



**Birmingham Local Plan
Authority Monitoring Report
2019 - 2020**

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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 2019 to 31st March 2020.

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 year 2019/20 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 **6.28 years** housing land supply. This is derived from a 5-Year requirement of 14,963 dwellings (including a 5% buffer) and a supply of 18,801 dwellings. This target has therefore been achieved.
- The City has a housing requirement of 51,100 to be provided within Birmingham by 2031. The cumulative requirement for the period 2011/12 to 2019/20 was 19,800 dwellings. A total of 22,694 net new dwellings were completed in this period. The cumulative target to date has therefore been exceeded by 2,894 dwellings.
- The Council achieved 121% delivery against the Government's Housing Delivery Test (February 2019).
- A total of 4,090 affordable dwellings have been completed between 2011/12 – 2019/20 against a requirement of 7,524 for this period. This means that 54% of the target has been met with an under-delivery of 3,434 dwellings. In the same period the total value of Section 106 clauses containing an affordable housing commuted sum received has been £11,163,561.
- 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 of 37,900 up to 2031. The latest GBBHMA Housing Need and Land Supply Position Statement (September 2020) demonstrates that the shortfall is now only 2,597 dwellings, a fall of 13,728 since the Strategic Growth Study baseline was established in February 2018.
- The Plan requires a minimum 5 year reservoir of readily available employment land to be maintained throughout the plan period. At 1 April 2020 there were 111 hectares of readily available employment land, meaning that there are 5.78 year's worth of supply and the plan requirement is being achieved. 71ha of readily available best quality employment land was added to the supply this year due to the Peddimore site being granted outline planning permission on 15 August 2019.

- There have been 90.56 hectares of employment land completed since the start of the plan period in 2011, resulting in just over 10 hectares per year. An additional 11.06 hectares were completed in the two Regional Investment Sites over the same period.
- 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 148,580 sq.m. has been developed since 2013 and a further 623,721 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 52,743 sq.m. of comparison retail was developed between 2015/16 and 2019/20. Before 2015/16, comparison and convenience retail was not monitored separately and 87,525 sq.m. was developed between 2011/12 and 2014/15. There is a retail supply pipeline of 206,832 sq.m.² The Plan target is therefore very close to being 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.

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 2019 to 31st March 2020. 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 covers the period 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)
 - 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.
 - Aston, Newtown and Lozells Area Action Plan (adopted July 2012)
 - Longbridge Area Action Plan (adopted April 2009)
 - Bordesley Park Area Action Plan (adopted January 2020)
 - Balsall Heath Neighbourhood Development Plan (adopted November 2015)
- 2.5 Following the adoption of the Bordesley Area Action Plan on 14 January 2020, there is only DPD under preparation – the Development Management in Birmingham DPD. Progress of this document against the LDS timetable is set out below.
- 2.6 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	2020 LDS Timetable	Progress
Commencement/ Sustainability Appraisal scoping	January 2015	Sustainability Appraisal scoping undertaken in December 2014 and updated in May 2018

LDS Milestone	2020 LDS Timetable	Progress
Consultation on Preferred Options and Sustainability Appraisal	Jan-March 2019	Consultation on Preferred Options and SA undertaken 4 February - 29 March 2019 (8 weeks).
Publication DPD	January 2020	Statutory Reg 19 consultation undertaken 9 January – 21 February 2020 (6 weeks)
Submission	July 2020	Submitted to the Planning Inspectorate for examination on 17 July 2020.
Examination and adoption	Dependent on examination timetable set by the Planning Inspectorate	The Development Management DPD was submitted to the Planning Inspectorate for examination on 17th July 2020. Examination hearings took place in November 2020. Adoption dependant on timescale for Inspector's Report.

- 2.7 The **Bordesley Park Area Action Plan** guides the transformation and growth of the area over the period to 2031. It includes parts of Washwood Heath, Bordesley Green, Bordesley Village and Small Heath. The plan was adopted in January 2020.

Bordesley Park AAP

LDS Milestone	2020 LDS Timetable	Progress
Commencement/ Sustainability Appraisal scoping	October 2009	Sustainability Appraisal scoping undertaken in October 2009
Consultation on Preferred Options and SA	July-October 2013	Consultation undertaken July-August 2013
Publication DPD	March – May 2017	Statutory Reg 19 consultation undertaken March – May 2017
Submission	November 2018	Submitted to the Planning Inspectorate for examination in November 2018.
Examination and Inspector' Report	Examination hearings 30 May 2019. Inspector's Report issued 20 August 2019	Examination hearings 30 May 2019. Inspector's Report issued 20 August 2019
Adoption	January 2020	Adopted 14 January 2020.

