed around 3,000 (5%) of its planned energy saving measures. After the Government's decision to end the Green Deal, a Cabinet meeting was held on the 22nd

September 2015. The collective conclusion was that terminating the scheme and partnership with Carillion was the most cost effective decision.

The City Council's Housing Green Capital Investment Team is responsible for the retrofit of Council owned stock for energy efficiency improvements.

TP4 Low and Zero Carbon Energy Generation

TP4/1: Number of new homes and commercial developments connected to CHP or other forms of low or zero-carbon energy generation

Data is not currently available on the number of buildings connected to sources of low or zero carbon energy generation. Data is, however, available on the amount of energy produced and/or consumed across different sectors and sources in Gigawatt hours (GWh) from 2016. This is the most up to date data available as it is back casted two years and is not released until September.

	Coal – Total 3GWh			**Manufactured fuels – Total 3GWh**		**Petroleum products – Total 473GWh**				**Gas – Total 736GWh**		**Electricity – Total 351GWh**		**Bioenergy & wastes**	**TOTAL**
	I& C	Domestic	Rail	Industrial	Domestic	I & C	Domestic	Road transport	Rail	I & C	Domestic	I & C	Domestic	Total	
	1.4	1.9	-	1.8	1.7	33.3	2.1	427.9	9.9	276.3	460.5	214	137.3	23.4	
TOTAL	3.3			3.5		473.3				736.7		351.3		23.4	1,591.4

All fuels	**Consuming Sector**		
Total	Industry & Commercial	Domestic	Transport
1,567.9	526.7	603.4	437.8

Date source: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/total-final-energy-consumption-at-regional-and-local-authority-level

Low or zero carbon electricity

In 2017 the total electricity consumption in Birmingham was 4,118GWh. There was 96,393MWh of renewable electricity generation in Birmingham in 2017.

The Government's Feed In Tariff (FITs) Scheme encourages the uptake of small scale renewable and low-carbon electricity generation technologies by paying for the electricity generated by systems such as solar PV, wind or hydro turbine and micro CHP (https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-programmes/fit). The breakdown of renewables in 2017 was as follows:

	Solar PV	Onshore Wind	Hydro	Anaerobic Digestion	Offshore Wind	Wave & Tidal	Sewage Gas	Landfill Gas	Municipal Solid Waste	Animal Biomass	Plant Biomass	Cofiring	Total
Sites	6,951	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	6,957
Generation MWh 2017	24,734	12	-	4,906	-	-	43,839	-	22,901	-	-	-	96,393
Installed Capacity MWh 2017	27.8	0	-	0.9	-	-	10.5	-	39.9	-	-	-	79.1

Source: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/regional-renewable-statistics

Heating

Gas is commonly used for space and water heating. In 2017 Birmingham's total consumption of gas was 8,711GWh (of which 5,542GWh was consumed by residential users and 3,169GWh by non-domestic users).

Detailed consumption data for renewables is not currently available and it is only possible to measure schemes which have been accredited and registered. The Government's Renewable Heat Incentive (RHI) provides a financial incentive to promote the use of renewable heat (https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-programmes).

By the end of July 2019 there were 28 non-domestic RHI accreditations with 14.5MW installed capacity and 56 domestic accreditations in Birmingham. (https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/rhi-monthly-deployment-data-july-2019)

The city is developing new low and zero carbon heating schemes to ensure buildings are able to transition to decentralised and more efficient heating systems. Birmingham already has a number of district heating installations (shown on a map available to view here: http://www.theade.co.uk/district-heating-installation-map_790.html). This is correct as of 2019.

Birmingham District Energy Scheme is the largest low carbon heating network in Birmingham. It is owned, operated and developed by ENGIE through a partnership with Birmingham City Council, Aston University and Birmingham Children's Hospital under the name of Birmingham District Energy Company (BDEC). BDEC supplies low carbon, low cost energy to major energy consumers across the city centre.

Overall the BDEC network comprises of three schemes Broad Street Scheme, Aston University Scheme, and Birmingham Children's Hospital, with interconnecting pipework linking the three schemes to enable future growth and densification of the scheme. The Broad Street scheme is a tri generation of heat, power and cooling to connected buildings including International Convention Centre, Birmingham Arena, Hyatt Hotel, Library of Birmingham, Birmingham Council buildings and Birmingham New Street Station. Since 2007, Broad Street has delivered £2.4m of energy savings and a total of 45,000 tonnes of carbon savings to date. The Aston University scheme supplies heat and power to the

University Estate and third party neighbouring buildings, the scheme has delivered £3.0m of energy savings since 2009, and realised 43,166 carbon savings to date. Birmingham Children's Hospital supplies heat to the estate, realising £1m energy savings and a carbon saving of 23,591 since 2009.

The scheme makes use of highly efficient large-scale combined heat and power (CHP) technologies across 6 energy centres, and uses conventional boilers for 'top up', standby and increased resilience. The network currently provides 60,000MWh of heat, 47,000MWh of electricity and 8,000MWh of chilled water per annum, with a 12km network infrastructure. A strategy to introduce lower cost and lower carbon technologies for future generation and growth may also incorporate technologies such as heat pumps, fuel cells and waste heat sources.

To date there has been £17m worth of investment, a total of £6.4m of energy savings and 120,000+ carbon tonnes saved. Due to the cities development growth and climate change commitments the potential growth is forecast at 50MW demand equating to 88,000 MWh heat per year additional generation, and 26,000 carbon tonnes per year based on current technologies.

TP5 Low Carbon Economy

TP5/1: Low-carbon initiatives supported

Policy TP5 supports the development of innovative energy technologies, in particular:

Low carbon vehicle technologies:

- The city council has supported and implemented a number of schemes utilising low carbon vehicle technologies including:

- **Introducing 'Plugged-in Midlands' (PiM)** which implemented a network of 36 electric vehicle charging points at 18 locations across the city (July 2012 – current). A tender to appoint a contractor to manage the City's EV Charging Network and install a 197 taxi-only charge point network, upgrading the existing network of 36 charge points and developing further public accessibility, has been concluded, with the agreed network being installed by March 2021.

- Development of a '**Clean Vehicle Retrofit Accredited Scheme' (CVRAS)** compliant LPG retrofit solution for diesel Hackney Cabs, using DfT Clean Vehicle Technology funding to retrofit the first 67 Hackney Cabs. Under the Clean Air Zone funding, a number of initiatives have been agreed to support 1280 Hackney Carriage Drivers to switch to a compliant vehicle. Drivers can be offered £5,000 to support payments towards CVRAS compliant retrofit solutions; operational expenses towards a purchased ULEV vehicles; or access a Council led rental electric hackney taxi vehicle scheme which enables taxi drivers to continue operating from January 2020, using short term rental of the EV Hackney Cabs, until either they retire (within 5 years) or purchase a lease or full ownership of an EV Hackney Cab with support of a grant towards operational costs. Other priority groups include residents, people who work with the CAZ (and earn less than 30k) and businesses who are located or operate within the CAZ. Low/zero emission incentives are also being deployed which include model shift to public transport through scrappage schemes, as well as incentives to transition to low/zero emission vehicles.

- **Six electric vehicles** and associated charging infrastructure deployed in four main city council buildings (May 2016) through an OLEV grant. Following the conclusion of the grant two departments have continued to lease 3 electric vehicles. Inclusive Growth directorate is exploring converting the rest of their fleet to either electric or low emission vehicles.

- The City Council has collaborated with the private sector to develop the UK's first **low/zero carbon emission re-fuelling hub at Tyseley Energy Park.** Planning consent was grant November 2017 with operation commencing in October 2019. Alternative fuels include hydrogen, electric, Compressed Natural Gas, and Bio-diesel. (January 2015 – current)

The development of new technologies for the sustainable management of the City's waste:

- **Cogen wood biomass gasification power station** – a 10.4MWe plant currently processes 75,000 tonnes of waste wood at Tyseley Energy Park at Hay Mills, within the Tyseley Environmental Enterprise District. 9MW is sold to National Grid, which provides enough power for 17,000 homes . The wood feedstock, limited by planning permission to 60,000 tonnes per annum, will come from the City Council's parks/woodland, and A, B and C grade waste wood under a long term contract with local recycled wood pellet provider JM EnviroFuels Ltd. This Biomass Power Station reduces our carbon footprint by 107,000 tonnes of Carbon Dioxide (CO2) per annum and provides 19 full time local jobs.

- The Council owned **Tyseley Energy from Waste** plant also generates electricity with at least 10 MW of power sold to the grid. Planning is underway for the next phase of waste management strategy development and subsequent contract arrangements across the city, whereby producing energy from waste will be a priority in addressing the decarbonisation agenda.

Bioenergy initiatives:

- The **European Bioenergy Research Institute (EBRI)** at Aston University in central Birmingham is a unique hub of bioenergy research and technology development. EBRI hosts the EPSRC SuperGen Bioenergy Hub along with other international networks. The Institute is home to both academic and industry facing teams that aim to accelerate the commercial development of emerging bioenergy and supporting technologies. EBRI is the result of a £20 million investment to support the development of a regional bioenergy supply chain and to promote the adoption of innovative new bioenergy technologies across the West Midlands region. This includes its demonstration plant that can provide the heat, electricity and cooling needs of the EBRI building and other parts of the university campus. This innovative technology is the first of its kind in the UK incorporating interoperable distributed energy technologies which supports the traditional energy system through demand side grid management; this includes deployment of the first operational Electric Vehicle to Grid system in Europe. Regional impact has been independently assessed as an estimated increase of £28. 6 million GVA, 235 jobs.

TP6 Managing Flood risk

TP6/1: Number of Developments Approved against Environment Agency Advice in Relation to Flood risk

Since 2011 the Environment Agency has provided advice on 559 approved planning applications including 97 in 2015/16. All of these applications were approved with no outstanding objection from the Environment Agency. In a number of cases an objection was raised to a proposal as initially submitted but, through amendments and discussions during the consideration of the application, issues were resolved and objections removed prior to the applications being approved.

TP7 Green Infrastructure Network

TP7/1: Proposals approved resulting in a loss of green infrastructure

Year	Number of Proposals	Area Lost (ha)
2011/12	2	3.61
2012/13	8	17.21
2013/14	2	0.64
2014/15	2	2.69
2015/16	6	10.97
2016/17	2	5.7
2017/18	15	7.58
2018/19	5	1.16
Total	**42**	**49.56**

The GI losses shown in table above include public and private open space, allotments, public and private playing fields and a golf driving range at Booths Lane which accounts for a sizeable 7.7Ha of the 2015/16 total. In this case, the driving range had become unviable and despite attempts to design a scheme which retained some or all of the open space, this also was not viable. However, the scheme approved on the site for 249 dwellings also includes a 170sq.m children's play area and a large green wedge through the site. This green wedge would become a SWALE, therefore creating natural drainage and a potential wildlife habitat. It would also connect to existing open space and a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) adjoining the site and, as such, would enhance the city's GI network. In addition, a Section 106 financial contribution will provide off site public open space improvements and compensation for the loss of the driving range.

TP7/2: New green infrastructure provided

Year	Number of Proposals	Area Provided (ha)
2011/12	4	8.14
2012/13	5	3.36
2013/14	2	2.60
2014/15	4	3.82
2015/16	1	1
2016/17	0	0
2017/18	3	2.09
2018/19	0	0
Total	**19**	**21.01**

As the table below shows, a significant amount of new GI has been provided to compensate for losses. This includes areas of new open space provided as part of new development. These figures do not include new and extended SINC/ SLINCs. Other compensation for loss of open space includes the provision of 3G all-weather pitches to replace playing fields as well as qualitative improvements to open spaces such as new paths, seating and bins in parks.

TP8 Biodiversity and Geodiversity

TP8/1: Number of development proposals approved within or adjoining designated sites (SSSIs, NNRs, LNRs, SINCs and SLINCs)

Designation	Number of Proposals Approved 2017-18		Number of Proposals Approved 2018-19	
	Within Area	Adjoining Area	Within Area	Adjoining Area
SSSI	0	5	0	2
NNR	0	6	0	7
LNR	6	5	13	10
SINC	16	27	15	37
SLINC	99	129	115	118

Designation	Number of Proposals Approved 2017-18		Number of Proposals Approved 2018-19	
	Adversely Affecting Area	Positive Enhancement to Area	Adversely Affecting Area	Positive Enhancement to Area
SSSI	0	0	0	0
NNR	0	0	0	0
LNR	0	1	0	0
SINC	0	1	0	0
SLINC	0	1	0	2

In both 2017-18 and 2018-19, around 25% of applications approved within or adjoining designated sites were for new residential uses. Of the remaining approved applications, the majority (over 50% in 2017-18 and over 70% in 2018-19) were associated with discharge and variation of planning conditions, non-material and minor material amendments to previously approved schemes, or reserved matters applications. As the table above shows, the majority of proposals approved were adjoining LNRs, SINCs and SLINCs

The majority of applications approved for areas within designated sites were discharge and variation of planning conditions, non-material amendments, minor material amendments or reserved matters applications. In these cases, where the relevant originally approved development resulted in positive or negative impacts on a designated site, these impacts have been reported in previous AMRs. For a number of further cases, the redline boundary of the approved application included part of the designated site, however the actual development footprint was located outside the designated site, and therefore the designated site was not affected. For the remaining applications approved within designated site, it was demonstrated that the benefit of the development would outweigh any harm to the designated site and/or appropriate mitigation and compensation measures could be secured to ensure, as a minimum, no adverse impact on the overall integrity of the designated site, and no net loss of biodiversity. For example, erection of a new storage building at Minworth Sewage Works SINC (planning application reference 2018/00660/PA) affected a small area of low quality semi-natural habitat on the edge of the designated site, however, conditions were attached to secure replacement tree and shrub planting to mitigate and compensate for these habitat losses, and ensure no adverse impact on the ecological function of the designated site. In both 2017-18 and 2018-19, a small number of approved developments secured positive enhancements to designated sites: Quinton Meadows LNR (201702611/PA); Sandwell Valley SINC, Sandwell Valley SLINC and Tame Valley SLINC (planning application reference 2017/04289/PA); Rea Valley SLINC and River Rea SLINC (planning application reference 2017/10775/PA) and The Shire, Cole Valley SLINC (2018/04301/PA)

TP8/2: Number and area of designated sites (SSSIs, NNRs, LNRs, SINCs and SLINCs) 2019

Designation	Number of Sites	Area Designated (Ha)
SSSI	2	892.52
NNR	1	811.73
LNR	12	316.73
SINC	55	828.03
SLINC	121	698.91

A new Local Nature Reserve – Popes Lane (extension to Kings Norton LNR) was declared in April 2016, increasing the number of LNRs to 12. The small reduction in SLINC area is associated with a boundary revision to exclude an area of a private dwelling from Harborne Walkway SLINC. The need for this boundary revision was identified as part of the desk study to compile this report.

TP8/3: Number of approved development proposals adversely affecting the integrity of or providing positive enhancement to the wider ecological network (non-designated wildlife corridors and stepping stones)

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Designation</th><th colspan="2">Number of Proposals Approved (April 2017--March 2018)</th><th colspan="2">Number of Proposals Approved (April 2018-March 2019)</th></tr>
<tr><th>Adversely Affecting Area</th><th>Positive Enhancement to Area</th><th>Adversely Affecting Area</th><th>Positive Enhancement to Area</th></tr>
<tr><td>Wider ecological network (defined as PSIs [Potential Sites of Importance])</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>3</td></tr>
</table>

The wider ecological network is defined by ‘Potential Sites of Importance’ (PSI). In 2017-18 and 2018-19, a total of six planning applications were approved which would result in positive enhancement to the non-designated ecological network. These applications included habitat enhancements associated with a major flood risk management scheme along the River Tame at Sandwell Valley and smaller-scale surface water management schemes in Queens Park, Lodge Hill Cemetery and Quinton Business Park. These biodiversity enhancements were secured by conditions.

A total of three planning applications were approved in 2017-18 which were considered to adversely affect the wider ecological network. These developments will result in the loss of semi-natural habitats associated with residential developments and school sports pitches. No applications were approved in 2018-19 which were considered to adversely affect the wider ecological network.

TP9 Open Space, Playing Fields and Allotments

TP9/1: Percentage of Population within the Distance Thresholds set in the Policy

Year	Criteria and Distance Thresholds			
	0.2 Ha of Public Open Space within 400m	Children's Play Area within 400m	2Ha of Public Open Space within 1km	Park within 3Km (2ha and larger)
2014/15	83.21%	45.4%	97.5%	98.95%
2015/16	83.49%	46.06%	97.4%	98.99%
2016/17	83.46%	46.07%	97.35%	98.99%
2017/18	83.44%	46.08%	97.34%	99%
2018/19	83.49%	46.22%	97.36%	99%

The data above shows that accessibility to open space, parks and play areas has remained fairly consistent over the past two years in which it has been possible to monitor this indicator. Policy TP9 states that all residents should have access to open space in accordance with the distance thresholds above. Whilst accessibility to open spaces and parks over 2ha in size is very good, provision of children's play areas requires significant improvement.

TP9/2: Open Space/Playing Fields/Allotments Lost to Development

Year	New Land Use (Ha)					Total
	Residential	Employment	Office	Retail	Other	
2011/12						
Open Space	2.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**2.80**
Playing Fields	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.00**
Allotments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.00**
2012/13						
Open Space	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.00**
Playing Fields	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.82	0.00	**0.82**
Allotments	5.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**5.98**
2013/14						
Open Space	0.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.81**
Playing Fields	1.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.29	**3.75**
Allotments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.00**
2014/15						
Open Space	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.00**
Playing Fields	2.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**2.38**
Allotments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.00**
2015/16						
Open Space	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.71**
Playing Fields	1.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.84	**2.95**
Allotments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.00**
2016/17						
Open Space	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.00**

Playing Fields	0.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.67**
Allotments	1.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	**1.51**
2017/18						
Open Space	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.7	**2.97**
Playing Fields	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.57**
Allotments	3.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**3.57**
2018/19						
Open Space	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.03**
Playing Fields	7.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.17	**8.73**
Allotments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.00**
Total 2011-19						
Open Space	4.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.7	**7.32**
Playing Fields	13.75	0.00	0.00	0.82	5.3	**19.87**
Allotments	10.8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	**11.06**
						38.25

A total of 38.25 hectares of open space, playing fields and allotments has been lost to development since 2011. Most of the open space lost has been for residential development. In these developments there would be compensation for the loss of open space and a need for new of open space to meet the needs of the new residents if the scheme is for twenty or more dwellings. On larger residential sites, on site provision would be expected.

TP9/3: New Open Space/Playing Fields/Allotments Created

	Open Space	Playing Fields	Allotments
2011/12	8.14	0	0
2012/13	1.44	0	0
2013/14	3.2	0	0
2014/15	2.54	0	0
2015/16	1	0	0
2016/17	0	0	0
2017/18	2.09	0	0
2018/19	0	0	0
Total	**16.34**	**0**	**0**

A total of 16.34 hectares of open space has been created since 2011, replacing 43% of that lost to development (see indicator 9/2). It should be noted that this table only includes 'substantially sized' new open space, enough to warrant their own 'site' in BLADES. It should also be noted that compensation for the loss of open space, which includes playing fields and allotments can take the form of improvements to existing open space, and this qualitative improvement does not appear in the figures.

New open space provision is often secured via Section 106 Agreement. The table below shows the number of clauses in signed Section 106 agreements requiring direct provision of open space between 2010/11 and 2018/19.

Total no. of clauses to be delivered by developer direct ((public open space) (zero financial contribution)	Of those clauses with a non-financial contribution;			
	Live	Supersede d	Discharged	PA Expired – not implemented
14	1	-	-	-

TP10 Green Belt

TP10/1: Number of Planning Applications Approved in the Green Belt

505 planning applications were approved in the Green Belt over the period 2011/12 to 2018/19. The majority of these involved minor works to existing housing. Other applications were for replacement dwellings, change of use of existing buildings, minor works to business premises and advertisements. No major or significant applications were approved.

Year	Number of Applications
2011/12	62
2012/13	58
2013/14	71
2014/15	64
2015/16	70
2016/17	72
2017/18	51
2018/19	57
Total	**505**

Policy TP11 Sports Facilities

TP11/1: Sports Facilities Lost to Other Forms of Development

It should be noted that any sports facilities lost to development have been so where either they have been shown to be surplus or where equivalent if not better replacement provision has been made in terms of quality, quantity or accessibility.

TP11/2: New Sports Provision Created

Eight leisure centres across the city have been replaced by six new build centres. To date, Northfield Pool and Fitness centre has been rebuilt on the same site which will also make provision for Colmers Leisure Centre which is now managed by Colmers School.

Newtown Swimming Pool swimming closed in, but the £8.5m Ladywood Leisure Centre opened in July 2019 providing a 130 station gym and 25m swimming pool.

The new £7.5m Erdington Leisure Centre, featuring a 25m swimming pool, teaching pool and 70 station gym was rebuilt on the same site and opened in 2017.

The new £9m Stechford Leisure Centre includes a 25-metre swimming pool with spectator seating, a teaching pool, a 100-station fitness suite, 4-court sports hall and a café, replacing the ageing Stechford Cascades facility. The new centre opened in January 2019.

The University of Birmingham's olympic sized swimming pool opened in May 2018, while Tiverton Road Pool and Fitness Centre closed and has been replaced by UoB's Tiverton Gym in Selly Oak.

The £12m new Harborne Pool and Fitness Centre opened in January 2012 replacing the old Harborne Baths which closed in February 2010.

Provision of new sports facilities is often secured via Section 106 Agreement. The tables below show the number of signed S106 agreements containing a leisure clause (sports and playing fields) and the total value of those clauses to be paid. This does not include recreation, children's play and public open space.