Neighbourhood Development Plans

2.8 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 timetable of NDP production.

- **Jewellery Quarter Neighbourhood Development Plan.** Between July and September 2020 the Jewellery Quarter Development Trust Neighbourhood Planning Forum (JQDTNPF) publicised the Draft Plan for public consultation (known as Regulation 14 Consultation). They have completed the consultation and now they are taking on board the comments received to update the Plan. Once updated they will send the Plan to the Council for further consultation (Regulation 16 Consultation).
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. The plan has been formally submitted to the Council and will be publicised until 12th February 2021. The Council will then seek an independent examiner to review the plan. If the examiner's recommendation is favourable the Council will organise a referendum which is likely to be in Summer 2021.
https://www.birmingham.gov.uk/info/20054/planning_strategies_and_policies/1032/beeches_booths_and_barr_3bs_neighbourhood_plan

Statement of Community Involvement

2.9 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 first SCI was adopted in April 2008. A revised SCI was adopted in January 2020. Temporary Covid-19 measures for the SCI were adopted in September 2020. Both versions can be found here:
<https://www.birmingham.gov.uk/sci>.

2.10 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

2.11 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 Birmingham has actively led 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.

Greater Birmingham and Black Country Housing Market Area (GBBCHMA) Housing Market Area (HMA) Officers Working Group

- 4.11 A GBBCHMA officer working group was 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.

Strategic Growth Study (February 2018)

- 4.12 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
- 4.13 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.
- 4.14 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.
- 4.15 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. The full study 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 2020)

- 4.16 The local authorities in the GBBCHMA have prepared a position statement which sets out housing need and land supply in the GBBCHMA and timetables for plan reviews. It draws on the baseline established in the February 2018 Strategic Growth Study, which was commissioned by the 14 local authorities.

- 4.17 The third Position Statement updates the housing need and supply of the HMA authorities based on 2018/19 data and shows that since the adoption of the Birmingham Development Plan in 2017 and the publication of the SGS in 2018, good progress has been made in meeting the HMA shortfall for the period 2011-31. **The shortfall is now estimated to be 2,597**, a fall of 13,728 since the SGS baseline was established, and it is considered that it will fall further as local plan reviews progress. Most of the additional capacity has come forward in Birmingham where many previously unidentified sites have been granted planning permission. Elsewhere, there have been reductions in capacity estimates, most notably in the Black Country.
- 4.18 However, the Position Statement notes that there will be a HMA shortfall post 2031, with the Black Country alone estimating a shortfall of 29,260, which it will consider through the Black Country Plan review. The scale of the post 2031 shortfall for Birmingham, and potentially other authorities, is not yet known. The 2020 Statement can be found here:
https://www.birmingham.gov.uk/directory_record/143681/gbbchma_housing_supply_and_need_position_statement_september_2020

Progress on Local Plan Reviews

- 4.19 The Position Statement set out the timetables for plan reviews (in Appendix 1 of the document) and notes that there has been “significant progress in reviewing local plans and updating evidence bases.” Appendix 1 also shows the actual and emerging shortfalls and the potential contributions to meeting them. It should be noted, however, that the time frames between plans are not necessarily comparable.
- 4.20 While not all relevant local authorities have submitted a revised local plan ‘providing an appropriate contribution towards Birmingham’s housing needs’ within 3 years since the adoption of the BDP, as required by the Policy TP48, it is clear that significant progress has been made in reviewing local plans as described in the latest GBBCHMA Position Statement. Excellent progress has been made in meeting the HMA shortfall for the period 2011-2031 which has fallen to 2,597 dwellings. This is likely to fall further as local plan reviews progress.
- 4.21 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.

5. Birmingham Development Plan Monitoring Indicators

PG1 Overall Levels of Growth

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

- 5.1 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.
- 5.2 The requirement for the period 2011/12 to 2019/20 was 19,800 dwellings. A total of 22,694 net new dwellings were completed in this period, resulting in housing completions being ahead of the BDP housing trajectory. The cumulative target to date has been exceeded by 2,894 dwellings.