Year	Total no. of S106 agreements containing a Leisure (SPORTS FACILITIES/USE) clause	Total value of those clauses containing a Leisure (SPORTS FACILITIES/USE) sum
2010/11	3	£3,198,300
2011/12	10	£1,407,025
2012/13	4	£564,400
2013/14	15	£1,010,400
2014/15	3	£919,790
2015/16	2	£48,300
2016/17	0	0
2017/18	0	0
2018/19	0	0

TP12 Historic Environment

TP12/1; Number of Designated Heritage Assets (Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Conservation Areas) at April 2019

Type of Asset	Number Designated
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	14
Listed Buildings	1,504
Registered Parks and Gardens	14
Conservation Areas	30
All	**1,562**

TP12/2: Number of Applications Approved Affecting a Designated Heritage Asset or its Setting

Year	Number of Applications Approved
2011/12	13
2012/13	12
2013/14	28
2014/15	7
2015/16	0
2016/17	7
2017/18	7
2018/19	9
Total	**83**

The table above shows the number of approved planning or listed building applications to which the Council's Conservation Officer objected. Each year the Conservation Officer advises on between 550 and 700 planning and listed building applications which are approved. In the vast majority of cases the Conservation Officer objects to part of a proposal but, on balance, it is considered that the reason for that objection would not cause sufficient detriment to the heritage asset or its setting to sustain a reason for refusal.

TP12/3: Number of Heritage Assets Recorded in the Historic Environment Record

Year	Number of Heritage Assets Recorded
2011/12	57
2012/13	121
2013/14	33
2014/15	8
2015/16	0
2016/17	3
2017/18	0
2018/19	1
Total	**223**

TP12/4: Number of Investigations Added to the Historic Environment Record

Year	Number of Investigations Added
2011/12	13
2012/13	25
2013/14	25
2014/15	14
2015/16	0
2016/17	0
2017/18	0
2018/19	0
Total	**77**

TP12/5: Number of Structures Added to the Local List

The Local List was compiled in 2013 and it contains 441 buildings, structures and features in the city which are considered an important part of Birmingham's heritage due to their architectural, historic or archaeological significance. There are currently no plans to update the Local List.

TP12/6: Number of Completed Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans

Year	Number of Completed Conservation Area Appraisals	Number of Completed Management Plans
2011/12	1	1
2012/13	0	0
2013/14	0	0
2014/15	1	1
2015/16	1	1
2016/17	0	0
2017/18	0	0
2018/19	0	0
Total	**3**	**3**

Since 2011 Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans have been completed for Moor Pool Estate (March 2012) and Sutton Coldfield High Street (February 2015).

TP12/7: Number of Heritage Assets at Risk

Year	Number of Heritage Assets at Risk
2011/12	32
2012/13	28
2013/14	26
2014/15	26
2015/16	25
2016/17	26
2017/18	27
2018/19	29

Source: Historic England

TP13 Sustainable Management of the City's Waste

TP13/1: Tonnage of waste produced in Birmingham, by methods of disposal

Year	Waste Arising (Tonnes)	Waste Recycled/ Composted		Waste Recovered EFW		Waste Sent to Landfill		% of 2001 Level Sent to Landfill
		Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	
2011/12	484,099	124,537	31.28	348,157	71.92	23,804	4.92	12.18
2012/13	488,868	130,035	32.31	344.526	70.47	36,584	7.48	18.71
2013/14	493,596	127,898	31.67	335,275	67.95	37,886	7.68	19.37
2014/15	485,505	111,593	29.4	327,447	68.45	27,117	5.59	13.87
2015/16	488,811	106,460	26.5	320,004	67.47	35,020	7.16	17.91
2016/17	496167	111030	26.84	326482	65.80	14211	9.11	23.13
2017/18	479477	91068	22.67	330447	68.92	61235	12.77	31.32
2018/19	488289	99673	24.34	347472	71.16	46987	9.66	24.03

Note: Waste Recycling/Composting & Waste Recovered EFW percentage values are of Household Waste (as reported in BVPI/NIs) not Municipal Waste. NB: Source -* BCC Fleet Waste Management

Landfill has decreased by over 14,248 tonnes on previous year, however the percentage of waste recovered through EFW and recycled both increased. In 2015/16 there was a major breakdown at the Tyseley Energy from Waste Plant which resulted in reduced capacity and availability for a significant period. This reduced capacity affected energy recovery, landfill and recycling. The increase in landfill was also due to a slight increase in municipal waste. The decrease in the tonnage composted or recycled in 2015/16 was due to a reduction in the amount of garden waste deposited at Household Recycling Centres and a reduction in road sweepings sent for composting. Another factor was the suspension of wood recycling due to the market collapse for this material. Also, in 2015/16 the change of collection services to wheelie bins was completed at this point the domestic/trade waste split for rounds that collect both types waste was recalculated resulting in an increase in household waste, thus reducing the recycling percentage. In 2018/2019, the percentage of waste sent to landfill has decreased again and recycling has increased. This may be in part due to increased discussion and media attention around recycling and reducing the total amount of waste produced per capita.

TP13/2: Capacity of Waste Treatment Facilities within Birmingham (2019)

Facility Type Description	No of Permits	Maximum Annual Throughput (Tonnes)	Average Annual Throughput (Tonnes)
Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn	27	1,234,186	45,711
Clinical Waste Transfer Station	2	9,998	4,999
Transfer Station taking Non-Biodegradable Wastes	2	80,000	40,000
Material Recycling Treatment Facility	4	39,998	10,000
Physical Treatment Facility	7	258,997	37,000
Physico-Chemical Treatment Facility	1	4,999	4,999
Metal Recycling Site (Vehicle Dismantler)	4	39,999	10,000
ELV Facility	21	5,7498	2,738
Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	7	1,104,998	157,857
Chemical Treatment Facility	1	4,999	4,999
Composting Facility	2	3,000	1,500
Biological Treatment Facility	1	71,4400	714,400
Mobile Plant	2	0	0
Special Waste Transfer Station	5	255,310	51,062
Asbestos Waste Transfer Station	3	10,949	3,650
75kte Non-hazardous & hazardous HWA Site	1	24,999	24,999
75kte Materials Recycling Facility	2	149,999	75,000
S75kte Vehicle Depollution Facility	2	77,499	38,750
75kte Metal Recycling Site	4	299,996	74,999
75kte WEEE Treatment Facility	1	74,999	74,999
Clinical Waste Transfer Station	1	74,999	74,999
Mobile Plant for remediation of land	5	0	0
Inert & Excavation WTS with treatment	2	255,000	127,500
Storage of electrical insulating oils	1	500	500

75kte HCI Waste TS + treatment	2	149,998	74,999
75kte WEEE Treatment Facility	1	5,000	5,000
Vehicle Depollution Facility	4	19,997	4,999
Mobile plant treatment for soil <75,000 tpd	1	73,999	73,999
Treatment of waste to produce soil <75,000 tpy	3	224,998	749,99
Mobile plant for reclamation, restoration	1	0	0
Vehicle Depollution Facility <5000 tps	16	79,984	4,999
Grand Total	136	5,331,298	39,201

Source: Environment Agency

Data from the 2019 Environment Agency returns indicates that there were 136 waste processing facilities in the city. The total number of waste facilities has increased by 49 from 87 in 2012 to 136 in 2019. In 2019, the largest processor of waste was Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station, with 1,234,186 tonnes of maximum annual throughput.

TP14 New and Existing Waste Facilities

TP14/1: New Waste Facilities Approved

Location & Year Approved	Capacity (Tonnage)	Type of Facility
Ref: 2012/05481/PA Webster & Horsfall, off Speedwell Rd, Hay Mills, B25 8DW	60,000 tonnes pa	Energy from Waste facility – Combined Heat and Power generating 7 MW electricity annually (waste timber)
Ref: 2012/05728/PA Railway Sidings, Aston Church Rd, B8 1QR	4,000 tonnes pa	Waste transfer station (Inert material only including timber, paper and construction waste)
Ref: 2012/05409/PA Washwood Heath Freight Yard, North of Common Lane, B8 2SQ	195,000 tonnes pa	Energy from Waste facility – Advanced Conversion Technology generating 8MW and 2MW from AD plant. (Municipal solid waste, C & I wastes)
Ref: 2011/05297/PA DHL Depot, Landor Street, Nechells, B8 1AH	Total = 300,000 tonnes pa C&I 200,000 tonnes pa Municipal 100,000 tonnes pa	Energy Recovery /Waste Transfer Station (Waste plastics, paper and biodegradable materials)
Ref: 2011/05814/PA 61 Landor St, Nechells, B8 1AE	Unknown	Wood Recycling Facility
Ref: 2013/06872/PA Alcoa, Kitts Green Rd, B33 9QR (re sitting of existing waste management facility)	Unknown	Waste Transfer Station
Ref: 2013/07484/PA Unit A5 & A6, Heartlands Park, Washwood Heath, B8 2UW. Approved: 6/2/2014 Business relocated from previous Landor St site	Unknown	Wood recycling facility
Ref: 2013/07749/PA Small Heath Rail Sidings, Anderton Road, Small Heath B11 1TG. Approved: 20/3/2014	100,000 tonnes throughput	Aggregates Waste Transfer/recycling facility
Ref: 2015/00255/PA 39 Trent Street, Digbeth, B5 5NL. Approved:20/3/2015	Maximum 5 skips per day equalling up to 30 tonnes per day (Monday – Saturday operating)	Waste Transfer Facility handling non-hazardous material, cardboard, timber, metal, plastic, masonary and soil
Ref: 2015/06588/PA (Renewal of approval 2012/05409/PA)	195,000 tonnes pa	Energy from waste/ anaerobic digestion facility

Washwood Heath Freight Yard North of common Lane, Washwood Heath B8 2SQ		
Ref: 2015/09679/P Proposed Rec Fort Industrial Park Pype Hayes, B35 7RB	Throughput of 105,000 tonnes per annum.	Renewable Energy Centre (gasification plant)

TP14/2: New Waste Facilities Completed

Year	Location	Type	Capacity (per annum)
2011/12	None	-	-
2012/13	None	-	-
2013/14	Former DHL site, Landor St, Nechells	Solid recovered fuel (SRF) facility - Organic components, biodegradable wastes; and Material recycling (MRF)	200,000 tonnes
2013/14	Lifford Transfer Station, 24 Ebury Rd, Kings Norton	Existing waste transfer (public disposal site). New building for storage and sorting area; increase of skips from 30 to 500	unknown
2014/15	Fmr Small Heath sidings, Anderton Road, Sparkbrook	Stockpiling bays, crushing compound and contractor's area. The plant/ machinery would comprise a mobile crusher, shovel loader and mobile screen.	100,000 tonnes
2014/15	Cofton House, Firswood Rd, Sheldon	Recycling Depot	20,000 tonnes
2015/16	Bromford Road / Fort Parkway, Tyburn	Aggregates recycling	300,000 tonnes
2015/16	Aston Church Road, Washwood Heath	Waste Transfer Station	4,000 tonnes
2016/17	None		
2017/18	None		
2018/19	None		

TP14/3: Proposals Approved Leading to the Loss of Waste Facilities

Based on Environment Agency data, there was a decrease in waste facilities from 106 in 2007 to 87 facilities in 2012. The most notable decline was from 36 to 20 facilities in Household, Commercial & Industrial waste transfer stations, whereas there has been a notable increase in ELV facilities from 19 to 31 facilities. The decrease in waste facilities over the period 2007 – 2012 is likely due to the recession. (Source: Update to Waste Capacity Study, Birmingham City Council, Addendum, 25 June 2014)

TP15 Location of Waste Management Facilities

TP15/1: Land Available for Development for Waste Treatment Purposes in Line With the Criteria in the Policy

The City Council does not specifically allocate land for waste transfer purposes. The Council does maintain a supply of employment land which would be appropriate for this use although this land is not reserved for waste transfer purposes exclusively. The supply of employment land is shown in table TP17/2.

TP16 Minerals

TP16/1: Number of minerals investigations submitted

To date, there have been no planning applications submitted with a minerals investigation. As a planning authority Birmingham has no active minerals extraction sites and is therefore largely dependent upon other mineral producing authorities for the supply of Crushed Rock and Sand and Gravel aggregates. The City Council however, is committed to the recycling of Construction and Demolition wastes and Sustainable Construction. Prior extraction of aggregate materials will be encouraged where it is economically viable. The supply and demand of minerals is currently assessed annually through the jointly produced Local Aggregate Assessments (LAAs) which is produced by Birmingham, Coventry, Dudley and Solihull councils.

TP17 Portfolio of Employment Land and Premises Use

Policy TP17 sets out the hierarchy of readily available sites required for the 5 year minimum reservoir of 96 ha of employment land as set out below. This is required in addition to the Regional Investment Sites. More detail on the Regional Investments sites is available at TP18.

Best Quality 60ha minimum reservoir
Good Quality 31ha minimum reservoir
Other Quality 5ha minimum reservoir

TP17/1: Employment Land Developed by Category

Year	Size	Category of Land			Total
		Best	Good	Other	
2011/12	Area (ha)	5.05	1.42	0.24	6.71
	Floorspace (sq.m)	19,000	3,500	1,100	23,600
2012/13	Area (ha)	0	0.26	1.64	1.9
	Floorspace (sq.m)	0	1,200	5,800	7,000
2013/14	Area (ha)	15.90	4.30	0.36	20.56
	Floorspace (sq.m)	96,300	2,400	3,300	102,000
2014/15	Area (ha)	0.90	1.11	0.45	2.46
	Floorspace (sq.m)	6,200	1,800	500	8,500
2015/16	Area (ha)	12.68	2.16	0.84	15.68
	Floorspace (sq.m)	55,360	4,360	6,510	66,230
2016/17	Area (ha)	11.18	2.15	0.21	13.54
	Floorspace (sq.m)	44,248	13,266	1,184	58,698
2017/18	Area (ha)	9.83	3.21	0.18	13.22
	Floorspace (sq.m)	30,527	13,584	473	44,584
2018/19	Area (ha)	0	12.02	0.32	12.34
	Floorspace (sq.m)	0	44,083	1,745	45,828
Total	**Area (ha)**	**55.54**	**26.63**	**4.24**	**86.41**
	Floorspace (sq.m)	**251,635**	**84,193**	**20,612**	**356,440**

The table above shows the amount of employment land developed since 2011/12 in each of the land quality categories. In accordance with the hierarchy set out in the policy the largest amount of land has been development within the best quality category.

TP17/2: Land Available by Category at April 2019

Category	Status	Total
Best	Under Construction	0.00
	Detailed Permission	0.00
	Outline Permission	71.00
	Other*	0
	Sub Total	**71.00**
Good	Under Construction	7.40
	Detailed Permission	15.64
	Outline Permission	5.54
	Other*	46.06
	Sub Total	**74.64**
Other	Under Construction	0.48
	Detailed Permission	2.19
	Outline Permission	0.35
	Other*	6.02
	Sub Total	**9.04**
Grand Total		**154.68**

* Other includes allocated in adopted or draft Local Plan, non-statutory document and expired permissions

Industrial Land Supply Pipeline by Category at April 2019

	Readily Available	Not Readily available	Total
Regional Investment site	9.97	22.45	32.42
Best Urban	0.00	71.00	71.00
Good Urban	28.58	46.06	74.64
Other*	3.02	6.02	9.04
Total	**41.57**	**145.53**	**187.1**

* Other includes allocated in adopted or draft Local Plan, non-statutory document and expired permissions

The tables above show the employment land that is available in each of the categories at April 2019. There was 0ha of best quality urban employment land readily available at April 2019. However, Peddimore received outline planning permission on 15 August 2019 and so this will boost the supply of readily available land in the Best Quality category from next year onwards. Secondly, whilst the Peddimore site currently provides most of the not readily available supply in the Best Quality category, the allocation of the Wheels and environs site in the Bordesley Park Area Action Plan from next year will ensure that there continues to be a supply of Best Quality employment land for the remainder of the BDP plan period. There will therefore be a recovery in the supply of land in the Best Quality category from next year onwards. In the much longer term beyond 2031 it is likely that that supply of Best Quality employment land can be maintained through the release of land at Washwood Heath which is currently required for the construction of HS2.

There is also a minor shortfall in good quality employment land with 28.58ha available compared to the requirement for 31ha and a shortfall in other quality urban land at 3.02ha compared to the target of 5ha. Action is required, such as investment in infrastructure, to bring land, which is not currently available, into the readily available category. However, it is also acknowledged that historically, there has been significant churn in employment land and premises become vacant allowing other employment uses to occupy them.

In regard to Good Quality employment land, whilst the readily available supply has been below the 31 hectares required since the BDP was adopted in 2017, it has been progressively increasing year on year and in April 2019 it was just 3 hectares below the requirement in Policy TP17. It is anticipated that this will continue to increase to levels above requirement in the short to medium term. In addition, this year's ELAA has reconsidered the categorisation of sites that were previously constituent parts of larger Best Quality employment land but which, due to completed development on these wider areas of land, are now stand alone sites that fall below the 10 hectare threshold required for inclusion in the Best Quality category. As a result, many of these sites have now been moved to the Good Quality supply and will continue to provide a contribution to this element of the employment land portfolio for the remainder of the plan period.

Land in the Other Quality category has seen greater fluctuation than the other categories, both in terms of completions and in the readily available supply. 2018-2019 is the first year in which the readily available supply has fallen below the level required by Policy TP17, but this may be in reflection of the higher completions that have been experienced in this year. The reasons behind this will be explored further but it is recognised that this category is driven more by the day to day requirements of small and medium enterprises than it is by major regeneration and development initiatives. In this respect, this category is similar to windfall development in the housing land supply and so the most important actions that the City Council can take to support this category is to continue to monitor land supply and completions, continue to engage and respond with small and medium enterprises to understand their development needs and to proactively seek any further opportunities for land which may be suitable development within this category.

As of April 2019 there were 9.97 ha of readily available land and 22.45 ha of not readily available land across the two RIS areas. In Longbridge the road scheme will help unlock future development that is currently not readily available. In relation to Aston positive progress has been made, in 2017 the last site of the Phase 1 CPO (2.21 ha) at Concentric was cleared and completed. As to be expected, overall supply has fallen in recent years due to completions at Aston RIS.

For further detail see the Employment Land Availability Assessment:
https://www.birmingham.gov.uk/downloads/download/2339/employment_land_availability_assessment

TP18 Regional Investment Sites

TP18/1: Land Developed in Each RIS

Year	Size	RIS		Total
		Aston	Longbridge	
2011/12	Area (ha)	0	0	0
	Floorspace (sq.m)	0	0	0
2012/13	Area (ha)	0	0.45	0.45
	Floorspace (sq.m)	0	2,529	2,529
2013/14	Area (ha)	0	0	0
	Floorspace (sq.m)	0	0	0
2014/15	Area (ha)	0	0.33	0.33
	Floorspace (sq.m)	0	3,411	3,411
2015/16	Area (ha)	2.82	0	2.82
	Floorspace (sq.m)	11,639	0	11,639
2016/17	Area (ha)	3.52	0	3.52
	Floorspace (sq.m)	14,355	0	14,355
2017/18	Area (ha)	0	0	0
	Floorspace (sq.m)	0	0	0
2018/19	Area (ha)	0	0	0
	Floorspace (sq.m)	0	0	0
Total	**Area (ha)**	**6.34**	**0.78**	**7.12**
	Floorspace (sq.m)	**25,994**	**5,940**	**31,934**

TP18/2: Permissions Granted for Uses outside those Specified in the Policy

All land developed in the Aston RIS since the BDP was adopted is compliant with Policy TP18 which restricts development to uses falling within Use Classes B1 and B2 and complementary facilities.

The development of an education teaching building (2013/06698/PA) on 0.29ha of land on the Technology Park in the Longbridge RIS is not directly in accordance with the RIS policies of the AAP. However, the college formerly occupied a 1 ha site on Bristol Road South that is also allocated as RIS land. As the site is only 0.29ha in size, the development has resulted in a net gain of 0.71ha of RIS for employment land purposes.

TP19 Core Employment Areas

TP19/1: Employment Development within Core Employment Areas

Year	Gross Floorspace (sq.m)	Area (H.A)
2011/12	22,975	7.55
2012/13	17,432	2.9
2013/14	103,954	21.26
2014/15	12,188	2.05
2015/16	69,391	17.05
2016/17	121,760	27.66
2017/18	44,590	13.07
2018/19	44,787	12.16
Total	**437,077**	**103.7**

Policy TP19 requires that the Core Employment Areas are retained in employment use, defined as B1b (Research and Development), B1c (Light Industrial), B2 (General industrial) and B8 (Warehousing and Distribution) and other uses appropriate for industrial areas such as waste management, builders' merchants and machine/tool hire centres. Uses outside of these categories will only be permitted where an exceptional justification exists. TP19/3 below records the amount of land developed within Core Employment Areas for non-employment uses.

TP19/2: Major investments in improving infrastructure within or serving Core Employment Areas

Core employment areas	Recent major investments	Planned major investment
Hawthorns and Soho Benson Road	Metro extension through Birmingham city centre	Metro extensions Centenary Square and Five Ways, and Black Country into Dudley
Woodgate/ Clapgate Lane	BCR Woodgate Valley Country Park green route	Additional green routes and connections to Quinton and Halesowen
Longbridge	Longbridge Connectivity Project (all modes)	Park and Ride at Station, National Cycle Network Route 5 realignment through employment area, public realm improvements
Perry Barr, Holford Way and Food Hub	BCR A34 cycle route	Perry Barr Railway Station upgrade, highway improvements, cycle route extension
Aston	BCR A34 cycle route	
Bournville and Kings Norton	BCR Worcester and Birmingham Canal	

Fort Dunlop, Chester Road and Tyburn Road	Chester Road highway improvements	Sprint
Small Heath and Tyseley	BCR Grand Union Canal, Battery Way new road	Sprint, Wharfdale Bridge
Peddimore	-	A38 access
Minworth	A38 junction improvements	
Kitts Green and Garretts Green		Metro
Selly Oak and South Edgbaston (Life Sciences, University and Hospitals)	BCR Worcester and Birmingham Canal, Selly Oak New Road	University Station, Selly Oak New Road, Selly Oak local centre enhancements
Dudley Road (City Hospital and Midland Metropolitan Hospital)	-	Dudley Road Highway Improvements

TP19/3: Land Developed within Core Employment Areas for non-employment uses

Year	New Land Use (Ha)			Total
	Residential	Office (B1a)	Other	
2011/12	0	0.86	1.11	1.97
2012/13	0	0	0.54	0.54
2013/14	0	0	0.86	0.86
2014/15	0	0	3.01	3.01
2015/16	0	0	1.29	1.29
2016/17	0	0.10	16.75	16.85
2017/18	0	0	2.29	2.29
2018/19	1.92	0	0	1.92
Total	**1.92**	**0.96**	**25.85**	**28.73**

1.29ha developed in 2015/16 was the extension to a school which occupies the former Virgin Media office building in Small Heath. The conversion of the office building to a school was permitted development determined under the prior approval process. The extension to the school was permitted as it was demonstrated that the employment land had been marketed appropriately with no uptake, in accordance with the SPD on the Loss of Industrial Land to Alternative Uses.