Year	Annual requirement	Gross Completions	Net Completions
2011/12	1,650	1,584	1,213
2012/13	1,650	1,663	1,427
2013/14	1,650	2,379	2,043
2014/15	1,650	2,050	1,809
2015/16	2,500	3,100	2,948
2016/17	2,500	2,409	2,119
2017/18	2,500	3,423	3,182
2018/19	2,850	4,255	4,188
2019/20	2,850	4,299	3,765
Total	19,800	25,162	22,694

- 5.3 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. The previously reported figures have been subject to further review and amendment in 2019/20 to ensure their accuracy.

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

- 5.4 Agreement has not yet been reached on how Birmingham's housing shortfall will be distributed between other Council's areas. See section 4 for further commentary on this indicator.

PG1/3: Residential Supply Pipeline

- 5.5 The housing supply pipeline is set out in the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA). The 2020 SHLAA consists of 1,035 identified sites with a capacity of **40,650** dwellings. An additional unidentified capacity of **4,185** windfall dwellings brings the total SHLAA capacity to **44,835** dwellings. With 22,694 net

dwellings having been provided since 2011/12 this gives a total capacity over the BDP plan period of 67,529 dwellings, compared with the target of 51,100 dwellings.

Category	Dwellings
Under Construction	10,871
Detailed Planning Permission (Not Started)	5,622
Outline Planning Permission	2,819
Permitted Development (office, retail, agricultural to residential)	683
Allocation in Adopted Plan	8,584
Allocation in Draft Plan	0
Other Opportunity within a BDP Growth Area	7,601
Other Opportunity outside the BDP Growth Areas	4,470
Sub Total – Identified Sites	40,650
Windfalls Below the SHLAA survey threshold (<0.06ha)	485
Windfalls Above the SHLAA survey threshold (>=0.06ha)	3,700
Sub Total – Unidentified Sites	4,185
Total Capacity	44,835

	Dwellings
SHLAA Capacity 2020	44,835
Completions 11/12-19/20	22,694
Total 2011-31	67,529

- 5.6 For further information see the SHLAA report 2020 at <http://www.birmingham.gov.uk/housingstudies>

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

- 5.7 The City has **6.28 years** land supply. This is derived from a 5 year requirement of **14,963** dwellings (including a 5% buffer) and a supply of **18,801** 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	10,290
Detailed Planning Permission	5,528
Outline Planning Permission	420
Permitted Development	683
Allocation in Adopted Plan	520
Allocation in Draft Plan	0
Other Opportunity within a BDP Growth Area	0
Other Opportunity outside the BDP Growth Areas	0
Total – Identified Sites	17,441
Windfalls	1,360
Total Unidentified Supply	1,360
TOTAL SHLAA	18,801

- 5.8 For further information see the 5-Year Land Supply Statement at <http://www.birmingham.gov.uk/housingstudies>

PG1/5: Employment Land Completed

Year	Manufacturing* (B1b/c, B2)	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	4.64	8.88	13.52
2019/20	7.4	0.3	7.7
Total	62.52	39.06	101.58

*Manufacturing includes sites developed with uses falling within Use Classes B1(b)/(c) or B2 where a specific end-use is not confirmed.

- 5.9 Please note that this table and subsequent employment land tables present data as at 1st April 2020. Therefore they do not reflect the Government's changes to the Use Classes Order which came in to effect on 1st September 2020 and moved all B1 uses in to the new 'E' use class.
- 5.10 Between 2011/12 and 2019/20 101.58 ha of employment land was completed, averaging just over 11 ha per annum. It is anticipated that completions will rise in the latter half of the BDP plan period as development progresses on the strategically important Peddimore and Wheels' sites.

PG1/6: Employment Land Supply Pipeline

- 5.11 Policy PG1 requires a minimum 5 year reservoir of 96 ha of land for employment use. The following table shows that this year there are 110.91 ha in the readily available employment land supply (sites under construction or with planning permission), which is almost 15 hectares above the minimum requirement in policy PG1. In addition to this there were a further 9.44 hectares of readily available employment land within the Regional Investment Sites, all of which has detailed planning permission for manufacturing uses.

Status	Manufacturing* (B1b/c, B2)	Warehousing (B8 only)	Total
Under Construction	11.22	0.28	11.5
Detailed Planning Permission	17.6	5.27	22.87
Outline Planning Permission	74.97	1.57	76.54
Readily Available Total:	103.79	7.12	110.91
Other**	65.25	3.42	68.67
Grand Total	169.04	10.54	179.58

* Manufacturing includes sites developed with uses falling within Use Classes B1(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

- 5.12 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

PG1/7: Retail Floorspace Completed (Gross)

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

Year	All Retail Floorspace Completed (sq.m)	Comparison Retail Floorspace Completed (sq.m)
2011/12	26,900	-
2012/13	17,606	-
2013/14	36,359	-
2014/15	6,660	-
2015/16	50,856	44,827
2016/17	18,775	547
2017/18	9,686	296
2018/19	27,965	4,389
2019/20	23,204	2,684
Total	218,011	52,743

- 5.15 87,525 sq.m. total retail floorspace was developed between 2011/12 and 2014/15. Since 2015/16 a total of 52,743 sq.m. of comparison retail floorspace has been developed. The figure for 2015/16 is significantly higher than other years due to large completions at Longbridge and at Grand Central shopping centre above New Street station.
- 5.16 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.
- 5.17 On 1st September 2020 most of these uses were merged together into a single E use class. This is not reflected in any of the AMR tables in this report as they present the monitoring data as of 1st April 2020.

PG1/8: Retail Supply Pipeline

Status	Total
Under Construction	21,238
Detailed Planning Permission	30,372
Outline Planning Permission*	13,559
Other**	141,663
Total	206,832

*Sites do not include floorspace figures for all proposals

** Expired permissions

- 5.18 There is a retail supply pipeline of 206,832 sq.m. Taking this pipeline together with completions so far there is a shortfall of 90,425 sq.m.
- 5.19 More detail about the location of comparison retail completions and pipeline development is available under the indicators for Policy TP21.

PG1/9: Office Floorspace Completed (Gross)

- 5.20 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. The table below shows that a total of 148,580 sq.m. has been developed since 2013.

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
2019/20	84,225
Total	148,580

PG1/10: Office Supply Pipeline

- 5.21 The majority of floorspace in the office supply pipeline is located in the City Centre Growth Area. Most of the remaining floorspace in the pipeline is located within Greater Icknield, Aston Newtown and Lozells, Peddimore, Bordesley Park, Selly Oak and Longbridge Growth areas (see indicators for the Growth Areas and TP21 for more information) and other district and local centres across the city, in accordance with the policy. and a further 623,721 sq.m. is in the pipeline³.

Status	Office (B1 (a) only) Area (Ha)	Office (B1 (a) only) Floorspace (sq.m)
Under Construction	40.55	72,488
Detailed Planning Permission	10.69	212,134
Outline Planning Permission	76.30	120,101
Other*	17.37	218,998
Total	144.91	623,721

* Expired permissions

- 5.22 Taken together with the 148,580 square metres completed since 2013, the pipeline figure demonstrates that the target in PG1 for 745,000 square metres office floorspace by 2031 is on track to be met.

³ Under construction, detailed and outline planning permissions, and expired permissions

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
2019/20	None	None	N/A

PG2 Birmingham as an International City

PG2/1: Major Investments Attracted

5.23 Major investors:

- Indian IT company MicroLand opened its European shared service headquarters in Bournville, creating 160 new jobs
- Deutsch Bahn (DB) Engineering & Consulting opened new offices at Bennetts Hill in the city centre, creating 50 new jobs
- Hoffman Group, a German tool, workstation and PPE supplier opened a new office in Aston, creating 50 new jobs
- Sidetrade, a French AI company, opened new offices in St. Philips Place, creating 40 new jobs

Capital investment

5.24 The Birmingham capital investment market remains relatively resilient. In the last 12 months Birmingham saw 191 deals worth £518m with an average sale price per sqft of £176, achieving an average yield of 6.4%

5.25 For offices only there were 42 deals worth £245m with an average sale price per sq ft of £323, achieving an average yield of 6.3%.

Business attraction and office markets

5.26 Unsurprisingly, 2020 was an extremely challenging year for office markets and business investment. Nevertheless, the Birmingham office market still achieved 520,810 sq ft, 72% of its 10-year average, thanks to the landmark letting at Three Snowhill to BT. This represented the largest single office space transaction ever to have taken place in the Birmingham office market. Three Snowhill will be the first of BT's future-fit offices in the UK to open as part of its 'Better Workplace Programme', designed to improve and consolidate the company's 300 UK locations to around 30.