In 2016/17 the Former P&O Site at Perry Barr (comprising 8.28ha) was developed as a site for vehicle auctions (Sui Generis). Many elements of the proposed development would on their own be considered B class uses and, as noted in the applicant's submission, BCA operate from a number of industrial locations across the country. On this basis the specific proposed use is considered to be appropriate for an industrial area and it is also apparent that there is nothing inherently incompatible with the proposed use operating alongside other industrial uses. The development would generate 143 full time and 59 part time jobs.

In 2017/18 the existing surface level Kingsbury Road Car Park was replaced with a multi storey car park for staff and product parking in association with the Jaguar Land Rover plant.

TP20 Protection of Employment Land

TP20/1: Employment land Developed for Alternative Uses (hectares)

	Residential	Retail	Education	D Uses	Mixed
2017/18	9.03	0	0.28	0.13	1.16
2018/19	3.47	5.9	0	0	1.38

TP20/2: Permissions Granted for Non-Employment uses on Employment Land

	Residential	Retail	Education	D Uses	Mixed
2017/18	30.81	5.86	2.1	1.96	2.75
2018/19	11.02	1.24	0	0.5	5.55

Any employment land granted planning permission for non-employment uses would have met the policy criteria of Policy TP20 Protection of Employment Land in the BDP. While employment land will generally be protected where they contribute to the portfolio of employment land and are needed to meet the longer-term employment land requirement, the policy recognises that outside the Regional Investment Sites and Core Employment Areas there may be occasions where employment land has become obsolete. In such cases, change of use proposals from employment land to other uses will be permitted where it can be demonstrated that either the site is a non-conforming use or the site is no longer attractive for employment development having been actively marketed, normally for a minimum of two years or the site is commercially unviable.

TP21 Network and Hierarchy of Centres

Policy TP21 sets out the network and hierarchy of centres in the city and sets out the requirements for comparison retail floorspace (2012-2026) and office floorspace (2013-2031) for the City Centre, sub-regional centre and district growth points. The policy states that the centres will be the preferred locations for retail, office and leisure developments.

It should be noted that, in instances where no end user has been identified for a development, permission may have been granted for a number of potential uses including A1. Therefore, some of floorspace reported below may be used for other uses including A2, A3, A4, A5, D1 and D2. “Edge of centre” is defined in the NPPF as being within 300m of a primary shopping area.

Prior to monitoring year 2015/16, comparison and convenience retail floorspace were not monitored separately. The table below therefore shows *all* retail completions since 2011.

TP21/1: All retail completions 2011/12 - 2018/19 (gross floorspace sq.m)

Year	Floorspace (sq.m)
2011/12	26,900
2012/13	17,606
2013/14	36,359
2014/15	6,660
2015/16	50,856
2016/17	18,775
2017/18	9,686
2018/19	27,965
Total	**194,807**

TP21/2: All Retail Completions (gross floorspace sq.m.)

Year	In Centre		Edge-of-Centre		Out-of-Centre		Total
	Floorspace	%	Floorspace	%	Floorspace	%	
2011/12	21,363	79	400	1	5,137	19	26,900
2012/13	15,680	89	697	4	1,229	7	17,606
2013/14	18,951	52	242	1	17,166	47	36,359
2014/15	4,280	64	1,100	17	1,280	19	6,660
2015/16	45,440	89	3,912	8	1,575	3	50,856
2016/17	11,568	62	4,654	25	2,553	13	18,775
2017/18	3,484	45	3,336	35	2,866	30	9,686
2018/19	2,059	8	22,183	79	3,723	13	27,965
Total	**122,825**	**63**	**36,524**	**19**	**35,529**	**18**	**194,807**

Comparison retail completions (gross floorspace sq.m.)

Year	In Centre		Edge-of-Centre		Out-of-Centre		Total
	Floorspace	%	Floorspace	%	Floorspace	%	
2015/16	39,431	88	1,257	3	4,139	9	44,827
2016/17	57	10	490	90	0	0	547
2017/18	215	73	81	27	0	0	296
2018/19	0	0	4,389	100	0	0	4,389

Indicator TP21/4: Retail Supply Pipeline at April 2019

Status	Total
Under Construction	35,449
Detailed Planning Permission	32,062
Outline Planning Permission*	18,143
Other*	190,430
Total	**276,388**

*Sites do not include floorspace figures for all proposals. Other includes expired planning permissions where alternative consents have not been sought as of April 2

TP21/2: Office Developments Completed in, on the Edge of and Out of Centre

Year	In Centre		Edge-of-Centre		Out-of-Centre		Total
	Floorspace	%	Floorspace	%	Floorspace	%	
2013/14	4,805	70	134	2	1,912	28	6,851
2014/15	3,596	0	0	0	0	0	3,596
2015/16	8,667	100	0	0	0	0	8,667
2016/17	8,559	100	0	0	0	0	8,559
2017/18	3,815	100	0	0	0	0	3,815
2018/19	28,765	88	4,102	12	0	0	32,867
Total	**58,207**	**90**	**4,236**	**7**	**1,912**	**3**	**64,335**

The majority of office development was completed in centres, in accordance with policy TP21. For office development, edge of centre is defined by the NPPF as being within 300 metres of a centre boundary or, outside of a centre but within 500 metres of a public transport interchange.

TP21/3: Leisure Developments Completed in, on the Edge of and Out of Centre

Year	In Centre		Edge-of-Centre		Out-of-Centre		Total
	Floorspace	%	Floorspace	%	Floorspace	%	
2011/12	3,889	58	0	0	2,796	42	6,685
2012/13	1,125	19	0	0	4,897	81	6,022
2013/14	1,794	62	0	0	1,100	38	2,894
2014/15	0	0	0	0	3,483	100	3,483
2015/16	0	0	14,055	100	0	0	14,055
2016/17	1,611	34	3,109	66	0	0	4,720
2017/18	1,996	20	6,787	68	1,143	12	9,926
2018/19	2,764	91	0	0	280	9	3,044
Total	**13,179**	**26**	**23,951**	**47**	**13,699**	**27**	**50,829**

This table monitors all floorspace completed within use class D2 ‘assembly and leisure’. For leisure uses, edge of centre is defined by the NPPF as being within 300 metres of a centre boundary.

TP21/4: Progress towards growth levels proposed for each centre

It should be noted that, in instances where no end user has been identified for a development, permission may have been granted for a number of potential uses including A1. Therefore, some of the retail floorspace reported below may be used for other uses including A2, A3, A4, A5, D1 and D2.

Prior to monitoring year 2015/16 comparison and convenience retail floorspace were not monitored separately. Therefore, the table below shows *all* retail floorspace completed.

Centre and floorspace requirement (sq.m gross)	Level of retail floorspace (sq.m. gross) At April 2019			
	Completions since 2011/12	Under Development	Detailed Planning Permission	Outline Planning Permission
City Centre (160,000)	2,638	0	0	0
Sutton Coldfield (30,000)	0	525	95	0
Perry Barr/Birchfield (20,000)	0	0	0	0
Meadway (15,000)	0	0	0	0
Selly Oak (25,000)	3,221	540	0	0

Centre and floorspace requirement (sq.m gross)	Level of comparison retail floorspace (sq.m. gross) At April 2019			
	Completions since 2015/16	Under Development	Detailed Planning Permission	Outline Planning Permission
City Centre (160,000)	748	0	0	0
Sutton Coldfield (30,000)	0	0	0	0
Perry Barr/Birchfield (20,000)	0	0	0	0
Meadway (15,000)	0	0	0	0
Selly Oak (25,000)	547	0	0	0

Information regarding progress against targets in the growth area centres is set out in the respective growth area indicators. For City Centre see GA1, Sutton Coldfield see GA4, Perry Barr see GA3, Meadway see GA8 and Selly Oak see GA9.

The table below shows progress towards the office floorspace requirements for the centres. Significant progress has been made towards meeting the office floorspace requirement for the city centre, with almost 200,000 sq.m. completed or under construction.

Centre and floorspace requirement (sq.m gross)	**Level of office floorspace (sq.m. gross) 2013 - 2019**			
	Completions	**Under Development**	**Detailed Planning Permission**	**Outline Planning Permission**
City Centre (700,000)	45,227	151,969	98,853	117,672
Sutton Coldfield (20,000)	0	0	0	0
Perry Barr/Birchfield (10,000)	0	0	0	0
Meadway (5,000)	0	0	0	0
Selly Oak (10,000)	2,296	0	0	0

TP21/5: Major investments in infrastructure/public realm etc. within centres

Birmingham Cycle Revolution is a major infrastructure programme that has been implemented in a number of centres within the city. The aim is to increase the number of cycling trips in the city by 5% in 2023 and 10% in 2033 and involves the implementation of cycling routes and supporting measures including cycle parking, 20mph speed limits, grants to businesses and schools, and provision of bikes. The segregated cycle tracks from the city centre to Perry Barr and Selly Oak were completed in 2019. Other district and local centres have benefited from new cycle parking and cycling hubs.

In Stechford, construction work started in 2019 on highway improvements around Iron Lane and Station Road project. This aims to reduce congestion in the local centre, improve journey times for buses (including the No11 Outer Circle route which serves several local centres), create new crossings for pedestrians and cyclists and provide a new bridge across the River Cole. Step-free access and cycle parking are also planned for Stechford Railway Station.

Around Selly Oak local centre, the final phase of the Selly Oak New Road commenced in 2019, following relocation of Sainsburys to the new Selly Oak Shopping Park. The retail space opened in 2018 and waterside connections opened in 2019. Further links to the local centre and enhancements along the High Street are planned. Measures to improve local bus access around Selly Oak and South Edgbaston (Hospitals), Harborne and the City Centre have included new parking laybys on Quinton Road and temporary bus lanes on Harborne Road.

Longbridge Town Centre has seen significant growth in retail and office space alongside residential developments. Major investment in highway improvements (Longbridge Connectivity Project) was completed in 2019, including changes to the A38 Bristol Road and Longbridge Lane, and closure of Tessall Lane to through traffic, thereby improving links between the Rea Valley Cycle Route and Longbridge Station. Work commenced in 2019 on a new multi-story car park for use by rail passengers.

Future developments within the city will include the sprint route; a bus rapid transit running without overhead cables or tracks while offering the amenities found in trams such as real time information, multi door boarding, Wi-Fi etc. The first phase of Sprint services will connect local centres along the A34 (Newtown, Perry Barr and Great Barr), A45 (Digbeth, Small Heath, Yardley and Sheldon) and the A38 north (Walmley, Sutton Coldfield). The proposed Metro extension in East Birmingham will include stops at Bordesley and Meadway. Reopening of the Camp Hill Railway Line will provide opportunities to invest in public realm improvements at Hazelwell, Kings Heath and Moseley.

TP22: Convenience Retail Provision

Policy TP22 encourages convenience retail provision within the centres identified in policy TP21. The policy also allows, that where proposals are not within a defined centre they will be considered against the tests set out in national policy which allow for the consideration of locations on the edge and out of centres.

TP22/1: Convenience Retail Completions in, on the Edge and Out-of-Centre

Prior to monitoring year 2015/16, comparison and convenience retail floorspace were not monitored separately. Edge of centre is defined as being within 300m of a primary shopping area.

Convenience Retail Completions (gross floorspace sq.m.)

Year	In Centre		Edge-of-Centre		Out-of-Centre		Total
	Floorspace	%	Floorspace	%	Floorspace	%	
2015/16	3,762	81	375	9	0	0	4,137
2016/17	2,559	32	3,315	41	2,149	27	8,023
2017/18	2,790	42	2,814	42	1,084	16	6,688
2018/19	0	0	15,285	91	1,506	9	16,791

TP22/2: Convenience Retail Development Pipeline (Sq.m.) (Gross at 2019)

	In Centre		Edge-Of-Centre		Out-Of-Centre		Total
	Floorspace	%	Floorspace	%	Floorspace	%	
Under construction	9,384	99	119	1	0	0	9,503
Detailed planning permission	6,576	64	150	2	3,572	34	10,298
Outline planning permission	0	0	3,100	100	0	0	3,100

TP23 Small Shops and Independent Retailing

TP23/1: Changes in numbers of small shops and independent retailers

2016 is the first year that the number of independent retailers within the centres has been monitored. Green Lane Local Centre has the highest number of independent retailers with 100% of use class A1 retail units being occupied by independent operators. Swan District Centre has the lowest number of independent retailers with 31% of the A1 units having an independent operator. There are 26 out of the 74 local centres in which independent shops accounted for 90% or more A1 units, whereas there were only 4 centres with 50% or less A1 units with independent retailers.

TP24 Promoting a Diversity of Uses within Centres

TP24/1: Number of Applications Determined in line with/ contrary to the Shopping and Centres SPD

The Shopping and Local Centres SPD was adopted in 2012 and its policies are monitored annually (http://www.birmingham.gov.uk/spdlocalcentres). Policy TP24 incorporates the requirements of Polices 1 and 4 of the SPD, which are:

- Maintaining a minimum number of 55% of ground floor units in the Primary Shopping Areas of Sub-Regional and District Centres and 50% of ground floor units in the Primary Shopping Areas of Local Centres in retail (Class A1) use
- No more than 10% of units within Sub Regional, District and Local Centres being in hot-food takeaway use

Since the adoption of the Shopping & Local Centres SPD in 2012 and the application of its policies (now via BDP Policy TP24), the following decisions and trends have been monitored:

<table>
<tr><th></th><th colspan="2">2012-2017</th><th colspan="2">2018-2019</th><th>Total</th></tr>
<tr><td>Total number of relevant planning decisions</td><td colspan="2">801</td><td colspan="2">152</td><td>953</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">A1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Permissions leading to loss of A1 retail use</td><td colspan="2">240</td><td colspan="2">36</td><td>276</td></tr>
<tr><td>Permissions granted for new A1 retail use</td><td>138 units</td><td rowspan="3">328 units</td><td>13 units</td><td rowspan="3">25 units</td><td rowspan="3">353 units</td></tr>
<tr><td>Permissions granted for Change of use (CoU) to A1 retail use</td><td>54 units</td><td>5 units</td></tr>
<tr><td>Permissions granted for A1 retail as part of mixed use permissions</td><td>30 schemes, 136 units</td><td>3 schemes, 9 units</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">A2</td></tr>
<tr><td>New construction or CoU to A2</td><td colspan="2">30 units</td><td colspan="2">1 unit</td><td>31 units</td></tr>
</table>

(financial & professional services) permissions			
New A2 or CoU to A2 as part of mixed permissions	11 units	1 unit	12 units
A3			
New construction or CoU to A3 (restaurant & café) use	118 units	23 units	141 units
New A3 as part of mixed permissions	29 units	4 units	33 units
A4			
CoU to A4 (drinking establishment) use	8 units	1 unit	9 units
New A4 or CoU to A4 as part of mixed permissions	7 units	3 units	10 units
A5			
New construction or CoU to A5 (hot food takeaway) use	42 units	7 units	49 units
New A5 or CoU to A5 as part of mixed permissions	16 units	5 units	21 units
A3/A5			
New or CoU to A3/A5 permissions (not counted above)	34 units	3 units	37 units
D1			
New construction or CoU to D1 (non-residential institutions) use	52 units	5 units	57 units
New D1 or CoU to D1 as part of mixed permissions	4 units	0 units	4 units
D2			
New D2 or CoU to D2 (assembly & leisure) use	24 units	4 units	28 units
C3			
Conversion from B1 (business) to C3 (residential) use	627 units including 11 schemes (64 units), plus 3 large schemes (426 units)	3 schemes, 48 units	1165 units
Conversion from D1 (non-residential institutions) to C3 (residential) use	6 units	1 scheme, 1146 units + 268 extra care (Athletes village, Perry Barr)	1420 units
Sui Generis			
New construction or CoU to Sui Generis use	19 units (not monitored prior to 2016)	10 units	29 units
Refusals and appeals in centres			
Number of A3 refusals	13*	3	16
Number of A3 applications withdrawn	29*	3	32
Number of A5 refusals	41	5	46
Number of A5 applications withdrawn	12*	4	16
Number of A3/A5 refusals	12	1	13

Number of A3/A5 (or other mixed uses including A5) applications withdrawn	11*	3	14
Number of A5 appeals	21	0	21
Number of A5 appeals dismissed	14	2 + 1 withdrawn	17
Number of A5 appeals allowed	6	0	6
Number of A5 appeals outstanding		1	
A5 approvals and refusals outside centres			
New construction or CoU to A5 (hot food takeaway) use outside Centres	82 units	2 units	84 units
Mixed use proposals including A5 use outside Centres	34 units*	6 units	40 units
Number of A5 refusals outside Centres	60 units	9 units	69 units
Mixed use proposals including A5 use refused outside Centres	11 units*	4 units	15 units
Number of A5 appeals outstanding		1	

TP24/2: Changes in the Range of Uses within Centres

The Shopping and Local Centres SPD has been monitored annually since its adoption in 2012. Elements of BDP Policy TP24 are derived from the SPD, namely the 55%/50% thresholds for A1 uses in primary shopping areas and the 10% limit on hot food takeaways (A5 use). The detailed monitoring reports can be viewed here: https://www.birmingham.gov.uk/downloads/download/353/shopping_and_local_centres_supplementary_planning_document

Detailed surveys of the 73 centres were carried out in 2011 and 2016 with desktop surveys being completed for the intervening years. The 2019 SPD monitoring report shows the change in the number of A1 and A5 uses in each centre between 2011 and 2019.

Most centres remain within the BDP Policy TP24 (formerly SPD Policy 1) threshold of 50/55% for A1 Uses within Primary Shopping Areas. The exceptions are: District Centres (55% threshold):

- Fox & Goose, at just under 52%
- Selly Oak, at just over 50%, is subject to two significant redevelopment proposals which increase the amount of A1 floorspace, but reduce the number of A1 Units. Cumulatively with changes outside planning control, the policy thresholds have been breached, but in this instance the regeneration benefits are considered to be paramount.

Other centres (50% threshold):

- Queslett and Scott Arms, where the part of those centres within Birmingham is below the 50% threshold but has remained static.
- Ivy Bush, at 40% College Road, which has fallen to just over 47%
- Balsall Heath (40%) and Moseley (48%) are stable centres but both are below their 50% threshold.

Other centres at the 50% policy threshold are Frankley and Hall Green. Planning applications in these centres will need to be considered carefully to avoid further breaches of the policy.

TP25 Tourism and Cultural Facilities

TP25/1: Hotel Completions

Year	Number of Schemes	Bedrooms
2011/12	5	275
2012/13	4	687
2013/14	5	775
2014/15	2	66
2015/16	7	795
2016/17	3	373
2017/18	4	89
2018/19	1	12
Total	**31**	**3,072**

TP25/2: Hotel Pipeline – Sites with Planning Permissions

Year	Number of Schemes	Bedrooms
April 2016	23	2,440
April 2017	24	2,184
April 2018	20	2,347
April 2019	19	2,474

TP25/3: Major tourism schemes Completed

The new Library of Birmingham, located in Centenary Square opened in 2013 and houses the city's internationally important collections of archives, photography and rare books. The Library received nearly 2 million visits in 2015 and was the most visited tourist attraction outside of London (http://libraryofbirmingham.com/).

In September 2015 the refurbished New Street Station and new Grand Central shopping centre, including a John Lewis anchor store, opened. Grand Central incorporates the old Pallisades shopping centre and houses 40 retail shops and 20 cafes and restaurants (http://www.newstreetnewstart.co.uk/). The refurbished station now has better pedestrian links to and through the station, with new entrances and a new public square improving connections across the city (http://www.networkrail.co.uk).

Related to the improvements to New Street Station, the Midland Metro service extension through the city centre opened in 2016. The extension follows a route from Snow Hill Station through the city centre along Bull Street and Corporation Street to New Street Station (www.centro.org.uk).

Legoland Discovery Centre Birmingham opened in Brindley Place in 2017 (https://birmingham.legolanddiscoverycentre.co.uk/)

The redesigned Centenary Square opened in July 2019. An international design competition was held through the RIBA and the Landscape Institute on behalf of

Birmingham City Council in October 2014 to find the winning design to transform the square. Funding for the competition and development of the square has come from the GBSLEP. The square will be part of the Commonwealth Social festival to mark three years to go for the 2022 Commonwealth Games in Birmingham, include the launch of the official emblem.

TP25/4: Major Tourist Schemes Approved

The Paradise redevelopment in the city centre is a £500m regeneration project which will provide a mixed use development including commercial, civic, retail, leisure and hotel space. The development is planned over three phases. Site preparation works started in 2015 and the entire project is expected to be completed by 2025. (http://www.paradisebirmingham.co.uk/).

Birmingham will be hosting the 2022 Commonwealth Games which is one of the world's largest sporting events and is an opportunity for Birmingham to present itself to a global audience. The construction of an athlete's village in Perry Barr will see large-scale regeneration of this part of North Birmingham that will be converted into 1,400 new homes after the event. The event will be a tourism opportunity for the city itself as well as a chance to broadcast a more contemporary image to an international audience. 70 nations with a combined population of 1.5 billion will be taking part.

Table TP25/5: Number of tourists visiting the city

Birmingham's visitor economy was worth a record £7.1 billion in 2017, up 9.2% on the previous record set in 2016. The number of full-time equivalent jobs supported by tourist activities rose by 7.2% between 2016 and 2017, from 70,635 to 75,748.

Over the past 10 years, the economic impact of Birmingham's visitor economy has increased by 53.4% - an increase of £2.5 billion. The breakdown by category of expenditure allows further insight into this impact: using 2017 figures, over a third (37%) of spending was on shopping, 9% on food and drink, 7% on transport, 6% on recreation activities, and 3% on accommodation.

The number of full-time jobs supported by tourism industry rose by 7.2 per cent between 2016 and 2017, from 70,635 to 75,748. Since 2009, the economic impact of Birmingham's visitor economy has increased by over half – to £2.5 billion.

Over the last 10 years, Birmingham has attracted growing numbers of overnight visitors. The total number of overnight visitors has increased by a third (1.2 million) from 2008 to 2017. The additional overnight stays have helped to boost occupancy and increase total revenue for local businesses.

Source: Greater Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, Birmingham Economic Review 2019

TP26 Local Employment

TP26/1: Number of Schemes Approved with Local Recruitment or Supply Chain Targets

Number of signed Section 106 Agreements with Local Employment Clauses

Year	Total no. of S106 agreements containing a local employment clause.	Total no. of those clauses to be delivered by developer direct (zero financial contribution)	Of those clauses with a financial contribution;	
			Total no. of those clauses to be delivered by BCC	Total value of those clauses to be delivered by BCC
2011/12	6	5	1	£35,000
2012/13	8	8	0	-
2013/14	4	4	0	-
2014/15	9	9	0	-
2015/16	6	6	0	-
2016/17	1	1	0	-
2017/18	2	2	0	-
2018/19	2	2	0	-

Number of Implemented Section 106 Agreements with Local Employment Clauses

Year	Total no. of S106 agreements containing a local employment clause.	Total no. of those clauses to be delivered by developer direct (zero financial contribution)	Of those clauses with a financial contribution;	
			Total no. of those clauses to be delivered by BCC	Total value of those clauses to be delivered by BCC
2011/12	0	0	0	-
2012/13	1	1	0	-
2013/14	5	4	1	£100,000
2014/15	4	3	1	£150,000
2015/16	2	2	0	-
2016/17	2	2	0	-
2017/18	0	0	0	-
2018/19	0	0	0	-

The tables above show how many Section 106 Agreements include a clause requiring the provision of local employment opportunities. As the tables show, the vast majority of local employment clauses are delivered directly by the developer and have no financial contributions. In these cases the developer would be required to provide employment for local people during construction and/or operation of the completed development. The two S106 agreements for which monies have been received (£100,000 in 2013/14 and £150,000 in 2014/15) both relate to developments of supermarkets. The monies received are to be used for provide education and skills training to residents of the local area and/or for the enhancement of local businesses.

TP28 Location of New Housing

TP28/1: Number of Residential Schemes Approved not complying with the Specific Criteria in the Policy

Schemes approved which are:	Number of Schemes
In Flood Zone 2 where effective mitigation has not been demonstrated	0
In Flood Zone 3a where effective mitigation has not been demonstrated	0
In Flood Zone 3b where effective mitigation has not been demonstrated	0
Not adequately served by Infrastructure	0
Not accessible to jobs, shops and services other than by car	0
Constraints (such as contamination / instability) which are not capable of remediation	0
Not sympathetic to cultural or natural assets	0

Notes: Flood zone 2 - Land assessed as having between a 1 in 100 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river flooding (1% – 0.1%) in any year.
Flood zone 3a - Land assessed as having a 1 in 100 or greater annual probability of river flooding (>1%) in any year.
Flood zone 3b – Functional flood plain where water has to flow or be stored in times of flood. The identification of functional floodplain takes account of local circumstances and is not defined solely on rigid probability parameters. Land which would flood with an annual probability of 1 in 20 (5%) or greater in any year, or is designed to flood in an extreme (0.1%) flood provides a starting point for consideration.

TP28/2: Completions on Previously Developed and Greenfield Land

94% of housing completions since April 2011 have been on previously developed land.

Year	Previously Developed Land		Greenfield Land	
	Dwellings	%	Dwellings	%
2011/12	1,629	99%	19	1%
2012/13	1,560	94%	106	6%
2013/14	1,900	96%	89	4%
2014/15	1,947	92%	172	8%
2015/16	3,098	97%	101	3%
2016/17	2,084	91%	193	9%
2017/18	3,134	91%	287	9%
2018/19	4,115	97%	139	3%
Total	**19,467**	**94%**	**1,106**	**6%**

NB: These figures comply with the previous National Best Value Indicator (BVPI 106) which counted *gross* completions. The totals recorded here are therefore higher than those recorded for indicator PG1.

TP29 Housing Trajectory

TP29/1: Annual Net Dwelling Completions

The City has a housing requirement of 51,100 are to be provided within Birmingham by 2031. The requirement for the period 2011/12 to 2018/19 was 16,950 dwellings. A total of 18,324 net new dwellings were completed in this period. The cumulative target to date has, therefore, been exceeded by 1,374 dwellings.

Year	Annual requirement	Gross Completions	Net Completions
2011/12	1,650	1,561	1,190
2012/13	1,650	1,613	1,377
2013/14	1,650	1,935	1,599
2014/15	1,650	2,055	1,818
2015/16	2,500	3,145	2,986
2016/17	2,500	2,277	1,987
2017/18	2,500	3,421	3,180
2018/19	2,850	4,254	4,187
Total	**16,950**	**20,261**	**18,324**

Amended figures

Note on amended figures:

MHCLG have updated the requirements for how housing completions should be recorded within the Housing Flow Reconciliation monitoring return. This now means that new Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs) can be counted towards each year's dwelling completion figures, but only where they have been created from a non-residential use (e.g. the conversion of an employment or commercial building to a HMO). Where a HMO is created through the change of use of an existing dwelling this is now recorded as having no overall loss or gain in the housing supply, as such developments will involve the loss of one type of dwelling and its replacement with a different type of dwelling. The City Council has previously recorded only the loss of a dwelling and not the gain of an HMO dwelling.

The Housing Flow Reconciliation return informs the calculation of the Housing Delivery Test which was introduced within the revised NPPF in July 2018. To ensure consistency with the Housing Delivery Test, the City Council has now amended its previous dwelling completion figures to include new HMOs which have been created from non-residential uses and to remove the recorded loss of dwellings that have been converted to a HMO use. This has resulted in an uplift in the dwelling completion figures which have previously been published in past AMRs.

TP30 Type, Size and Density of New Housing

TP30/1: Completions* by Number of Bedrooms (City wide Gross)

Year	1 bed	2 bed	3 bed	4+ bed	Total
2011/12	333	546	278	327	1,484
2012/13	283	562	250	335	1,430
2013/14	331	785	342	265	1,723
2014/15	367	721	529	449	2,066
2015/16	548	740	349	370	2,007
2016/17	527	644	374	263	1,808
2017/18	991	1,242	478	320	3,031
2018/19	1,847	1,441	305	272	3,865
Total	5,227	6,681	2,905	2,601	17,414
%	**30**	**38.4**	**16.7**	**14.9**	**100**

* Excludes student accommodation, HMOs and conversions

TP30/2: Completions* by Dwelling Type (Gross)

Year	Houses	Apartments	Total
2011/12	803	603	1,406
2012/13	891	407	1,298
2013/14	851	716	1,567
2014/15	1,364	438	1,802
2015/16	996	280	1,276
2016/17	874	934	1,808
2017/18	1,136	1,895	3,031
2018/19	753	3,112	3,865
Total	**7,668**	**8,387**	**16,055**

* Excludes student accommodation, HMOs and conversions

TP30/3: Completions by Density

Year	Average Density of Development			
	City Centre	Areas Well Served by Public Transport (Excluding City centre)	Elsewhere (Excluding City Centre)	All Areas
2011/12	48.4	56.60	32.35	44.10
2012/13	127.2	41.95	37.98	44.50
2013/14	121.6	53.50	45.30	50.77
2014/15	118.2	51.26	37.90	42.66
2015/16	178.7	60.70	36.00	48.27
2016/17	198.2	59.3	40.7	55.9
2017/18	265.5	67.3	45.4	66.5
2018/19	474.6	88.52	43.3	122.3

TP31 Affordable Housing

TP31/1: Completions by Tenure and Delivery Mechanism

Year	BMHT	Section 106				RSL/Other	Total
		Rent	Discounted Market	Shared	Other		
2011/12	170	70	31	9	0	317	597
2012/13	117	168	25	27	0	108	445
2013/14	207	42	31	60	0	6	346
2014/15	336	94	34	65	0	16	545
2015/16	253	65	0	0	10	99	427
2016/17	202	45	12	37	41	60	397
2017/18	320	100	0	21	0	235	676
Total	**1,605**	**584**	**133**	**219**	**51**	**841**	**3,433**

Note: All figures are Gross.

To reflect changes to the definition of affordable housing in the revised National Planning Policy Framework 2018 and to provide further clarity and detail, the monitoring of affordable housing from 2018/19 will be undertaken as per the framework set out on the next page.

Tenure	1 bed	2 bed	3 bed	4 bed+	Total	Notes:
Private Market	1789	1283	216	235	**3,523**	• All non-affordable housing • Marked as 'Private' in BLADES
Affordable Rent	4	77	31	14	**127**	• Affordable Rent (20% below market rent) • Build to Rent – 3 years+, no more than 80% incl. service charge (Affordable Private Rent)
Social Rent	0	7	14	13	**34**	• Affordable Rent provided through registered provider • Affordable Social Rent (typically 40% below market rent)
Starter Homes	0	0	0	0	**0**	• As defined by Section 2 of the Housing and Planning Act 2016; a) A new dwelling b) available for purchase by qualifying first-time buyers only, c) to be sold at a discount of at least 20% of the market value, d) to be sold for less than the price cap, and e) subject to any restrictions on sale or letting specified in regulations made by the Secretary of State
Discounted market sales	12	5	0	0	**17**	• Includes Affordable Low Cost Market Sale • Sold at least 20% below market value (NPPF)
Other	0 (S) 0 (RTB) 24 (INT) 18 (UN)	20 (S) 0 (RTB) 13 (INT) 36 (UN)	10 (S) 4 (RTB) 3 (INT) 27 (UN)	0 (S) 2 (RTB) 0 (INT) 8 (UN)	**45 (S)** **6 (RTB)** **40 (INT)** **73 (UN)**	• Other Affordable, including: ○ Shared Ownership ○ Equity loans ○ Rent to buy which includes a period intermediate rent ○ Unknown Affordable
Total	**1,847**	**1,441**	**305**	**272**	**3,865**	

Affordable housing need

Of the 51,100 new homes to be delivered in the city, approximately 62% is needed for private market housing and 38% for affordable housing, as set out in the BDP and Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) 2013. The affordable housing requirement is therefore 19,400 dwellings.

The affordable housing required is a mix of affordable rented housing (at least 20% below local market rents); social rented housing (rent set using national rent regime, typically around 40% of local market rent) and shared ownership housing.

The delivery of social and affordable housing for rent remains a first priority for the city. With this in mind, at times, the 35% affordable housing policy requirement may not always be achieved, but a better mix or type of affordable housing is provided. For example, large family houses for social rent in place of 1 and 2 bed flats for rent. This means, at times, less than the 35% policy requirement is achieved on a scheme but a better result through the type of affordable housing provided.

Affordable housing delivery

NOTE: A correction to the version of the AMR reported to Cabinet on 17 December 2019 has been made. The corrected figures are shown in red.

A total of 3,775 affordable dwellings have been completed between 2011/12 – 2018/19 against a requirement of 6,441 for this period. This means that 59% of the target has been met with an under-delivery of 2,666 dwellings.

In the same period the total value of Section 106 affordable housing commuted sums received has been £9.145m. The total value of unspent commuted sums is £3.014m.

We will need to develop innovative ways to accelerate and increase the delivery of affordable housing by continuing to work with the private sector to help unlock potential housing sites bring forward development that meets the wide range of housing needs in the city.

Birmingham Municipal Housing Trust (BMHT) contributes significantly to the affordable housing supply, accounting for 47% of all affordable housing completions. It is also the main provider of social rented housing. In May this year, Cabinet approved the Birmingham Municipal Housing Trust Delivery Plan 2019-2029 which will deliver around 3,000 new homes for rent and sale over the next 10 years at an estimated cost £346m.

TP31/2: Section 106 Commuted Sums Secured

Number of Section 106 Agreements Signed with Affordable Housing Commuted Sums

Year	Total no. of S106 agreements containing an affordable housing commuted sum	Total value of those clauses containing an affordable housing commuted sum
2011/12	1	£32,800
2012/13	0	£0
2013/14	2	£227,005
2014/15	2	£845,700
2015/16	22	£7,411,312
2016/17	4	£740,248
2017/18	4	£1,235,000
2018/19	1	£500,000

Number of Section 106 Affordable Housing Commuted Sums Received

Year	Total no. of S106 agreements containing an affordable housing commuted sum	Total value of those clauses containing an affordable housing commuted sum
2011/12	13	£1,119,500
2012/13	6	£515,000
2013/14	0	0
2014/15	7	£534,257
2015/16	7	£1,098,559
2016/17	4	£230,258
2017/18	9	£1,348,638
2018/19	22	£4,299,076.88

TP32 Housing Regeneration

TP32/1: Net/Gross Housing Completions within each area

The following table shows completions within each of the housing regeneration areas since April 2011.

Regeneration Area	Year	Gross Completions	Net Completions
Lyndhurst	2011-14	12	-79
	2014/15	43	43
	2015/16	89	89
	2016/17	8	8
	2017/18	62	62
	2018/19	34	34
Bromford	2011-14	0	-116
	2014/15	0	0
	2015/16	0	0
	2016/17	0	0
	2017/18	0	0
	2018/19	0	0
Druids Heath and Maypole	2011-14	0	0
	2014/15	0	0
	2015/16	0	0
	2016/17	0	0
	2017/18	3	3
	2018/19	2	2
Kings Norton – Three Estates	2011-14	72	-64
	2014/15	88	88
	2015/16	47	-49
	2016/17	0	-42
	2017/18	49	-21
	2018/19	6	6
Meadway	2011-14	0	0
	2014/15	0	0
	2015/16	0	0
	2016/17	0	0
	2017/18	15	15
	2018/19	2	2
Newtown	2011-14	92	19
	2014/15	58	58
	2015/16	121	121
	2016/17	47	47
	2017/18	0	0

	2018/19	0	0

TP33 Student Accommodation

TP33/1: Purpose-Built Student Accommodation Completions

Year	Number of Schemes	Number of Bedspaces	Clusters	Studios
2011/12	2	762	129	0
2012/13	2	35	6	149
2013/14	5	3,230	601	110
2014/15	4	389	70	6
2015/16	6	1,615	536	467
2016/17	5	1,036	135	320
2017/18	10	1,180	231	180
2018/19	6	1,170	107	296
Total	**40**	**9,417**	**1,815**	**1,528**

TP33/2: Purpose-Built Student Accommodation with Planning Permission

	Number of Schemes	Number of Bedspaces	Clusters	Studios
Detailed permission	20	4,415	601	1,737
Outline Permission	0	0	0	
Total	**20**	**4,415**	**601**	**1,737**

TP34 Provision for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

TP34/1: Number of Pitches provided (Transit and Permanent)

Policy TP34 of the BDP allocates two sites to provide for accommodation for gypsies and travellers:

- Hubert Street/Aston Brook Street East
- Rupert Street/Proctor Street

Paragraph 8.37 states that the two 'sites at Hubert Street/Aston Brook Street East and Rupert Street/Proctor Street have been identified and are shown on the Policies Map. These sites are of sufficient size to provide a 5 year supply and may, subject to good design, also be sufficient to meet identified needs for years 6 to 10.'

Planning permission (2018/03750/PA) for 5 pitches was granted for the site at Hubert Street/ Aston Brook Street East in August 2018 and planning permission (2018/03749/PA) for 15 pitches was granted in September 2018 at Rupert Street/ Proctor Street.

These two sites have now been developed and are available for use.

TP34/2: Pipeline information

There are no additional pitches in the pipeline.

TP35 Existing Housing Stock

TP35/1: Vacant Dwelling Rates

The City Council launched its first Empty Property Strategy in 2003 in response to the high level of homes lying empty. This saw a dedicated team tasked with reducing the number of vacant dwellings. Though empty property numbers have declined since 2003, there are still approximately 9,900 private sector empty homes in the city.

Birmingham City Council launched a new strategy for the period 2019-2024, building on the 2013-18 strategy and previous strategies to reduce the number of empty properties. The target is to reduce headline number of empty properties in Birmingham by 1,750 by 2024.

New Homes Bonus is a grant paid by central government to local authorities for increasing the level of housing. The bonus is based on extra Council Tax revenue raised from new build homes, properties converted into homes and long term empty properties brought back into use. There is also an additional payment if the property is an affordable home. Birmingham's New Homes Bonus payments for 2017/18 totalled £14.19m.

Achievements 2013 to 2018
The Council's Empty Homes Team has been particularly focussed on affordable, family size properties in areas of the city where a high incidence of empty homes and overcrowding has been identified. Precise targets included:

- Reducing the number of problematic and long term empty properties in the city by 1158.
- Ensuring 60% of properties returned to use citywide were family sized homes (three or more bedrooms) in the more affordable Council Tax bands A-C.
- Ensuring 40% of all properties returned to use were in the housing market areas of East Birmingham and North West Birmingham – areas of the city where overcrowding and empty property levels are high.
- Investigation of all reported empty properties and proactive investigation of all identified long term empty properties.

The team has exceeded these targets, returning 1647 problematic and long term empty homes that are unlikely to have been returned to use without Intervention. Within the headline target 63% of properties had three bedrooms or more and were in Council tax bands A to C. 37% were in the East and North West Birmingham HMAs.

The team also utilised enforcement powers to secure 198 dwellings to prevent unauthorised entry and ensure they are free from visual nuisance affecting the wider neighbourhood. In addition they have also been successful in securing Government funding to lease and repair 20 previously long term empty properties for use as additional social housing in the city.

https://www.birmingham.gov.uk/downloads/file/1637/private_sector_empty_property_strategy_2019-2024

The number of vacant dwellings can be determined from the Council Tax record. The following table shows the number of vacant dwellings each September.

Year (September)	Vacant Dwellings
2017	12,550
2018	11,968
2019	12,589

TP35/2: House Conditions

The condition of the housing stock has a significant effect on the lives of the people who live in it. Poor conditions in the housing sector impacts on health, attainment levels, social cohesion and overall quality of life.

The most recent Birmingham Private Sector Stock Condition Survey (2010) found that 37% of all private sector homes failed the decent homes standard. Within the private rented sector the proportion rose to 42%. Of the 117,500 failing homes, 69,000 had a Category 1 hazard. This is a hazard that presents a health risk such as the property being excessively cold or containing fall hazards. 46,000 failed on the thermal comfort criteria whilst 43,000 had severe disrepair issues.

The Council has a £169m, three year capital investment programme (2016-19) for planned improvements and maintenance to its housing stock. This is part of a broader approach to asset management that includes a programme of clearing obsolete, costly dwellings and replacing them with high quality, new build homes through BMHT. The long-term sustainability of all units will be reviewed annually. Dwellings that are assessed as being non-viable will undergo an options appraisal to determine the best course of action. Options include redevelopment, conversion or disposal.

Non-traditional high-rise blocks will be subject to an options appraisal in advance of the expiry of their planned lifespan. This will evaluate the feasibility of extending the lifespan of each block for a further 30 years.

Registered providers of affordable housing have a similar commitment to maintaining their stock.

Apart from assistance for adaptations and affordable warmth, the Council is unable to offer any financial support for private owners to maintain or improve the condition of their homes.

TP36 Education

TP36/1: New School Provision Completed

Year Developed	Additional capacity (Pupils)
2011/12	3,080
2012/13	8,174
2013/14	3,540
2014/15	1,040
2015/16	2,623
2016/17	2,430
2017/18	1,460
2018/19	290
Total	**22,5637**

TP36/2: New School Provision Approved

	Additional capacity (Pupils)
2015/16	3,740
2016/17	1,012
2017/18	2,744
2018/2019	33

TP36/3: Number of children in 'basic need' of school provision

BCC Education Skills and Infrastructure publishes an annual report entitled 'Birmingham School Place Planning Requirements (Mainstream Schools and Primary and Secondary Phase) which sets out:

- The changes in birth rate and our future demand for primary and secondary school places
- Our supply of school places, including areas where overprovision may become a challenge and where we may need to decommission places
- The number and location of additional mainstream primary places required from 2018 to 2020
- The number and location of additional mainstream secondary places required between 2019 and 2024.

The latest publication (December 2018). The report is available to view at:
https://www.birmingham.gov.uk/downloads/download/490/education_sufficiency_requirements_primary_-_november_2016

TP38 A Sustainable Transport Network

In order to monitor traffic flows into and out of Birmingham City Centre, a cordon of 37 Automatic Traffic Counter (ATC) sites has been drawn around the centre. This cordon has been used consistently to make comparison between the biennial surveys conducted as part of Local Transport Plan (LTP) monitoring.

ATCs record traffic flows 24 hours a day for a whole week, enabling 24 hour average weekday data to be presented. 31 of these sites are surveyed by camera on a weekday between 0700 and 1900 to provide an estimate of modal split. 21 of these 31 sites are also surveyed manually, allowing the collection of vehicle occupancies and the estimation of the number of people travelling into the city centre by private vehicle.

The traffic surveys are undertaken during the same two week period in November in order to avoid any bias due to seasonal variations.