5.27 Other notable transactions include Mazars, the international audit, tax and advisory firm took around 11,000 sqft on the first floor of Two Chamberlain Square.

5.28 Government relocations also featured within the Birmingham office market. Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) become the latest in a series of large deals to public sector occupiers as it took 48,787 sq ft at B1, 50 Summerhill Road in Birmingham's Jewellery Quarter.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

5.29 Business attraction and FDI enquiries are principally handled by our partners at the West Midlands Growth Company. Despite the challenges of the EU transition and Covid-19 the investment pipeline has remained relatively resilient.

5.30 In 2019/20 the City recorded 24 Foreign Direct Investments creating 732 new jobs. For the year to date for the West Midlands, the WMGC have been involved in 30 projects resulting in 2,001 new/ safe jobs. Of these, 19 of these are FDI (63%) which is consistent in seeing involved FDI projects increasing over the past couple of years

(58% of projects last year). Of these 30 projects 16 or 53% have been secured in Birmingham

- 5.31 The investment pipeline continues to be strong and active – the WMGC currently have 99 active projects. Nearly 40% of qualified projects in the pipeline are coming through overseas lead generation partners, demonstrating the strength of FDI in the pipeline but also the slow movement as the pandemic is making investment decisions practically difficult.

PG2/2: International Events Held

- 5.32 Birmingham regularly hosts international events at various venues across the city.
- 5.33 There are a number of sporting events held annually such as:
- The Badminton Championships at Arena Birmingham (one of only five Badminton World Federation Superseries premier events);
 - The Aegon Classic tennis tournament at Edgbaston Priory club;
 - The IAAF Diamond League athletics at Alexander Stadium;
 - British Basketball Finals at Arena Birmingham;
 - Edgbaston Cricket Ground regularly hosts international cricket fixtures.
- 5.34 In 2019 Edgbaston Cricket Club also hosted five matches of the Cricket World Cup, including the semi-final between Australia and England. A Fanzone was located in Victoria Square in the City Centre.
- 5.35 Round 2 matches of the 2020 Netball Nations Cup were held at Arena Birmingham. This included the Jamaica vs. New Zealand and England vs. South Africa matches.
- 5.36 The award-winning International Dance Festival is held biennially with participants from across the world performing in venues across the city. The Frankfurt Christmas market visits the city centre annually attracting visitors from around the UK and Europe and the International Convention Centre regularly hosts international events.
- 5.37 The coronavirus pandemic has hit the events industry hard throughout 2020, but as this has impacted on the 2020-21 monitoring year its effects will be explored further in next year's AMR.

PG2/3: Birmingham's Ranking in Relevant Monitors

- 5.38 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 2019 Birmingham was ranked 49th, up four places from the 2016 ranking and on a par with Chicago, Tokyo and Kobe. By comparison, London was ranked 41st in 2019 and 39th in 2016 (<https://mobilityexchange.mercer.com/insights/quality-of-living-rankings>).
- 5.39 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 (<https://siteselection.com/reports/wmcc/>).

PG3 Place-making

- 5.40 This policy has no specific monitoring indicators. Please refer to the indicators for policies TP12 and TP30.

GA1 City Centre Growth Area

GA1/1: Development Completions

Type of Development	Completed in 2019/20	Net Completions since 2011
Residential (Dwellings)	2,005	8,368
Employment (Sq.m)	888	18,527
Offices (Sq.m)	76,659	121,886*
Retail (Sq.m)	7,384	48,874

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

GA1/2: Development Pipeline

Type of Development	Under Construction	Detailed Planning Permission
Residential (Dwellings)	5,725	4,671
Employment (Sq.m)	0	5,409
Offices (Sq.m)	60,677	182,151
Retail (Sq.m)	14,518	11,846

Type of Development	Outline Planning Permission	Allocated in BDP
Residential (Dwellings)	0	12,800
Employment (Sq.m)	0	N/A
Offices (Sq.m)	65,470	700,000
Retail (Sq.m)	6,544	160,000

Development Pipeline Total

Type of Development	Committed Development*	Remaining BDP Allocation**
Residential (Dwellings)	10,396	0
Employment (Sq.m)	5,409	N/A
Offices (Sq.m)	308,298	269,816
Retail (Sq.m)	32,908	78,218

*under construction, detailed and outline planning permission (excludes allocations)