**Note in 2011 only Inbound Modal Split was reported whereas in 2013, 2015 and 2017 both Inbound and Outbound was reported.*

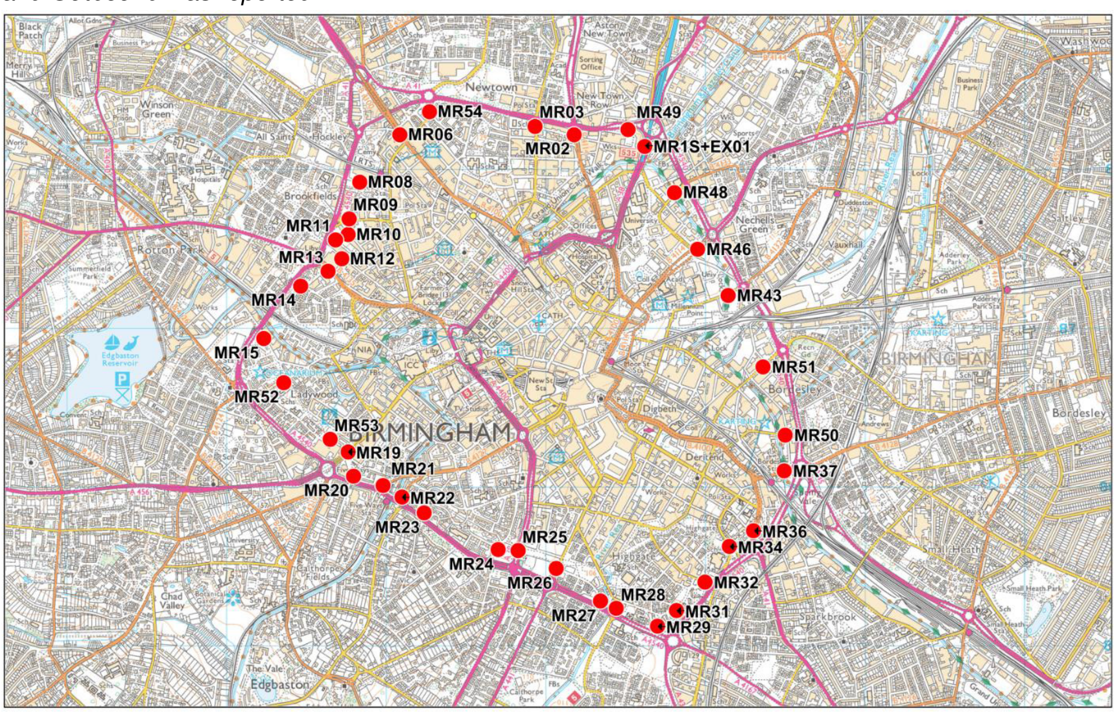


Figure 1: Birmingham City Centre Cordon Sites

TP38/1: Modal Split

Year	Cars & LGV %		Cycles %		Bus & Coach %		Heavy Goods %	
	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
2011 cordon data	92.9		1.0		4.0		1.9	
2013 cordon data	92.9	92.6	0.8	0.7	3.6	3.7	2.7	3.0
2015 cordon data	93.5	93	1.0	0.9	3.4	3.6	2.2	2.5
2017 cordon data*	93.5	93.9	0.8	0.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.6

Additionally, the 2011 Census percentage of "travel to work" data can be used to indicate the modal split for each category of transport, for people aged 16-74 in Birmingham, compared with England as a whole.

2011	All categories: Method of travel to work	Work mainly at or from home	Underground, metro, light rail, tram	Train	Bus, minibus or coach	Taxi
England	38,881,374	3.5	2.6	3.5	4.9	0.3
Birmingham	760,252	1.9	0.2	2.6	9.6	0.4

2011	Motorcycle, scooter or moped	Driving a car or van	Passenger in a car or van	Bike	On foot	Other method of travel to work	Not in employment
England	0.5	36.9	3.3	1.9	6.9	0.4	35.3
Birmingham	0.3	31.0	3.0	0.9	5.6	0.3	44.3

TP39 Walking

TP39/1: Pedestrian Priority Schemes Delivered

Schemes since 2011 to improve pedestrian accessibility and safety include standalone schemes as well as Safer Routes to School and Local Safety Schemes which incorporated features to improve the environment for pedestrians. Many cycling schemes such as Bike North Birmingham and Birmingham Cycle Revolution, as well as planning-led schemes which improve the public realm, enhance accessibility for pedestrians through improved surfaces and road crossings. The list below is not an exhaustive list but provides an indication of measures delivered through the Highways and Transportation Capital Programme.

Year	Location	Feature
2011/12	Heathway	Refuge
2011/12	Northfield	Zebra Crossing
2012/13	Taunton Road / Stoney Lane	Pedestrian phase at existing traffic signals
2012/13	Yardley Wood Road / Trittiford Road / Bondfield Road	Dropped crossing points, kerb buildouts and refuge
2013/14	Kings Heath High Street Safety Scheme	Decluttering of planters, bins, redundant signs, alterations to the existing crossing, south of Poplar Road, to reduce the crossing distance and increase footway area
2013/14	Dogpool Lane	Toucan crossing and signage
2013/14	Lodge Road Safety scheme	Pedestrian refuges to access bus stops
2013/14	Redhill Road / The Fordrough Safety Scheme	Pedestrian refuge
2013/14	Howard Road Safety Scheme	Pedestrian refuge
2013/14	Portland Road / Gillott Road Safety Scheme	Upgraded existing refuges and additional refuges
2014/15	Acocks Green, Selly Oak – Local Sustainable Transport Fund	Elements to assist pedestrian and cycle movements.
2014/15	Northfield Station - Walking Improvement Fund	Pedestrian signage, dropped kerbs and buildouts
2014/15	Edward Road / Hallam Street / Lincoln Street safety Scheme	Pedestrian refuge
2014/15	Kyotts Lake Road Safety Scheme	Pedestrian refuges
2014/15	Portland Road / City Road Safer Routes to School George Dixon School	Pedestrian phase
2014/15	St Barnabas School	Zebra crossing
2015/16	Featherstone Primary	New footway and dropped crossings

2015/16	King Edward VI School	Refuges
2015/16	St Mary's C of E School, Selly Oak	Refuges
2015/16	Waverley School	Zebra crossing
2016/17	A34 Perry Barr subways	LGF project involving infilling of subways and replacement with at grade crossings
2016/17	20mph	All or parts of Aston, Bordesley Green, Brandwood, Hodge Hill, Ladywood, Moseley and Kings Heath, Nechells, South Yardley, Sparkbrook, Springfield and Washwood Heath
2016/17	A38 Minworth island	Addition of signal controlled pedestrian crossings as part of major junction upgrade
2016/17	BCR Green routes	River Tame Way surfacing improvements
2016/17	BCR Canal improvements	Stratford Canal surfacing improvements and new steps/ wheeling ramp at University Station
2016/17	Woodbrooke Road near Bournville Primary School	Safer Routes to School scheme: speed reduction measures
2016/17	Reservoir Road near Water Mill Primary School, Selly Oak	Safer Routes to School scheme: speed reduction measures
2016/17	Bordesley Green East	New toucan crossing
2016/17	Brook Lane	New toucan crossing
2016/17	Hob Moor Road	New toucan crossing
2016/17	Rea Valley Route (Wychall Reservoir and Balaams Wood)	Improvements to localised sections of deteriorating path
2016/17	River Tame Way Ph2	BCR Resurfacing with bonded gravel all-weather surfacing.
2016/17	Sheldon Country Park	BCR Resurfacing with bonded gravel all-weather surfacing.
2016/17	Stratford-upon-Avon Canal	BCR Resurfacing with bonded gravel all-weather surfacing.
2016/17	University Station Access	BCR Wider, shallower access steps with wheeling ramp
2016/17	Worcester & Birmingham Canal (extension)	BCR Resurfacing with bonded gravel all-weather surfacing.
2016/17	Yardley Green Road	New zebra crossing
2017/18	Anderton Park Primary, Dennis Rd	Safer Routes to School scheme: TRO on ‘SCHOOL KEEP CLEAR’ markings
2017/18	Birmingham and Fazeley Canal	BCR Resurfacing with bonded gravel all-weather surfacing.
2017/18	Bordesley Village Primary, St. Andrew’s St	Safer Routes to School scheme: ‘SCHOOL KEEP CLEAR’ marking and TRO
2017/18	Bournville School, Hay Green Lane	Safer Routes to School scheme: ‘SCHOOL KEEP CLEAR’ markings on both sides of the road with TRO plus no waiting restrictions in 2 sections of carriageway adjacent to car park access.
2017/18	Cherry Oak Primary, Frederick Rd	Safer Routes to School scheme: ‘SCHOOL KEEP CLEAR’ on opposite side of road from school with TRO and extension to double yellow lines at back of school on Rebecca Drive
2017/18	Grand Union Canal	BCR Resurfacing with bonded gravel all-weather surfacing.

2017/18	Holyhead School, Holyhead Rd	Safer Routes to School scheme: guardrail extended up to pelican crossing
2017/18	James Watt Primary, Boulton Rd	Safer Routes to School scheme: extension of guardrail o/side school ped access
2017/18	Lea Forest Academy, Hustcroft Rd	Safer Routes to School scheme: 'SCHOOL KEEP CLEAR' with TRO on Eddish Rd and 'SCHOOL KEEP CLEAR' with TRO on Hurstcroft Rd on the opposite side of the road from the school
2017/18	Norfolk House Nursery, Greenfield Crescent	'SCHOOL KEEP CLEAR' with TRO
2017/18	Norfolk House School, Norfolk Rd	Extension to 'SCHOOL KEEP CLEAR' with TRO
2017/18	Soho Loop/ Mainline Canal	BCR Resurfacing with bonded gravel all-weather surfacing.
2017/18	St. Laurence Junior, Innage Rd	Safer Routes to School scheme: 'SCHOOL KEEP CLEAR' with TRO on opposite side of Innage Rd from school and variable 20 mph on Bunbury Rd
2017/18	Stechford Primary, Francis Rd	Safer Routes to School scheme: guardrail
2017/18	Tame Valley Canal	BCR Resurfacing with bonded gravel all-weather surfacing.
2017/18	The Arthur Terry School, Kittoe Rd	Safer Routes to School scheme: 20 mph speed limit on Kittoe Rd, Butlers Lne and Beaton Rd, 'SCHOOL KEEP CLEAR' with TRO on Clarence Rd
2017/18	Twickenham Primary, Twickenham Rd	Safer Routes to School scheme: variable 20 mph speed limit
2017/18	Uffculme School (secondary site, Yew Tree Rd	Safer Routes to School scheme: 'SCHOOL KEEP CLEAR' markings and TRO
2018/19	20mph	BCR 20mph limits in B2 area (all of Bournbrook and Selly Park and parts of Edgbaston, Harborne, Weoley and Selly Oak, Bournville and Cotteridge, Stirchley and Balsall Heath West, Brandwood and Kings Heath)
2018/19	Chilcote Primary, Chilcote Close	Safer Routes to School scheme: Extension of 'SCHOOL KEEP CLEAR', ped refuge, parking restrictions and bollards on Baldwins Lane
2018/19	Chilwell Croft Academy, Chilwell Croft	Safer Routes to School scheme: Dropped kerbs & relocate guardrail
2018/19	City of Birmingham School, Lime Gr	Safer Routes to School scheme: Extension of 'SCHOOL KEEP CLEAR' and possible double yellow lines
2018/19	Edgbaston Tunnel	BCR Widening and resurfacing of towpath
2018/19	Hatchford Brook Way	BCR Construction of all-weather surfaced green route
2018/19	Hawthorn Primary, Hawthorn Rd	Safer Routes to School scheme: Guardrail, bollards & extend parking restrictions
2018/19	Heartlands Academy, Gt. Francis St	Safer Routes to School scheme: 'SCHOOL KEEP CLEAR' marking with TRO
2018/19	Heathlands Primary Academy, Heath Way	Safer Routes to School scheme: Pedestrian refuges to help peds crossing and reduce vehicle speed
2018/19	Hollywood Primary, Pickenham Rd	Safer Routes to School scheme: school crossing patrol flashing lights
2018/19	Minworth J&I, Water Orton Lne	Safer Routes to School scheme: Amends to TRO, bollards

2018/19	Paget Primary, Paget Rd	Safer Routes to School scheme: Double yellow lines, parking restrictions
2018/19	Queensbridge School, Queensbridge Rd	Safer Routes to School scheme: guardrail, relocate ‘SCHOOL KEEP CLEAR’, double yellow lines, speed activator sign.
2018/19	St. Jude’s RC Primary, St. Jude’s Close	Safer Routes to School scheme: School warning signs, road markings and g/rail
2018/19	Woodgate Valley Country Park	BCR Construction of all-weather surfaced green route and Toucan crossing on West Boulevard

Indicator T39/2: Number of Collisions Involving Pedestrians

Pedestrian collision data is taken from the Police records, where at least one casualty is a pedestrian. Data is by calendar year. Classifications are:

- Killed – died as a result within 30 days of the accident.
- Seriously injured – attended hospital for treatment either as an in-patient or as an out-patient for fractures, concussion, internal injuries, crushings, burns (excluding friction burns), severe cuts, severe general shock requiring medical treatment and injuries causing death 30 or more days after the accident.
- Slight – all other injury accidents.

Year	killed	serious	slight	KSI	Total
2014	7	142	492	149	641
2015	10	167	512	177	689
2016	14	160	461	174	635
2017	10	163	471	173	644
2018	6	171	409	177	586
Total	**47**	**803**	**2345**	**850**	**3195**

TP40 Cycling

IndicatorTP40/1: Extensions Delivered to Cycle Network

Many of the recent additions to the cycling network have been built as part of the Birmingham Cycle Revolution (BCR) programme, the aim of which is to increase the level of cycle trips in Birmingham to 5% by 2023 and 10% by 2033.

Year Delivered	Location	Nature of Scheme
2010/11	Ladywood Middleway Cycling Links CIF	Cycle links at improved roundabout
2010/11	Summerfield area	Off road cycle path
2011/12	Great Park cycle access	Off road paths
2011/122	Allenscroft Primary School, Links to School	On road cycle lanes, shared use walking and cycle paths, new and improved pedestrian refuges and dropped-kerbs, improved lighting facilities and destination signage.
2011/12	Cole Valley Cycle Route - Copplestone Close	Section of new surfaced path between Cole Hall Lane and Copplestone Close
2011/12	Paget Links to School - S106	Off road cycle route
2011/12	Grosvenor St West	On road cycle route
2012/13	North Bham Connect S106 Tyburn Rd Crossing element	Controlled crossing between Sorrel Park and the Pype Hayes Estate across Tyburn Road, upgrade to existing zebra crossing on Tyburn Road, route signage through the Pype Hayes Estate and minor improvements to the existing crossing of Chester Road to Pype Hayes Park.
2012/13	North Birmingham Connect Element 5 Falcon Lodge	Toucan crossings and off road and on road cycle routes
2012/13	Cole Valley Route – Stechford Lane to Babbs Mill	Surfaced path along the existing route that follows the course of the River Cole through public open spaces.
2013/14	BNB Violet route	Five kms long path connecting Walmley Village to Chester Rd
2013/14	BNB NAVY route	Four kms long path connecting Chester Road and Witton
2013/14	Longmore Steet / Horton Square – Cycle Safety Fund	Narrowing the width of the junction for traffic travelling across the Belgrave Middleway and so lessen the conflict between cycles. Bus lane monitoring cameras.
2013/14	Summer Road / Sutton New Road – Cycle Safety Fund	Improvements to this roundabout to encourage vehicles to obey the give way markings and highlight the priorities for vehicles in and around the roundabout.
2015/16	BCR Phase 1 A – Main Route 1	BCR A5127 Lichfield Road / Gravelly Hill Main Corridor
2015/16	Main Route 2	BCR A47 Nechells Parkway Main Corridor
2015/16	Parallel Route A	BCR Birchfield Road Parallel Route #1
2015/16	Parallel Route B	BCR Birchfield Road Parallel Route #2
2015/16	Parallel Route C	BCR Deykin Avenue (Moor Lane) Route

2015/16	Parallel Route D	BCR Gravelly Hill Parallel Route #1
2015/16	Parallel Route E	BCR Gravelly Hill Parallel Route #2
2015/16	Parallel Route I	BCR Coventry Road Parallel Route
2016/17	Stratford Road Parallel Route	Logos and signs, some crossing improvements.
2016/17	Bristol Road Parallel Route	Logos and signs.
2016/17	Soho Road Parallel Route #1	Logos and signs, some minor junction improvements.
2016/17	Stechford Viaducts Alternative Route	Signs and road markings to indicate route avoiding Stechford Viaducts
2016/17	Bordesley Green East	New toucan crossing
2016/17	Yardley Green Road	New zebra crossing
2016/17	Hob Moor Road	New toucan crossing
2016/17	Fordrough Industrial Estate	Minor measures where route crosses access road
2016/17	Stratford Road at Shaftmoor Lane	Shared-use footways and modifications to existing signals and crossings
2016/17	Cole Bank Road	Upgrade from pelican to toucan crossing
2016/17	Brook Lane	New toucan crossing
2016/17	Barford Road	Dropped kerbs, signs and logos
2016/17	Coplow Street / Northbrook Street	Dropped kerbs, signs and logos
2016/17	Fleet Street	Dropped kerbs, lines and signs
2016/17	Richard Street	Dropped kerbs, lines and signs
2016/17	Fazeley Street	Section of shared-use footway
2016/17	Cuckoo Road	Wheeling Ramp on existing steps
2016/17	River Tame Way Ph2	BCR Resurfacing with bonded gravel all-weather surfacing.
2016/17	Rea Valley Route (Wychall Reservoir and Balaams Wood)	Improvements to localised sections of deteriorating path
2016/17	Sheldon Country Park	BCR Resurfacing with bonded gravel all-weather surfacing.
2016/17	Worcester & Birmingham Canal (extension)	BCR Resurfacing with bonded gravel all-weather surfacing.
2016/17	Stratford-upon-Avon Canal	BCR Resurfacing with bonded gravel all-weather surfacing.
2016/17	City Centre Lighting Upgrades	BCR Replacement of existing life-expired lighting units
2016/17	University Station Access	BCR Wider, shallower access steps with wheeling ramp
2017/18	Warwick Road Parallel Route	BCR Logos and signs, some shared footway, and a section of Service Road.
2017/18	Birmingham and Fazeley Canal	BCR Resurfacing with bonded gravel all-weather surfacing.
2017/18	Soho Loop/ Mainline Canal	BCR Resurfacing with bonded gravel all-weather surfacing.
2017/18	Grand Union Canal	BCR Resurfacing with bonded gravel all-weather surfacing.
2017/18	Tame Valley Canal	BCR Resurfacing with bonded gravel all-weather surfacing.
2017/18-2019/20	Cycle parking	BCR installation of cycle parking stands around city centre
2018/19	20mph	BCR 20mph limits in B2 area (all of Bournbrook and Selly Park and parts of Edgbaston, Harborne, Weoley and Selly Oak, Bournville and Cotteridge, Stirchley and Balsall Heath West, Brandwood and Kings Heath)
2018/19	Hatchford Brook Way	BCR Construction of all-weather surfaced green route
2018/19	Woodgate Valley Country Park	BCR Construction of all-weather surfaced green route and Toucan crossing on West Boulevard
2018/19	Lyndon Playing Fields link	BCR Construction of all-weather surfaced green route and advisory on-road route
2018/19	Castle Bromwich link	BCR Construction of all-weather surfaced green route, advisory on-road route and Toucan crossings at A452

2018/19	Edgbaston Tunnel	BCR Widening and resurfacing of towpath
2019/20	A34 Birchfield Road	BCR Two-way segregated cycle track with priority crossings on side roads and signalised crossings at main roads between Corporation Street (City Centre) and Heathfield Road (Perry Barr)
2019/20	A38 Bristol Road	BCR Two-way segregated cycle track with priority crossings on side roads and signalised crossings at main roads between Hurst Street (City Centre) and Aston Webb Boulevard (Selly Oak)

Indicator TP40/2: Percentage of Trips Made by Cycle

The percentage of cycle trips has been calculated as part of the biennial cordon counts.

Year	Cycle trips 07:00-19:00	Percentage of all vehicle trips
2011 inbound cordon count	1,827	1.0
2013 inbound cordon count	1,391	0.8
2015 inbound cordon count	1,485	1.0
2017 inbound cordon count*	1,260	0.8

* The next cordon count will be conducted in November 2019. Data will be available in 2020.

The percentage of residents cycling to work is also calculated from the biennial surveys for the Bike Life Report (Sustrans).

Year	Percentage of Birmingham residents who usually cycle to and from work
2015	3
2017	3

TP41 Public Transport

Indicator TP41/1: Rail, Rapid Transit and Bus Enhancements Delivered

Year	Scheme	Type
2012	City Centre Bus SQPS	Bus
2014	Kings Norton Park and Ride	Rail
2015	Four Oaks Park and Ride	Rail
2015	New Street Rail Station - refurbishment	Rail
2015	Pershore Road Bus Lane	Bus
2015	Bus Lane Enforcement	Bus
2016	Metro - City Centro Extension	Rapid Transit
2016/17	Digbeth gyratory	Bus
2016/17	Acocks Green Access for All	Bus
2017/18	Lichfield Road bus lane extension	Bus
2017/18	Great Charles Street Queensway bus lane	Bus
2018/19	Harborne Road bus priority	Bus
2018/19	Holloway Head bus priority	Bus
2018/19	Moor Street Queensways - relocated bus stops to support service 97 journey time reduction	Bus
2018/19	Quinton Road - on-street parking displacement	Bus

Cordon count data has been used to derive the number and percentage of person trips by Public Transport for the AM peak period, compared with all trips. Public Transport trips are those made by bus, rail and metro.

Indicator TP41/2: Percentage of Trips by Public Transport

Estimated inbound person trips (07:30-09:30) (Excluding pedestrians)

Year	Car and taxi	Bus	Rail	Metro	Cycle	Light Vehicles (excluding car and taxi)	Heavy vehicles	All	% Public Transport
2011	37,256	25,749	27,798	1,687	464	4125	757	97,836	**56.5%**

2013	39,751	25,179	27,506	1,538	549	3,839	1,058	99,420	**54.5%**
2015	35,658	25,315	35,085	299	609	3,367	720	101,053	**60.1%**
2017	35,081	23,424	37,567	1,616	580	3,511	1,000	102,779	**60.9%**

* The next cordon count will be conducted in November 2019. Data will be available in 2020.

Estimated outbound person trips (07:30-09:30) (Excluding pedestrians)

Year	Car and taxi	Bus	Rail	Metro	Cycle	Light Vehicles (excluding car and taxi)	Heavy vehicles	All	% Public Transport
2011	21,963	9,030	10,068	299	105	3,158	763	45,386	**42.7%**
2013	21,312	10,355	11,435	312	134	3,009	1,047	47,604	**46.4%**
2015	20,734	11,075	10,949	73	136	2,843	864	46,674	**47.3%**
2017	21,085	9,654	12,243	337	110	2,810	831	47,070	**47.2%**

* The next cordon count will be conducted in November 2019. Data will be available in 2020.

TP42 Freight

Indicator TP42/1: Development Involving or Loss of Inter-Modal Freight Transfer Facilities

Existing provision is located at:

- Birch Coppice
- Hams Hall
- Landor Street

TP43 Low Emission Vehicles

Indicator TP43/1: Number of Charging Points Provided*

There are currently 36 charging points at 18 locations.

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TP44 Traffic Congestion and Management

TP44/1: Progress in Delivering Priority Improvements

Year	Improvement
RMS on 10 arterial routes written 2009/10 Quick wins schemes completed 2011/12	Route Management Strategies on key routes which will aim to improve the routes for all users and improve network resilience.
Annual Road Safety programme and Safer Routes to School programme	Targeted investments to alleviate congestion, pollution and accidents.
Annual Parking Management programme	Managing travel demand through a range of measures including the availability and pricing of parking and ensuring effective and proportionate parking enforcement.
20 mph programme ongoing since 2014	To improve road safety the introduction of 20mph speed limits across the network. Pilot area introduced in October 2016 and further area added November 2018
Opticities ITS project completed October 2015	Urban Traffic Management and Control (UTMC) and Intelligent Transport Systems that provide an effective means of managing and providing information about the transport network in Birmingham and the West Midlands conurbation.
Journey Time Reliability to Growth Areas	A package of highway measures to improve journey reliability by upgrading existing traffic signal capability and introducing Selective Vehicle Detection (SVD) for buses and freight.
Regional Co-ordination	The RTCC (Regional Transport Control Centre) has been introduced to encourage effective co-ordination between key stakeholders across the West Midlands region, therefore mitigating against risks arising from emergencies and also planned events.
Clean Air Zone measures	A package of highway measures to improve air quality in the Birmingham area. These measures include both the physical measures to implement an effective Clean Air Zone (expected Summer 2020) and also the complimentary measures to ensure that vehicular traffic can navigate in and around Birmingham effectively.
Key Route Network	The aim of investment and improvements in the KRN are not only to make the network run smoothly and reduce congestion but also improve road safety. A regional approach to road safety will help residents, businesses and visitors stay safe on our roads.

Completed Key Highway Improvement Line Schemes

Year	Improvement
2014	Hagley Road - Lordswood Road to Five Ways.
2015	Ring Road Improvements. Pinchpoint schemes at 5 Ring Road junctions – 4 completed 2015
2015	Lichfield Road - Aston Hall Road - related to Regional Investment Zone
2016	Curzon Circle, Ring Road Pinch Points
2016	Haden Circus, Ring Road Pinch Points
2016	Bordesley Circus, Ring Road Pinch Points
2016	Chester Road (Local Growth Fund)
2016	A34 Subway Infill Perry Barr – Local Growth Fund
2017	Minworth Island (Local Growth Fund)
2018	Holloway Circus, Ring Road Pinch Points
2019	Ashted Circus (Local Growth Fund)
2019	Longbridge Connectivity (Local Growth Fund)
2019	Battery Way(Local Growth Fund)

Indicator TP44/2: Changes in Journey Times

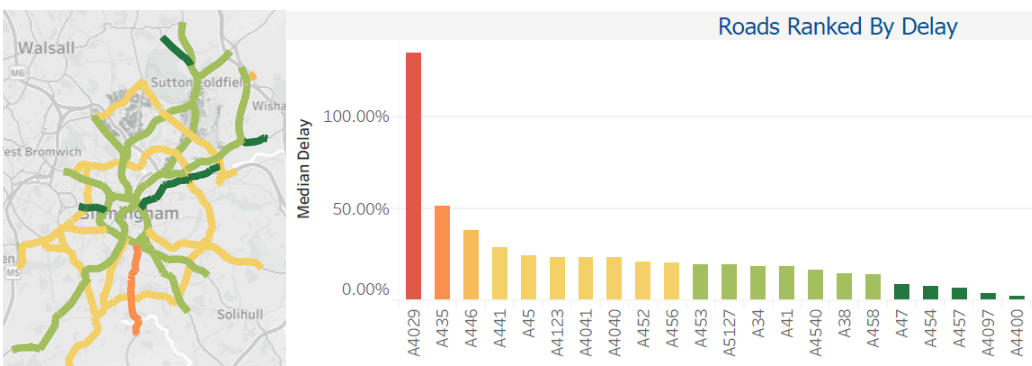
DfT TrafficMaster data from GPS enabled vehicles has been analysed by TfWM's Data Insight team to find an estimate of median delay (difference between 'free flow' time and actual link times) on key routes in Birmingham.

The charts and maps below show September results for 5 years up to 2018, for am peak flows (06:30-08:30).

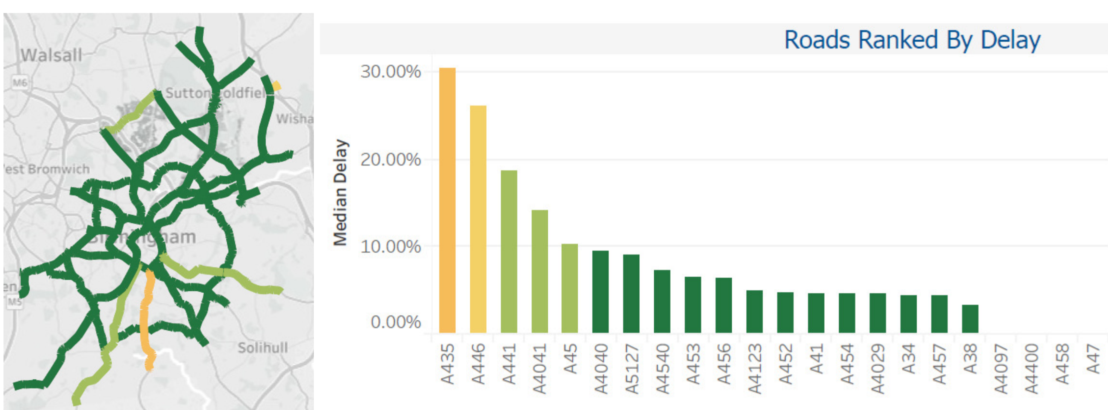
Key

September 2014

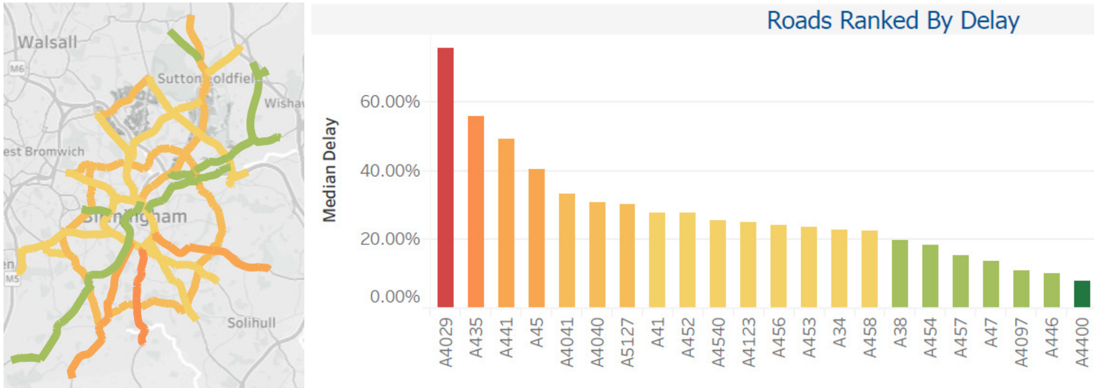
Note: A4029 is Pebble Mill Road, and delay data may be distorted by short length of road.



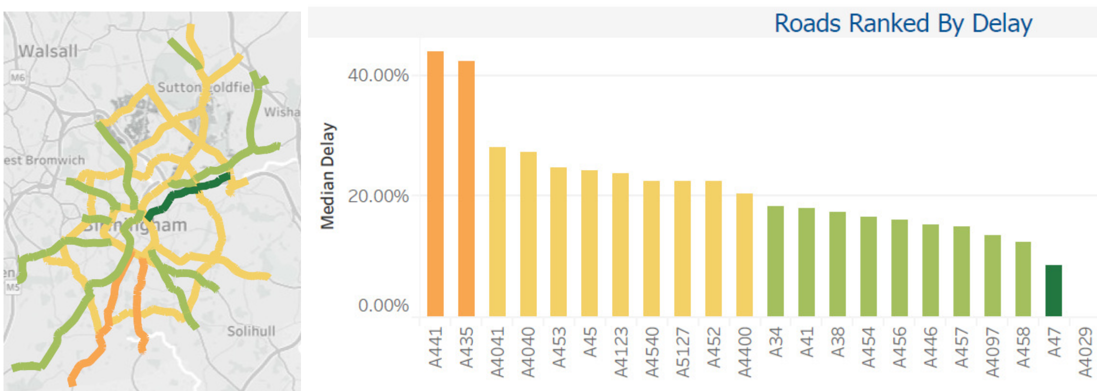
September 2015



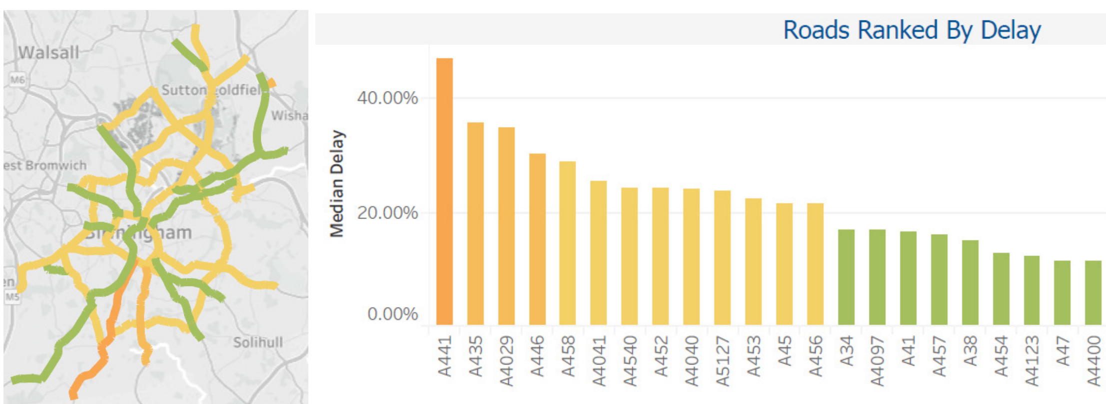
September 2016



September 2017

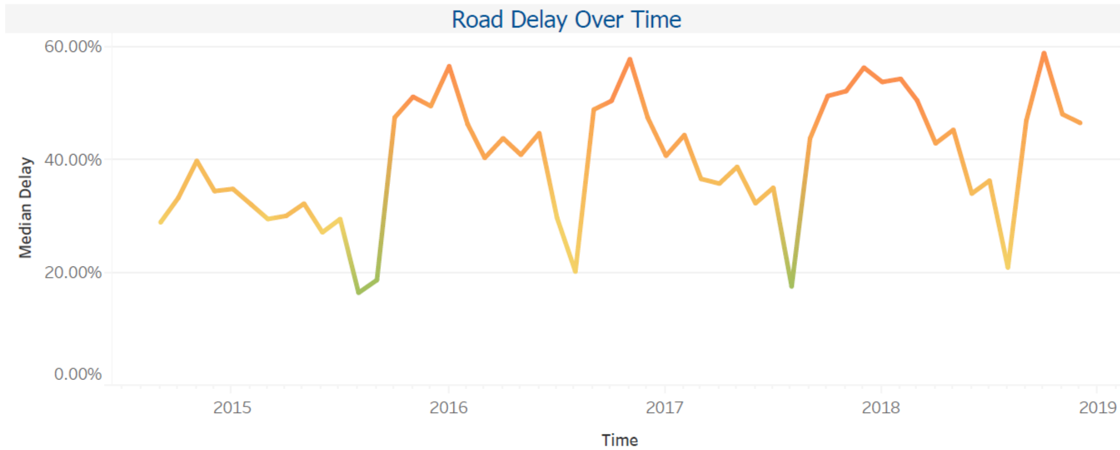


September 2018

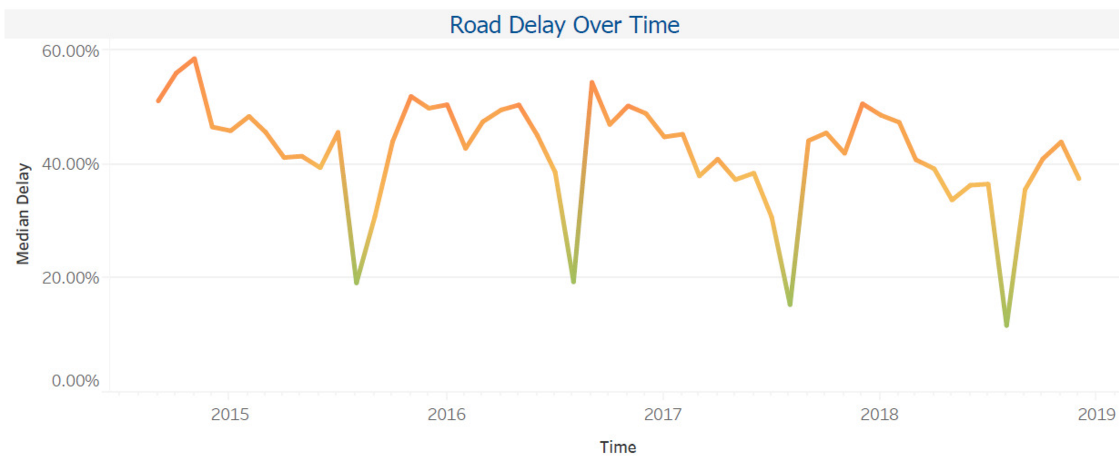


Delay varies year by year but the A441 (Pershore Road/ Redditch Road) and A435 (Alcester Road) in south Birmingham suffer from greater delays than other roads. Delay information for some of the busiest roads (below) also shows the variation throughout the year with least delay and better journey times in August, and peaks in delay during the Autumn months.

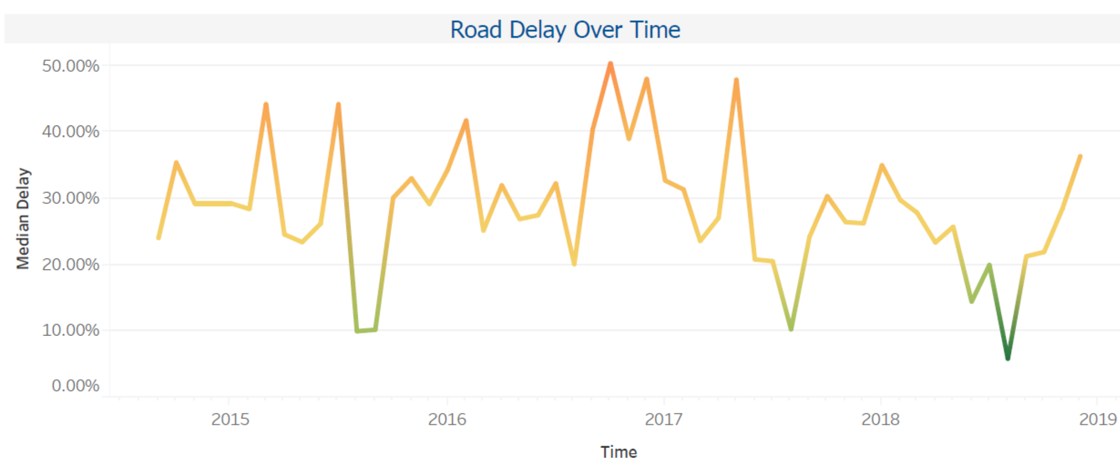
A441 Pershore Road/ Redditch Road



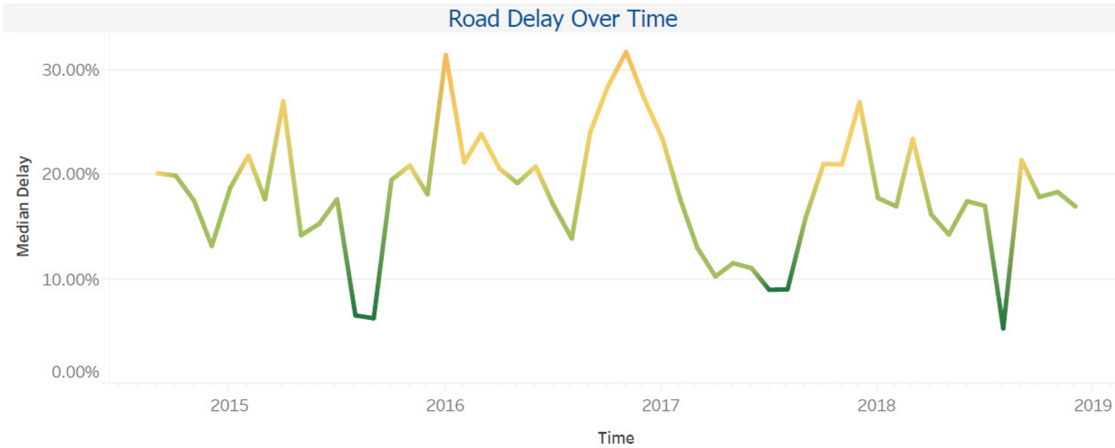
A435 Alcester Road



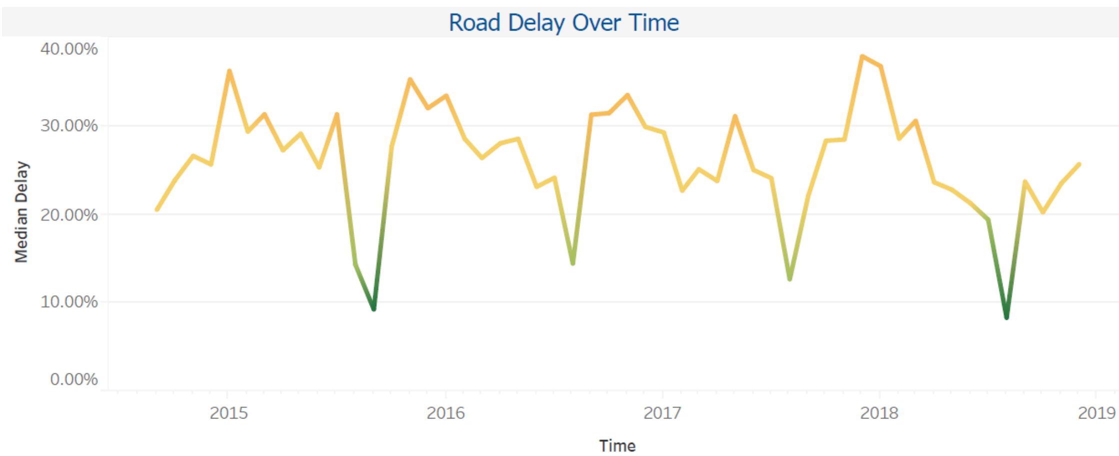
A45 Coventry Road



A456 Hagley Road



A5127 Birmingham Road



Indicator TP44/3: Numbers of People Killed or Injured in Road Collisions

Collision data is taken from the Police records, where at least one casualty is recorded. Data is provided by calendar year.

Year	Killed	Serious	Slight	KSI	Total
2014	12	381	3,203	393	3,596
2015	26	424	3,695	450	4,145
2016	30	449	3,261	479	3,740
2017	32	423	3,290	455	3,745
2018	15	456	3,063	471	3,534
Total	**115**	**2,133**	**16,512**	**2,248**	**18,760**

TP45 Accessibility Standards for New Development

TP45/1: Percentage of Major Developments Meeting Specified Accessibility Standards

Accessibility is calculated in terms of time to access key facilities by public transport and walking. Policy TP45 sets out the following guidelines which development should ideally meet:

Development of 10 dwellings or more should be within:

- A 15 minute walk of the nearest GP surgery or a 10 minute walk if residences are retirement dwellings.
- A 15 minute walk of the nearest local shops that provide a good range of food items.
- A 10 minute journey using a single public transport service with a frequency of at least every 30 minutes to shops that provide a range of items, including a good range of food items.
- A 40 minute journey using public transport to the City Centre, using services with a frequency of at least every 30 minutes.

In addition, residences that are not retirement dwellings, student accommodation or single person apartments should be within:

- A 10 minute walk of a primary school with sufficient additional capacity.
- A 20 minute walk of a secondary school catering for both sexes with sufficient additional capacity.

Completed sites April 2010 – March 2016

Completed Sites Apr 2010 – Mar 2016	Sites within 10 minutes PT travel time of a local centre	Sites within 40 minutes PT travel time of the city centre	Sites within 10 minutes walk of a primary school	Sites within 20 minutes walk of a secondary school	Sites within 15 minutes walk of a GP surgery*	Total Sites
Number of Sites	97	182	102	146	156	204
Proportion of Sites	48%	89%	50%	72%	76%	

* Within 10 minutes if the site has been identified as a retirement dwelling

TP46 Digital Communications

TP46/1: Availability and Speed of High Speed Internet Access

The UK Government defines 'superfast broadband' as having download speeds in excess of 24 Mbps. The Government aims to have superfast broadband available to 95% of UK premises by 2017. 95% of Birmingham properties currently have superfast broadband available, increasing from 85% in 2011 (http://labs.thinkbroadband.com/local/).

However, availability does not necessarily translate into accessibility. There are barriers to take up including affordability and limited access to services other than leased lines. National Government has intervened to accelerate superfast broadband accessibility in Birmingham and the wider GBSLEP area through the Superconnected Cities initiative which provided £150 million to 22 cities in order for SMEs to increase their broadband speeds to superfast. This initiative is ongoing and to date BCC has issued 2620 vouchers worth £3,479,132.

Policies with no specific monitoring indicators

Policy	Topic	Other Relevant Indicators
PG3	Place Making	TP12, TP30
TP1	Reducing the City's Carbon Footprint	TP3, TP4, TP5, TP13, TP39
TP26	Sustainable Neighbourhoods	TP3, TP4,TP5, TP7, TP30, TP31, TP45

6. Significant Environmental Effects Indicators

6.1 It is a requirement of the SEA Directive to monitor the significant sustainability effects of implementing the BDP. The likely significant effects are set out in the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report. The table below sets out the SA Objectives and related monitoring indicators. Many of the monitoring indicators correspond with BDP indicators and references are made to the relevant part of Section 5 of this document. Other indicators are reported in the Population and Demographic section of this document (section 2).