**allocations minus completions and committed development

- 5.41 Over 2,000 new dwellings have been completed in the City Centre this year, representing more than half of the city's 2019/20 completions. The largest residential completions were at Exchange Square (603 dwellings) and Globe Works (330 student units). There are also over 10,000 new dwellings in the pipeline, with the largest being B5 Central (St. Lukes) (778 dwellings) and Eastside Locks (753 dwellings).
- 5.42 The largest commercial development completions in the City Centre in 2019/20 were Snow Hill Site 3 (46,684m² offices, 2,086m² retail), One Chamberlain Square (13,916m² offices and 1,905m² retail) and Two Chamberlain Square (15,630m² offices and 1,325m² retail). The largest scheme in the pipeline is Axis Square (65,470 m² offices).

GA2 Greater Icknield Growth Area

GA2/1: Development Completed since 2011

Type of Development	Completed in 2019/20	Net Completions since 2011
Residential (Dwellings)	45	621
Employment (Sq.m)	0	0
Offices (Sq.m)	0	0*
Retail (Sq.m)	0	0

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

GA2/2: Development Pipeline

Type of Development	Under Construction	Detailed Planning Permission
Residential (Dwellings)	138	218
Employment (Sq.m)	0	0
Offices (Sq.m)	0	0
Retail (Sq.m)	0	0

Type of Development	Outline Planning Permission	Allocated in BDP
Residential (Dwellings)	943	3,000
Employment (Sq.m)	0	N/A
Offices (Sq.m)	1,000	N/A
Retail (Sq.m)	3,000	N/A

Development Pipeline Total

Type of Development	Committed Development*	Remaining BDP Allocation**
Residential (Dwellings)	1,299	1,080
Employment (Sq.m)	0	N/A
Offices (Sq.m)	1,000	N/A
Retail (Sq.m)	3,000	N/A

*under construction, detailed and outline planning permission (excludes allocations)

**allocations minus completions and committed development

- 5.43 Most of the identified development capacity in Greater Icknield is associated with Icknield Port Loop, where phase 1 of the development has seen 40 dwelling completions and a further 167 dwellings that are under construction or have detailed planning permission in 2019/20. No commercial development has been completed so far in this growth area since 2011 but there are 1,000m² of office floorspace and 3,000m² of retail floorspace in the pipeline.
- 5.44 There is further capacity within this area that can be released in the future through the other development sites identified in the BDP being brought forward, such as at Spring Hill/Dudley Road and the Western Road and Spring Hill sites.

GA3 Aston Newtown and Lozells Growth Area

GA3/1: Development Completed since 2011

Type of Development	Completed in 2019/20	Net Completions since 2011
Residential (Dwellings)	-23	843
Employment (Sq.m)	11,500	56,913
Offices (Sq.m)	0	0*
Retail (Sq.m)	745	840

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

GA3/2: Development Pipeline

Type of Development	Under Construction	Detailed Planning Permission
Residential (Dwellings)	1,252	912
Employment (Sq.m)	0	19,054
Offices (Sq.m)	6,888	1,668
Retail (Sq.m)	664	1,289

Type of Development	Outline Planning Permission	Allocated in BDP
Residential (Dwellings)	519	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	Committed Development*	Remaining BDP Allocation**
Residential (Dwellings)	2,683	0
Employment (Sq.m)	19,054	6.55
Offices (Sq.m)	8,556	1,444
Retail (Sq.m)	1,953	18,047

*under construction, detailed and outline planning permission (excludes allocations)

**allocations minus completions and committed development

- 5.45 At 843 dwellings completed since 2011, housing delivery has already exceeded the AAP target of 700 dwellings. A further 2,683 dwellings are in the pipeline, with a large proportion of this comprising of 1,400 new dwellings on the former BCU campus at Perry Barr. There are -23 housing completions in 2019-2020 due to the conversion of 118 flats at Barry Jackson Tower to a supported living centre (2018/01292/PA). This has outweighed the overall net gain of 95 dwellings from other completions within the Growth Area this year.
- 5.46 Good Progress continues at Aston RIS with a 11,500m² warehouse completed on a 3.01ha site for Y International. There are now 6.55ha of land left within the RIS which doesn't yet have planning approval. Perry Barr will continue to see further investment and development in the future as a result of hosting the 2022 Commonwealth Games.

GA4 Sutton Coldfield Town Centre Growth Area

GA4/1: Development Completed since 2011

Type of Development	Completed in 2019/20	Net Completions since 2011
Residential (Dwellings)	63	159
Employment (Sq.m)	0	0
Offices (Sq.m)	114	114*
Retail (Sq.m)	525	525

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

GA4/2: Development Pipeline

Type of Development	Under Construction	Detailed Planning Permission
Residential (Dwellings)	0	11
Employment (Sq.m)	0	0
Offices (Sq.m)	0	0
Retail (Sq.m)	0	105

Type of Development	Outline Planning Permission	Allocated in BDP
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	Committed Development*	Remaining BDP Allocation**
Residential (Dwellings)	11	0
Employment (Sq.m)	0	0
Offices (Sq.m)	0	19,886
Retail (Sq.m)	105	29,370

*under construction, detailed and outline planning permission (excludes allocations)

**allocations minus completions and committed development

- 5.47 All of this year's completions are associated with the conversion and extension of Knights House, 2 The Parade.
- 5.48 Whilst there is little capacity currently in the pipeline within this growth area, a new masterplan has been prepared for the area by the Sutton Coldfield Town Centre Regeneration Partnership, which promotes a new vision for the future development of Sutton Coldfield Town Centre. It is proposed that the masterplan will be adopted as a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) and will help to guide development in the area in future monitoring years. The masterplan can be viewed online at: https://www.birmingham.gov.uk/info/20008/planning_and_development/2288/sutton_coldfield_town_centre_draft_masterplan_consultation

GA5 Langley Sustainable Urban Extension

GA5/1: Development Completed since 2011

Type of Development	Completed in 2019/20	Net Completions since 2011
Residential (Dwellings)	0	-1

GA5/2: Development Pipeline

Type of Development	Under Construction	Detailed Planning Permission
Residential (Dwellings)	0	0

Type of Development	Outline Planning Permission	Allocated in BDP
Residential (Dwellings)	0	3,042

Development Pipeline Total

Type of Development	Committed Development*	Remaining BDP Allocation**
Residential (Dwellings)	0	3,042

*under construction, detailed and outline planning permission (excludes allocations)

**allocations minus completions and committed development

- 5.49 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: <http://www.birmingham.gov.uk/langleypeddimorespd>. 3,042 of the 6,000 planned homes are anticipated to be delivered within the BDP plan period.
- 5.50 An outline planning application is expected to be submitted in 2021.

GA6 Peddimore Growth Area

GA6/1: Development Completed since 2011

Type of Development	Completed in 2019/20	Net Completions since 2011
Employment (ha)	0	0
Employment (Sq.m)	0	0
Offices (Sq.m)	0	0

GA6/2: Development Pipeline

Type of Development	Under Construction	Detailed Planning Permission
Employment (ha)	0	0
Employment (Sq.m)	0	0
Offices (Sq.m)	0	0

Type of Development	Outline Planning Permission	Allocated in BDP
Employment (ha)	71 ha	71 ha
Employment (Sq.m)	236,904	N/A
Offices (Sq.m)	11,522	N/A

Development Pipeline Total

Type of Development	Committed Development*	Remaining BDP Allocation**
Employment (ha)	71 ha	0 ha
Employment (Sq.m)	236,904	N/A
Offices (Sq.m)	11,522	N/A

*under construction, detailed and outline planning permission (excludes allocations)

**allocations minus completions and committed development

- 5.51 The Peddimore SPD adopted on 16 April 2019 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: <http://www.birmingham.gov.uk/langleypeddimorespd>.
- 5.52 A hybrid outline planning application for the development of Peddimore was approved in September 2019 and the figures in the table above reflect this approval.

GA7 Bordesley Park Growth Area

GA7/1: Development Completed since 2011

Type of Development	Completed in 2019/20	Net Completions since 2011
Residential (Dwellings)	34	268
Employment (Sq.m)	0	6,675
Offices (Sq.m)	0	83*
Retail (Sq.m)	779	1,228

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

GA7/2: Development Pipeline

Type of Development	Under Construction	Detailed Planning Permission
Residential (Dwellings)	43	48
Employment (Sq.m)	0	1,685
Offices (Sq.m)	0	344
Retail (Sq.m)	177	650

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

Development Pipeline Total

Type of Development	Committed Development*	Remaining BDP Allocation**
Residential (Dwellings)	91	391
Employment (Sq.m)	1,685	N/A
Offices (Sq.m)	344	N/A
Retail (Sq.m)	827	N/A