Table 18: Significant Effects Indicators

SA Theme, Objectives & Monitoring Indicators	Performance
Natural resources and waste 1. Resource Use • Number of applications submitted which require a minerals investigation • Number of new homes and commercial developments connected to CHP or other forms of low or zero-carbon energy generation	• See TP16/1 • See TP4/1
7. Waste Reduction and Minimisation • Tonnage of waste produced in Birmingham by methods of disposal	• See TP13/1 •
8. Efficient use of land • Dwelling completions by greenfield/brownfield location • Dwelling completion by density	• See TP28/2 • See TP30/3
CO_2 emissions 2. Sustainable design, construction and maintenance • Number of new homes meeting zero-carbon standards • Number of commercial developments meeting BREEAM standard excellent	• See TP3/1 • See TP3/2
3. Renewable Energy • Number of new homes and commercial developments connected to CHP or other forms of low or zero-carbon energy generation • Low-carbon initiatives supported	• See TP4/1 • See TP5/1
4. Energy Efficiency • Number of new homes meeting zero-carbon standards • Number of commercial developments meeting BREEAM standard excellent • Number of existing homes adapted through Birmingham Energy Savers	• See TP3/1 • See TP3/2 • See TP3/3
5. Sustainable Transport • Modal split information • Percentage of trips made by cycle • Rail, rapid transit and bus enhancements delivered • Percentage of trips by public transport	• See TP38/1 • See TP40/2 • See TP41/1 • See TP41/2
6. Reduce the need to travel • Changes in journey times • Percentage of major developments meeting specified accessibility standards	• See TP44/2 • See TP45/1
9. Reduce climate change.	

• Reduction in CO_2 emissions from 1990 levels	• See TP1/1
Climate change adaptation 10. Manage Climate Change • Number of developments approved against Environment Agency advice in relation to flood risk	• See TP6/1
Historic environment, landscape, biodiversity and geodiversity 12. Built and Historic Environment • Number of designated heritage assets • Number of applications approved adversely affecting or providing positive enhancement to a designated heritage asset or its setting • Number of heritage assets at risk • Number of completed Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plans	• See TP12/1 • See TP12/2 • See TP12/7 • See TP12/6
13. Natural Landscape • Proposals approved resulting in a loss of green infrastructure • New green infrastructure provided	• See TP7/1 • See TP7/2
14. Biodiversity • Number of development proposals approved within or adjoining designated sites (SSSIs, NNRs, LNRs, SINCS and SLINCS) • Number and area of designated sites	• See TP8/1 • See TP8/2
Pollution 15. Air Quality • Changes in Birmingham's AQMA **Performance** A city-wide AQMA was designated in 2005 because of elevated levels of nitrogen dioxide (NO_2). An annual Air Quality Status Report (ASR) is published by the City Council. The 2015 ASR was published in July 2016. Automatic (continuous) monitoring was undertaken at six sites in Birmingham in 2015. The annual mean for NO_2 exceeded the air quality objective at two automatic monitoring sites – Tyburn Road and Moor Street Queensway. However, the automatic monitoring shows an overall downward trend for NO_2 over the past five years. Non-automatic (passive) monitoring was undertaken at 60 sites in 2015. The annual mean for NO_2 was exceeded at many non-automatic monitoring sites within the city centre and at Tyburn Road. Overall trends outside of the city centre show declining concentrations. Birmingham launched consultation on a Draft Clean Air Strategy in April 2019 which provides a roadmap to deliver cleaner air across all communities in Birmingham. In order to address compliance with UK and EU Air Quality targets, Birmingham City Council will implement a Clean Air Zone (CAZ) within the A4540 (the city centre) covering the most polluted area of the city in 2020. The CAZ will target the dirtiest vehicles, seeking to encourage their owners to replace them or to avoid entering the area covered by the zone. The aim is to reduce concentrations of nitrogen dioxide (an oxide of nitrogen) to under health based legal limits in the shortest possible time and reducing public exposure to this harmful pollutant. With the reduction of NO_2 through low/zero emission vehicles, carbon is set to also be reduced as a result. BrumBreathes is the Council's overarching programme air quality programme https://www.brumbreathes.co.uk/	
16. Water Quality • Watercourses of good chemical and biological quality. **Performance** The majority of Birmingham lies within the Tame, Anker and Mease catchment area and, more specifically, the Tame Lower Rivers and Lakes Operational Catchment which also extends to the north of the city. There is a total of 22 water bodies in the operational catchment area including rivers, canals and lakes. The environment agency monitors the ecological and chemical classification of surface waters. The latest data available is for 2015 cycle 2 which reports that zero water bodies have good or high ecological status, 16 are moderate, 5 are poor and 1 had bad ecological status. In terms of chemical status, 20 water bodies are	

good and 2 are classified as failing, although only one of these is within Birmingham (Rea source to Bourn Brook). (source: http://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/ManagementCatchment/3090)	
17. Soil Quality • Number of planning permissions with a condition requiring ground investigation **Performance** • In 2018/19 conditions requiring the submission of a contamination remediation scheme were used 170 approved planning applications.	
18. Noise • Number of planning permissions with noise attenuation condition(s) **Performance** In 2018/19 conditions requiring noise attenuation measures or limiting noise levels were used on 11 approved planning applications.	
Economic growth 20. Economy and Equality • Employment land developed by category • Loss of employment land to alternative uses • Progress towards growth levels for each centre • Major tourism schemes completed/approved	• See TP17/1 • See TP20/1 • See TP21/4 • See TP25/3 and TP25/4 •
21. Learning and Skills • New school provision completed/approved	• See TP36/1 and TP36/2
Communities, healthy lifestyles and equality 11. Sense of Place • See Monitoring Indicators for BDP Policy PG3	• See PG3
19. Social and Environmental Responsibility. • Participation by BIDs in community activity **Performance** There are 11 BIDs in Birmingham. Southside BID and Sutton Coldfield BID are working on enhancement of the environment through a programme of rigorous cleaning programmes. Other BIDs, including Acocks Green, Jewellery Quarter, Westside, Kings Heath and Northfield and the Retail Birmingham BID are incorporating a cleaning programme alongside installing flower baskets and floral displays. Skills and development have been promoted by the Acocks Green BID which has provided traders the chance to attend a one day emergency first aid at work course and they have also begun an apprentice scheme. The Jewellery Quarter BID also offers apprenticeships specialized in Jewellery in partnership with the School of Jewellery. The Colmore Business District BID offered small to medium sized businesses free training sessions which covered topics such as digital marketing, health in the workplace and managing absence, and tax and accountancy. Additionally, from 2012 to 2014 the BID provided personal safety training sessions for employees in the BID area. The Retail Birmingham BID has provided series of master classes for retail businesses covering topics such as IT and security in retail.	
22. Community Involvement • Progress on Neighbourhood Development Plans	• See paragraphs 3.7 – 3.10 for details of adopted and emerging Neighbourhood Development Plans.
23. Equality • Percentage of major developments meeting specified accessibility standards	• See TP45/1
24. Poverty • IMD • Employment levels	• See section 7

25. Health • Wards falling within the lowest 20% IMD Health Domain.	• See section 7
26. Crime • Recorded crime levels.	• See section 7
28. Culture/Sport/Recreation • Percentage of population within distance thresholds to open space • Open space/playing fields/allotments/sports facilities lost to development • New open space/playing fields/allotments/sports facilities created	• See TP9/1 • See TP9/2 • See TP9/3
Housing 27. Housing • Annual net dwelling completions • Completions by dwelling types (apartment/house) • Affordable housing completions by tenure and delivery mechanism • Net/gross completions within housing regeneration areas	• See TP29/1 • See TP30/2 • See TP31/1 • See TP32/1

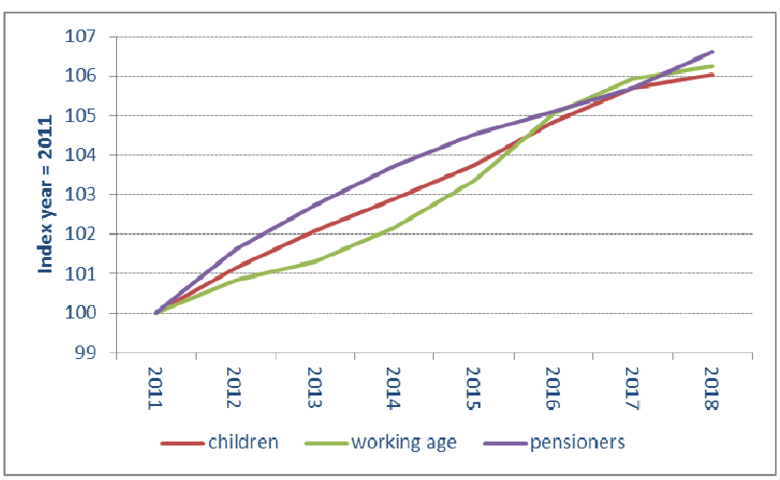
7. Population

7.1 Birmingham is the largest city outside of London, it lies at the heart of the West Midlands region. Over recent decades the city has been revitalised through economic restructuring, having large areas of the city regenerated and its environment transformed. Birmingham has developed into an internationally recognised location for commerce, thriving businesses, retail and leisure offer. Birmingham is also a young city with 37.6% of the population below 25 years, this compares with the national average of 30%. Contributing to the youthful Birmingham are the five universities, supporting almost 82,000 students during 2017/18.

7.2 Our city has a rich and varied religious and cultural heritage. The 2011 Census of population estimates 46.7% of the population belong to an ethnic group that is not White British. Overseas migration mainly from commonwealth countries began in the late 1940’s, peaking in the 1960’s, gradually declining in the 1970’s. More recent trends have seen raised migration from many different parts of the world resulting in Birmingham being described as a super diverse city. The latest school census records around 200 languages spoken by Birmingham’s school children and the Department for Works and Pensions records show that National Insurance numbers have been issued to foreign workers in Birmingham originating from around 180 countries.

7.3 Birmingham’s population is estimated at 1,141,400 (2018). This is an increase of 4,300 (0.4%) people since 2017. There has been consistent population growth each year since the turn of the century, reversing the general decline of the population since the sixties. 2001 to 2010 saw an increase of 76,400 people (7.8%), so far, (2011 to 2018) is estimated to have shown population growth of 6.2% (67,100). Figure 2 shows the index of change by broad age groups since 2011. All groups have increased since 2011, with pensioners (6.6%) showing the strongest rate of growth.

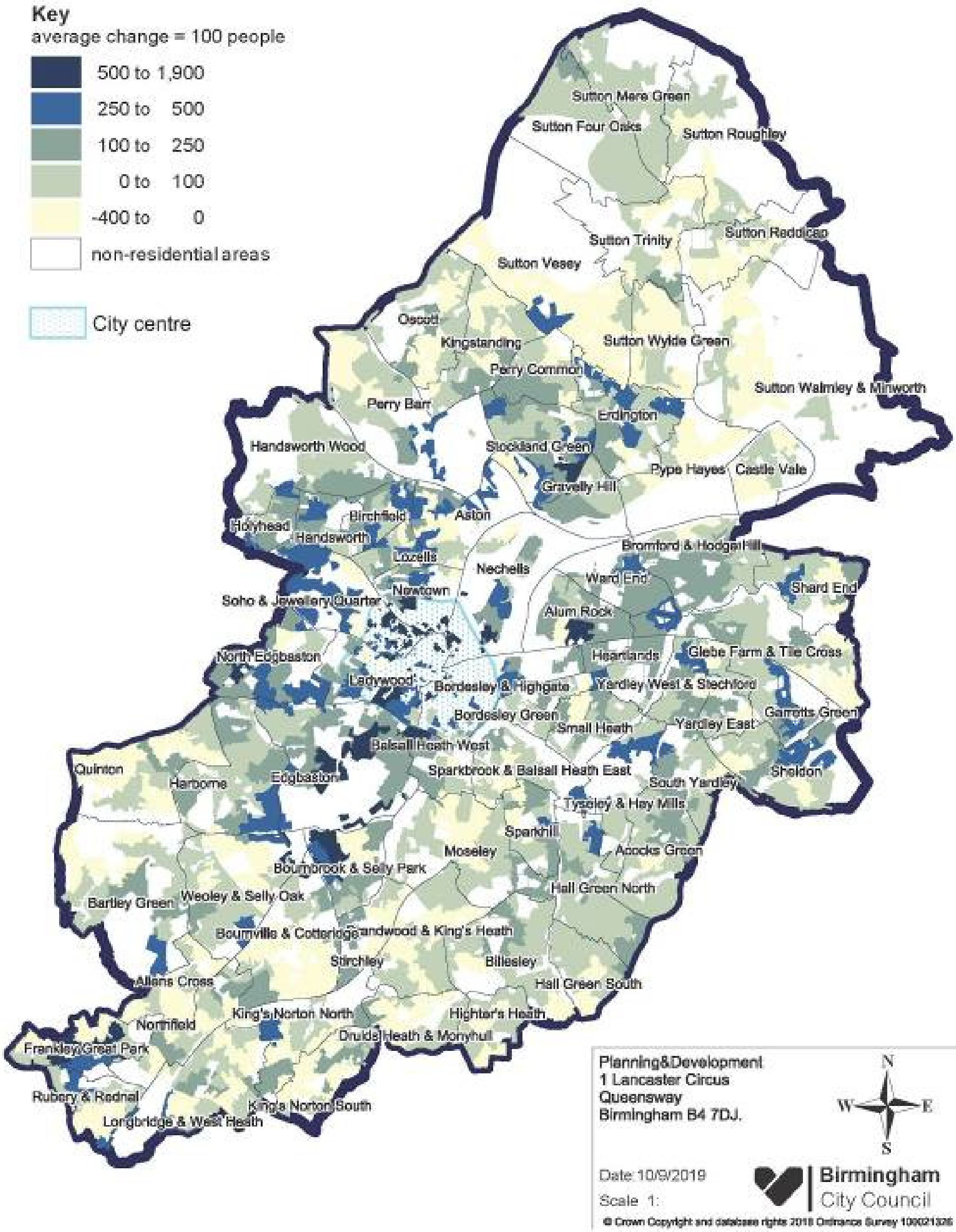
Figure 2: Index of Change - Birmingham population 2011 to 2018



7.4 17.9% (12,000) of population growth in 2011 to 2018 was attributable to the city centre. There is estimated to be 51,500 people resident in the city centre in 2018, this compares with 39,500 in 2011. The table below shows that of the five wards with the greatest percentage increases, all but one were adjacent to or contained parts of the city centre: Ladywood (27.4%,6,100), Bournbrook & Selly Park (25%, 4,900), Soho and Jewellery Quarter (20.1%, 4,500), Edgbaston (20.6%, 3,800) and Nechells (20.2%, 2,800). There were eight wards showing population losses, four Sutton wards and neighbouring Castle Vale, the remaining three wards were in the most southerly constituency of Northfield. The map shows areas of population growth and losses within wards.2011 to 2017 population change

Ward	2011	2018	2011 - 2018		2018 Ward	2011	2018	2011 - 2018	
			number	percent				number	percent
Acocks Green	23,100	24,300	1,100	4.9	Lozells	9,200	9,800	600	6.6
Allens Cross	11,000	10,800	-200	-1.8	Moseley	21,700	21,800	100	0.3
Alum Rock	25,500	27,300	1,800	7.0	Nechells	14,000	16,800	2,800	20.2
Aston	22,700	24,100	1,500	6.4	Newtown	12,500	14,600	2,100	16.6
Balsall Heath West	11,200	12,200	1,000	9.3	North Edgbaston	22,000	24,600	2,600	12.0
Bartley Green	22,000	22,900	800	3.7	Northfield	10,600	10,400	-100	-1.3
Billesley	19,800	19,900	100	0.6	Oscott	19,800	20,100	300	1.5
Birchfield	11,500	12,600	1,100	9.2	Perry Barr	20,600	20,600	0	0.2
Bordesley & Highgate	13,300	15,800	2,500	18.5	Perry Common	11,000	11,600	700	6.3
Bordesley Green	11,900	12,700	800	7.1	Pype Hayes	10,700	10,800	100	1.0
Bournbrook & Selly Park	19,700	24,600	4,900	25.0	Quinton	20,300	20,400	100	0.7
Bournville & Cotteridge	17,500	17,900	400	2.1	Rubery & Rednal	10,000	10,800	900	8.7
Brandwood & King's Heath	19,000	19,000	0	0.1	Shard End	11,700	12,300	600	5.5
Bromford & Hodge Hill	20,500	21,700	1,200	5.8	Sheldon	19,000	19,900	900	4.9
Castle Vale	10,000	9,800	-200	-1.5	Small Heath	20,500	21,100	700	3.2
Druids Heath & Monyhull	11,600	11,800	100	1.0	Soho & Jewellery Quarter	22,600	27,100	4,500	20.1
Edgbaston	18,300	22,100	3,800	20.6	South Yardley	10,300	10,700	400	4.0
Erdington	18,600	20,700	2,100	11.5	Sparkbrook & Balsall Heath East	25,300	26,100	800	3.2
Frankley Great Park	11,000	11,800	800	7.1	Sparkhill	20,300	21,700	1,400	6.8
Garretts Green	9,500	10,700	1,200	13.2	Stirchley	10,000	10,100	100	1.5
Glebe Farm & Tile Cross	23,100	24,000	900	4.1	Stockland Green	21,600	24,200	2,500	11.7
Gravelly Hill	9,900	10,800	900	9.2	Sutton Four Oaks	9,000	9,200	200	2.0
Hall Green North	21,500	22,800	1,300	6.1	Sutton Mere Green	9,700	9,900	200	1.8
Hall Green South	10,400	10,500	0	0.4	Sutton Reddicap	10,200	10,000	-200	-1.6
Handsworth	11,800	12,700	900	8.0	Sutton Roughley	11,600	11,600	0	-0.3
Handsworth Wood	19,800	20,600	800	4.1	Sutton Trinity	8,900	9,300	300	3.5
Harborne	21,900	24,100	2,200	10.3	Sutton Vesey	19,700	19,700	0	0.0
Heartlands	12,300	13,400	1,100	8.7	Sutton Walmley & Minworth	16,400	16,000	-400	-2.6
Highter's Heath	11,200	11,300	100	0.6	Sutton Wylde Green	9,400	8,900	-500	-5.1
Holyhead	11,200	12,500	1,300	11.5	Tyseley & Hay Mills	11,300	12,400	1,000	9.0
King's Norton North	11,500	11,800	300	2.7	Ward End	12,300	13,600	1,300	10.8
King's Norton South	11,700	11,300	-400	-3.2	Weoley & Selly Oak	23,000	24,000	1,000	4.4
Kingstanding	20,900	21,100	200	0.8	Yardley East	10,300	10,400	0	0.4
Ladywood	22,300	28,400	6,100	27.4	Yardley West & Stechford	12,000	12,700	700	6.1
Longbridge & West Heath	20,000	20,400	400	2.0	Birmingham	1,074,300	1,141,400	67,100	6.2

Figure 3: 2011 t0 2017 population change in Birmingham



2011 to 2018 Components of population change – Birmingham

start		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2011
end		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2018
start population		1,074,300	1,085,200	1,092,200	1,101,500	1,113,000	1,128,100	1,137,100	1,074,300
Natural change	births	17,600	17,500	17,200	16,800	17,200	17,000	16,200	119,500
	deaths	8,000	8,400	8,200	8,700	8,500	8,500	8,600	58,900
	net	9,600	9,100	9,000	8,100	8,700	8,500	7,600	60,600
Internal migration	in	42,300	40,800	42,500	42,900	43,300	51,100	50,300	313,200
	out	45,500	46,500	47,600	47,400	47,800	58,800	60,700	354,300
	net	-3,200	-5,600	-5,100	-4,500	-4,500	-7,600	-10,400	-40,900
International migration	in	11,700	12,000	13,700	15,800	17,700	14,200	16,100	101,200
	out	7,200	8,600	8,300	7,900	6,900	5,900	9,000	53,800
	net	4,500	3,400	5,400	7,900	10,800	8,300	7,200	47,500
overall net migration		1,300	-2,200	300	3,400	6,300	700	-3,200	6,600
special		0	100	100	0	0	0	0	200
other changes		0	0	0	0	100	0	-100	0
UPC		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
all population change		10,900	7,000	9,300	11,400	15,100	9,000	4,300	67,000
End population		1,085,200	1,092,200	1,101,500	1,113,000	1,128,100	1,137,100	1,141,400	1,141,400

7.5 The table above shows that since 2011 there has been an average loss of 5,800 Birmingham residents per year to other areas of the UK, continuing a longstanding trend. This is offset by natural change (births minus deaths) and people migrating from overseas with an average net inflow of 6,800 people from overseas and 8,700 people from natural change (births minus deaths).

2016 based population projections – Birmingham

Age group	**Base year**		**Projection year**	**2016-2021**		**2016-2031**	
	2016	2021	2031	number	percent	number	percent
Children (0 to 15)	256,900	269,400	276,700	12,600	4.9	19,900	7.2
Working age (16 to 64)	725,300	749,500	786,900	24,200	3.3	61,500	7.8
Pensioner (65+)	145,900	153,200	183,200	7,300	5.0	37,300	20.4
Birmingham	1,128,100	1,172,100	1,246,800	44,100	3.9	118,700	9.5

7.6 Birmingham's population is expected to increase to 1,172,100 by 2021 and 1,246,800 ten years later. This is an increase of 3.9% and 9.5% respectively. The decrease in the rate of growth is because of - "lower assumptions about future levels of fertility and international migration, and an assumption of a slower rate of increase in life expectancy" (ONS, 2016 Sub-national projections for local authorities in England and Wales). The table above shows that the greatest percentage growth in population is expected for the over 65's: up 20.4% by 2031. It also shows the growth in numbers pensioners outstripping that of children, 37,300 pensioners, compared with 19,900 children.

Crime

7.7 Incidences of anti-social behaviour has fallen considerably over the last two years in Birmingham but remains the second most recorded incident of crime in Birmingham. Violent crime is the most commonly recorded incident and has increased in the last two years. Vehicle crime has seen a reduction.

Recorded Incidents of Anti-Social Behaviour and Crime in Birmingham		
Incident type	**May 2017 – April 2019**	**May 2018 – April 2019**
Anti-Social Behaviour	25,254	16,659
Burglary	12,356	11,582
Robbery	4,385	4,556
Vehicle	16,583	14,091
Violent Crime	30,962	34,004
Shoplifting	8,327	6,308
Criminal Damage and Arson	11,585	9,689
Other Theft	11,007	9,569
Drugs	2,295	2,253
Bike Theft	1,365	1,166
Theft From the Person	1,968	1,807
Weapons	982	1,111
Public Order	5,855	6,389
Other	1,690	1,438
Total	134,614	120,622
Source: UkCrimeStats		

Deprivation

7.8 The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019 is the official measure of relative deprivation for lower super output areas (LSOAs) in England. It combines information from seven measures of deprivation - income, health, education, employment, housing, crime and living environment. This provides an overall measure of deprivation. The Index ranks LSOAs from 1 the most deprived area to 32,844 the least deprived neighbourhood.

7.9 According to IMD 2019, 42.7% of Birmingham's population live in neighbourhoods that are among the 10% most deprived in England. This is similar to previous IMDs of 2015 (41.1%) and 2010 (39.7%).

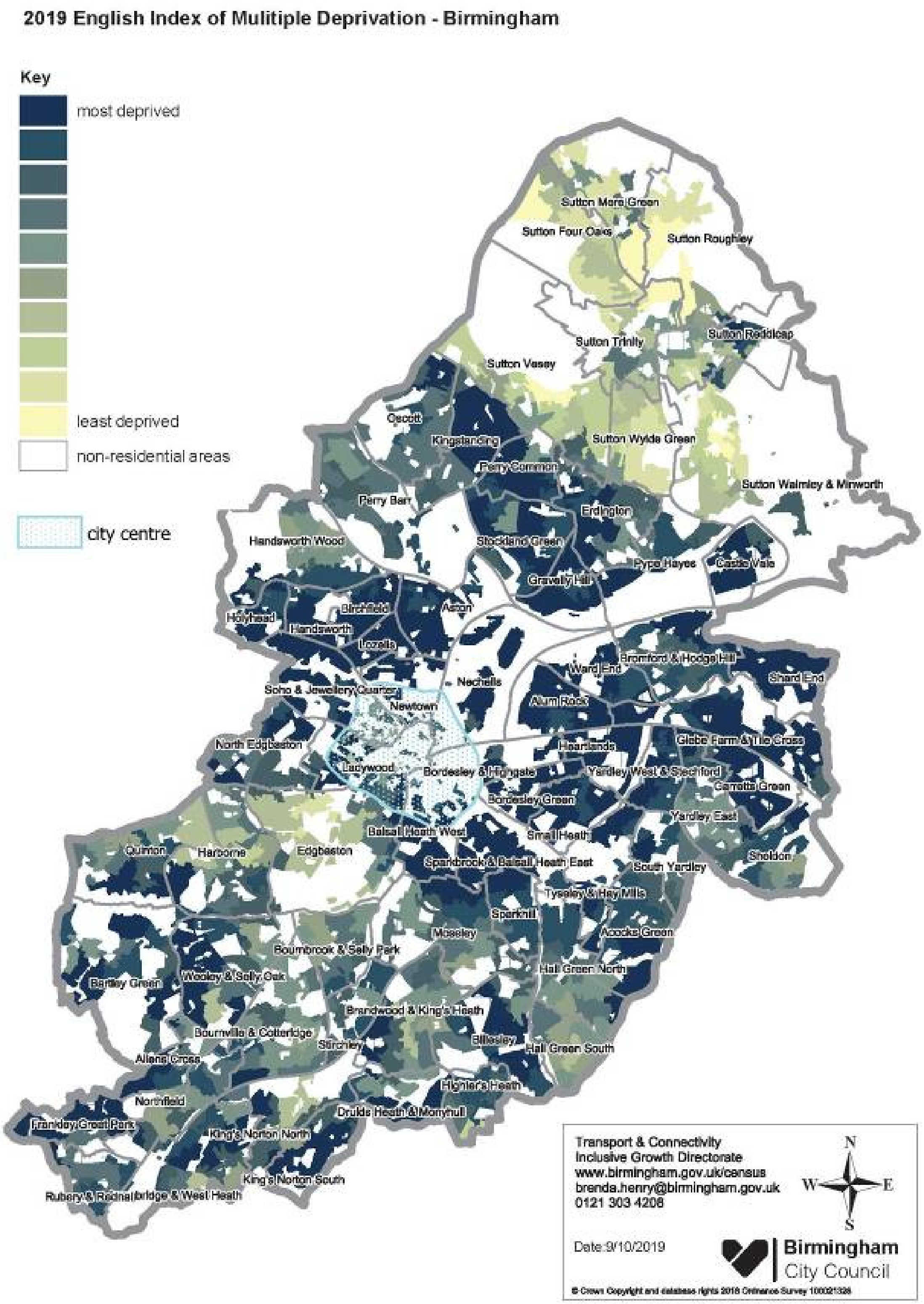
7.10 Birmingham is ranked the 4th most deprived of the 317 local authority districts in England. We are also the most deprived of the West Midlands metropolitan authorities and the Greater Birmingham and Solihull Local Enterprise Partnership and the 3rd most deprived of the English core cities after Liverpool and Manchester.

Deprivation Based on Extent 2015 - Birmingham Compared to Other Areas					
Greater Birmingham and Solihull Local Enterprise Partnership (GBSLEP)		**West Midlands Metropolitan Local Authorities**		**Core Cities**	
LA	**Rank**	**LA**	**Rank**	**LA**	**Rank**
Birmingham	*4*	*Birmingham*	*4*	Liverpool	1
Redditch	80	Sandwell	10	Manchester	2
Wyre Forest	97	Walsall	15	*Birmingham*	*4*
Solihull	118	Wolverhampton	16	Nottingham	11
Tamworth	126	Dudley	73	Newcastle	38
East Staffordshire	129	Coventry	75	Sheffield	47
Cannock Chase	138	Solihull	118	Leeds	50
Lichfield	218			Bristol	68
Bromsgrove	234				
Source: CLG IMD 2019, Crown Copyright 2019					

7.11 Figure 2 shows Deprivation by Lower Super Output Level (LSOA) in Birmingham. There are pockets of deprivation in all parts of the city; however deprivation is most heavily clustered in the neighbourhoods adjacent to the city centre. LSOAs in Druids Heath & Monyhull, Bordesley Green and Sparkbrook & Balsall Heath East were ranked as been the most deprived neighbourhoods in Birmingham.

Definitions:
Extent – a measure of the deprivation that shows the proportion of an authority's population living in the 30% most deprived SOAs in the country and reveals how widespread high levels of deprivation are. LSOA - small areas designed to be of a similar population size, with an average of approximately 1,800 residents or 700 households.

Figure 2 Deprivation by Lower Super Output Level (LSOA) in Birmingham.



Childhood Obesity Levels

7.12 The National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) measures the height and weight of children in reception class (aged 4-5 years) and in Year 6 (aged 10-11 years) to assess the weight status of children in primary schools.

7.13 During the 2017/2018 school year, 22.2% of boys and 18.0% of girls were obese (compared to the national average of 18.0%) in the year 6 age group. Among Reception age children over the same period, 9.9% of boys and 9.1% of girls were classed as obese, compared to the national average of 9.5%.

https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/ncmp-and-child-obesity-profile-academic-year-2017-to-2018-update

Employment

7.14 The table below shows the number of workplace based jobs in Birmingham. This includes the number of people that live and work in Birmingham as well as those that commute in from elsewhere. The latest data for 2018 shows there are 520,000 people employed in the city, this has grown from 478,4000 in 2011, an increase in employment of 41,600 (9%). Full time employee jobs and part time employee jobs have increased by 11% and 7% respectively.

Workplace Based Employment- Number of Employees in Full and Part-Time Employment				
Date	**Full-Time**	**Part-Time**	**Total Employees**	**Total Employment**
2011	322,800	143,400	466,200	478,400
2012	318,500	145,700	464,200	477,700
2013	329,600	148,200	477,800	489,500
2014	344,800	145,600	490,400	500,100
2015	354100	139700	493800	504,200
2016	354100	153600	507600	517,000
2017	357400	157200	514600	524,800
2018	359000	152900	511900	520,000
Source: ONS/BRES NB Employment includes employees and some self-employed workers				

7.15 The table overleaf shows the total number of working age Birmingham residents (16 to 64) who are employed. In 2018 there were 475,900 Birmingham residents in employment an employment rate of 65.3%. The number of residents in work has increased by 68,300 since 2013 an increase of 17%.

Resident Based Employment- Number of Employees in Full and Part-Time Jobs					
Date	Residents in employment working full-time - aged 16-64		Residents in employment working part-time - aged 16-64		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Jan 2013-Dec 2013	308,400	75.7%	96,700	23.7%	407,600
Jan 2014-Dec 2014	319,600	73.5%	112,400	25.9%	434,600
Jan 2015-Dec 2015	327,700	75.2%	106,200	24.4%	435,900
Jan 2016-Dec 2016	338,800	74.3%	117,300	25.7%	456,100
Jan 2017-Dec 2017	338,100	73.2%	121,900	26.4%	461,700
Jan 2018-Dec 2018	368,300	77.4%	107,000	22.5%	475,900
Source: ONS/APS					

7.16 The table below shows the unemployment rate for working age residents and the number of residents who are economically inactive (not in work or actively seeking work). The number of people who are unemployed in the city has fallen from 75,100 in 2013 to 40,400 in 2018 a decline of 34,700, the unemployment rate has halved from 15.6% to 7.8%. The number of working age resident who are economically inactive has however remained relatively unchanged at around 30% of the 16 to 64 population.

Unemployment & Economic Inactivity Rates 16+64 Population				
Date	Unemployment - aged 16-64		Economically inactive - aged 16-64	
	Number	Rate`	Number	Rate`
Jan 2013-Dec 2013	75,100	15.6%	208,300	30.1%
Jan 2014-Dec 2014	57,000	11.6%	210,100	29.9%
Jan 2015-Dec 2015	44,400	9.2%	229,400	32.3%
Jan 2016-Dec 2016	45,400	9.1%	218,500	30.3%
Jan 2017-Dec 2017	42,700	8.5%	222,900	30.6%
Jan 2018-Dec 2018	40,400	7.8%	212,800	29.2%
Source ONS/APS				

8. Community Infrastructure Levy

8.1 Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a charge on new buildings to ensure certain types of new development contribute to infrastructure needed to support that development. The infrastructure will support the growth aspirations outlined in the BDP and could include new schools, roads, parks and public transport improvements.

8.2 CIL Regulations require that a percentage of CIL receipts is passed on to those communities affected by new developments. 15% of CIL receipted must be passed to Parish and Town Councils where development has taken place. This is capped at £100 per council tax dwelling, per year. If there is a Neighbourhood Plan or Neighbourhood Development Order in place, 25% of CIL receipts is passed to the Neighbourhood Plan area, with no annual cap.

8.3 Following approval by Full Council in September 2015, Birmingham City Council commenced charging CIL on 4th January 2016.

8.4 CIL Regulations require an annual report to be published (by 31st December each year, for the previous financial year) explaining how much has been received in CIL payments, how much has been spent, and on what, and how much is carried over to future years.

CIL Receipts 2018/19	
Ward	**Amount (£)**
City Wide	2,739,369.82
Ladywood	254,925.95
Harborne	17,690.58
Bournville and Cotteridge	2,839.94
Selly Oak	3,923.33
Weoley & Selly Oak	39,917.88
Edgbaston	1,071.21
Newtown	137,822.73
Bournbrook & Selly Park	10,353.24
North Edgbaston	37.05
Stirchley	18,315.52
Soho & Jewellery Quarter	19,675.73
TOTAL	**3,245,942.98**

CIL Expenditure 2018/19	Amount (£)
Expenditure on infrastructure	0
Amount of CIL applied to repay money borrowed	0
Amount of CIL applied to administrative expenditure (5% of CIL Receipts)	171,310.64
Amount of CIL passed to Town/Parish Councils	7,058.71
Amount of CIL passed to Neighbourhood Plan areas	0
TOTAL	178,369.35

9. Planning Management Performance

9.1 The Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government releases quarterly and annual planning applications statistics, including those focusing on the speed with which local authorities are able to process applications and make decisions about whether or not to grant planning permission in each case. Government targets for the speed of processing planning applications are as follows:

- 60% of major applications to be determined within 13 weeks
- 65% of minor applications to be determined within 8 weeks
- 80% of other applications (including householder) to be determined within 8 weeks

9.2 Local targets have also been set and are as follows

- 72% of major applications to be determined within 13 weeks
- 75% of minor applications to be determined within 8 weeks
- 85% of other applications (including householder) to be determined within 8 weeks

9.3 Statistics outlining Birmingham's performance from 2011/12 – 2018/19 are shown in the table below:

Performance on Planning applications 2011/12-2018/19									
Type of application	**2010/11**	**2011/12**	**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**	**2015/16**	**2016/17**	**2017/18**	**2018/19**
Major	72%	80%	86%	91%	88%	90%	94%	83%	78%
Minor	74%	79%	85%	85%	81%	81%	84%	68%	61%
Other (including householder)	85%	91%	93%	95%	91%	92%	85%	88%	72%
Householder	90%	95%	95%	97%	96%	93%	95%	92%	73%
Delegated	93%	94%	93%	94%	93%	93%	95%	96%	96%
Source: Birmingham City Council Decision period cover 1st of April to 31st March.									

Number of Appeals Submitted and The Outcomes of Appeals				
	Total	**Dismissed**	**Allowed**	**Part allowed**
2010/2011	131	100	28	3
2011/2012	104	68	33	3
2012/2013	112	68	38	6
2013/2014	136	101	31	4
2014/2015	116	91	25	0
2015/2016	111	89	20	2
2016/2017	88	27	59	2
2017/2018	117	84	30	3
2018/2019	113	80	33	0
Source: Birmingham City Council Decision period cover 1st of April to 31st March.				

Birmingham Development Plan Monitoring Indicators

BDP Policy	Monitoring Indicator	Page
Planning for Growth		
PG1 Overall levels of growth	- PG1/1: Dwelling Completions (Birmingham) - PG1/2: Dwelling Completions (Other Council areas) - PG1/3: Residential Supply Pipeline - PG1/4: Five-Year Land Supply - PG1/5: Employment Land Developed - PG1/6: Employment Land Supply Pipeline - PG1/7: Retail Floorspace Completed - PG1/8: Retail Supply Pipeline - PG1/9: Office Floorspace Completed - PG1/10: Office Supply Pipeline - PG1/11: Major Waste Management Facilities Completed - Population and Employment Change	
PG2 Birmingham as an international city	- PG2/1: Major Investments Attracted - PG2/2: International Events Held - PG2/3: Birmingham's Ranking in Relevant Monitors	
PG3 Place making	- No Specific Indicators. See TP12, TP 29	
Spatial delivery of Growth		
GA1 City Centre	- GA1/1: Development Completed since 2011 - GA1/2: Development Pipeline	
GA2 Greater Icknield	- GA2/1: Development Completed since 2011 - GA2/2: Development Pipeline	
GA3 Aston, Newtown and Lozells	- GA3/1: Development Completed since 2011 - GA3/2: Development Pipeline	
GA4 Sutton Coldfield Town Centre	- GA4/1: Development Completed since 2011 - GA4/2: Development Pipeline	
GA5 Langley SUE	- GA5/1: Development Completed since 2011 - GA5/2: Development Pipeline	
GA6 Peddimore	- GA6/1: Development Completed since 2011 - GA6/2: Development Pipeline	
GA7 Bordesley Park	- GA7/1: Development Completed since 2011 - GA7/2: Development Pipeline	
GA8 Eastern Triangle	- GA8/1: Development Completed since 2011 - GA8/2: Development Pipeline	
GA9 Selly Oak/South Edgbaston	- GA9/1: Development Completed since 2011 - GA9/2: Development Pipeline	
GA10 Longbridge	- GA10/1: Development Completed since 2011 - GA10/2: Development Pipeline	
Environment and Sustainability		
TP1 The city's carbon footprint	- TP1/1: Reduction in CO2 Emissions from 1990 Levels	
TP2 Adapting to climate change	- No specific indicators. See TP6, TP7 and TP8	
TP3 Sustainable Construction	- TP3/1: Number of New Homes Meeting Zero-Carbon Standards - TP3/2: Commercial Developments (BREEAM 'Excellent')	

	- TP3/3: Existing Homes Adapted Through Birmingham Energy Savers	
TP4 Low / zero carbon energy	- TP4/1: Homes & commercial developments connected to CHP	
TP5 Low carbon economy	- TP5/1: Low-carbon initiatives supported	
TP6 Managing flood risk	- TP6/1: Developments Approved against EA Flood Risk Advice	
TP7 Green infrastructure network	- TP7/1: Proposals approved resulting in a loss of green infrastructure - TP7/2: New green infrastructure provided	
TP8 Biodiversity and Geodiversity	- TP8/1: Number of development proposals approved within or adjoining designated sites (SSSIs, NNRs, LNRs SINCs and SLINCs) - TP8/2: Number and area of designated sites - TP8/3Approved proposals adversely affecting the integrity of or providing positive enhancement to the wider ecological network	
TP9 Open space, playing fields and allotments	- TP9/1: Percentage of Population within the Distance Thresholds - TP9/2: Open Space/Playing Fields/Allotments Lost to Development - TP9/3: New Open Space/Playing Fields/Allotments Created	
TP10 Green Belt	- TP10/1: Number of Planning Applications Approved in the Green Belt	
TP11 Sports facilities	- TP11/1: Sports Facilities Lost to Other Forms of Development - TP11/2: New Sports Provision Created	
TP12 Historic environment	- TP12/1; Number of Designated Heritage Assets (Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Conservation Areas) - TP12/2: Applications Approved Affecting a Heritage Asset - TP12/3: Heritage Assets Recorded (Historic Environment Record) - TP12/4: Investigations Added to the Historic Environment Record - TP12/5: Number of Structures Added to the Local List - TP12/6: Conservation Area Appraisals & Management Plans - TP12/7: Number of Heritage Assets at Risk	
TP13 Sustainable management of the city's waste	- TP13/1: Tonnage of waste produced by methods of disposal - TP13/2: Capacity of Waste Treatment Facilities Within Birmingham	
TP14 New and existing waste facilities	- TP14/1: New waste facilities approved - TP14/2: New waste facilities constructed - TP14/3: Proposals Approved Leading to the Loss of Waste Facilities	
TP15 Location of waste management facilities	- TP15/1: Land Available for Development for Waste Treatment Purposes in Line With the Criteria in the Policy	
TP16 Minerals	- TP16/1: Number of minerals investigations submitted	
Economy and Network of Centres		
TP17 Portfolio of	- TP17/1: Employment Land Developed by Category	

employment land and premises	- TP17/2: Land Available by Category	
TP18 Regional Investment Sites	- TP18/1: Land Developed in Each RIS - TP18/2: Permissions for Uses Outside those Specified in the Policy	
TP19 Core employment areas	- TP19/1: Employment Development within Core Employment Areas - TP19/1: Major investments in improving infrastructure - TP19/3: Land Developed for non-employment uses	
TP20 Protection of employment land	- TP20/1: Employment land Developed for Alternative Uses - TP20/2: Permissions Granted for Non-Employment uses on Employment Land	
TP21 The network and hierarchy of centres	- TP21/1: Retail in, on the Edge of and Out of Centre - TP21/2: Office Developments in, on the Edge of and Out of Centre - TP21/3: Leisure Developments in, on the Edge of and Out of Centre - TP21/4: Progress towards growth levels proposed for each centre - TP21/5: Major investments in infrastructure/public realm in centres	
TP22 Convenience retail provision	- TP22/1: Retail in, on the Edge and Out-of-Centre - TP22/2: Retail Development Pipeline	
TP23 Small shops and independent retailing	- TP23/1: Changes in numbers of small shops / independent retailers	
TP24 Promoting a diversity of uses within centres	- TP24/1: Applications Determined (Shopping and Centres SPD) - TP24/2: Changes in the Range of Uses within Centres	
TP25 Tourism and cultural facilities	- TP25/1: Hotel Completions - TP25/2: Hotel Pipeline – Sites with Planning Permissions - TP25/3: Major tourism schemes Completed - TP25/4: Major Tourist Schemes Approved - TP25/5: Number of tourists visiting the city	
TP26 Local employment	- TP26/1: Schemes with Local Recruitment / Supply Chain Targets	
Homes and Neighbourhoods		
TP27 Neighbourhoods	- No specific indicators. See TP3, TP4,TP5, TP7, TP30, TP31, TP45	
TP28 Location of new housing	- TP28/1: Residential Schemes not complying with the Policy Criteria - TP28/2: Completions on Previously Developed and Greenfield Land	
TP29 The housing trajectory	- TP29/1: Annual Net Dwelling Completions	
TP30 The type, size and density of new housing	- TP30/1: Completions by Number of Bedrooms - TP30/2: Completions by Dwelling Type - TP30/3: Completions by Density	
TP31 Affordable housing	- TP31/1: Completions by Tenure and Delivery Mechanism - TP31/2: Section 106 Commuted Sums Secured	
TP32 Housing regeneration	- TP32/1: Net/Gross Housing Completions within each area	

TP33 Student accommodation	- TP33/1: Purpose-Built Student Accommodation Completions - TP33/2: Purpose-Built Student Accommodation With Permission	
TP34 Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople	- TP34/1: Number of Pitches provided (Transit and Permanent) - TP34/2: Position Statement -Progress Towards Delivery of Pitches	
TP35 The existing housing stock	- TP35/1: Vacant Dwelling Rates - TP35/2: House Conditions	
TP36 Education	- TP36/1: New School Provision Completed - TP36/2: New School Provision Approved - TP36/3: Number of children in 'basic need' of school provision	
TP37 Health	- No Specific Indicators	
Connectivity		
TP38 A sustainable transport network	- TP38/1: Modal Split	
TP39 Walking	- TP39/1: Pedestrian Priority Schemes Delivered - TP39/2: Number of Accidents Involving Pedestrians	
TP40 Cycling	- TP40/1: Extensions Delivered to Cycle Network - TP40/2; Percentage of Trips Made by Cycle	
TP41 Public transport	- TP41/1: Rail, Rapid Transit and Bus Enhancements Delivered - TP41/2: Percentage of Trips by Public Transport	
TP42 Freight	- TP42/1: Development or Loss of Inter-Modal Freight Facilities	
TP43 Low emission vehicles	- TP43/1: Number of Charging Points Provided	
TP44 Traffic and congestion management	- TP44/1 : Progress in Delivering Priority Improvements - TP44/2: Changes in Journey Times - TP44/2: Numbers of People Killed or Injured in Road Accidents	
TP45 Accessibility standards	- TP45/1: Major Developments Meeting Accessibility Standards	
TP46 Digital communications	- TP46/1: Availability and Speed of High Speed Internet Access	