*under construction, detailed and outline planning permission (excludes allocations)

**allocations minus completions and committed development

- 5.53 The Bordesley Park Area Action Plan was adopted in January 2020. This carries forward the requirements of the BDP for the area and identifies the key opportunities that can deliver growth and development, including at the Wheels Site and Environs, Coventry Road and Alum Rock Road.
- 5.54 There has been relatively high delivery of housing and employment development in the area since 2011, with almost half of the 750 dwellings allocated in the BDP now complete, under construction or with detailed planning permission. There have been three retail scheme completions this year at the former Alum Rock Service Station, the former Tilt Hammer Public House site on Alum Rock Road and at Whitmore Road in Small Heath, resulting in 779m² that has been added to the retail floorspace of the area.

GA8 Eastern Triangle Growth Area

GA8/1: Development Completions

Type of Development	Completed in 2019/20	Net Completions since 2011
Residential (Dwellings)	145	527
Employment (Sq.m)	0	1,890
Offices (Sq.m)	0	0*
Retail (Sq.m)	95	599

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

GA8/2: Development Pipeline

Type of Development	Under Construction	Detailed Planning Permission
Residential (Dwellings)	85	316
Employment (Sq.m)	0	0
Offices (Sq.m)	0	0
Retail (Sq.m)	0	0

Type of Development	Outline Planning Permission	Allocated in BDP
Residential (Dwellings)	1	1,000
Employment (Sq.m)	0	N/A
Offices (Sq.m)	0	5,000 (TP21)
Retail (Sq.m)	0	15,000 (TP21)

Development Pipeline Total

Type of Development	Committed Development*	Remaining BDP Allocation**
Residential (Dwellings)	402	71
Employment (Sq.m)	0	N/A
Offices (Sq.m)	0	5,000
Retail (Sq.m)	0	14,401

*under construction, detailed and outline planning permission (excludes allocations)

**allocations minus completions and committed development

- 5.55 The Eastern Triangle encompasses an area covering Stechford, Meadway and Shard End. There has been significant progress in this area towards meeting the BDP allocation of 1,000 new houses, with only 71 dwellings remaining that haven't yet been developed or received planning permission. There have been two residential development schemes within this area that each have delivered over 50 new dwellings in 2019/20; the former Bulls Head Allotments at Stechford and part of Kents Moat Recreation Ground, which is one of the elements of the Meadway regeneration project at the Meadway/Sheldon Heath Road. The latter scheme has also seen significant investment in the Kents Moat recreation ground and further assessment of retail needs that will inform the final phase of the scheme.

GA9 Selly Oak and South Edgbaston Growth Area

GA9/1: Development Completions

Type of Development	Completed in 2019/20	Net Completions since 2011
Residential (Dwellings)	269	1,768
Employment (Sq.m)	0	1,500
Offices (Sq.m)	3,135	5,431*
Retail (Sq.m)	0	23,554

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

GA9/2: Development Pipeline

Type of Development	Under Construction	Detailed Planning Permission
Residential (Dwellings)	150	227
Employment (Sq.m)	0	0
Offices (Sq.m)	0	549
Retail (Sq.m)	540	0

Type of Development	Outline Planning Permission	Allocated in BDP
Residential (Dwellings)	10	700
Employment (Sq.m)	38,756	N/A
Offices (Sq.m)	0	10,000
Retail (Sq.m)	0	25,000

Development Pipeline Total

Type of Development	Committed Development*	Remaining BDP Allocation**
Residential (Dwellings)	387	0
Employment (Sq.m)	38,756	N/A
Offices (Sq.m)	549	6,316
Retail (Sq.m)	540	906

*under construction, detailed and outline planning permission (excludes allocations)

**allocations minus completions and committed development

- 5.56 There has been significant progress so far towards meeting the BDP allocation in this Growth Area for office and retail development, while the residential allocation has already been exceeded. This year, housing completions have been further boosted by the development of 148 new dwellings at the former Birmingham Battery Site and 83 new dwellings at the former Selly Oak Hospital site.
- 5.57 The former Birmingham Battery Site also has 38,756m² of office floorspace remaining with planning permission, and 3,135m² of office floorspace has been developed in this past monitoring year as an extension to Birmingham Business School.

GA10 Longbridge Growth Area

GA10/1: Development Completions

Type of Development	Completed in 2019/20	Net Completions since 2011
Residential (Dwellings)	155	954
Employment (Sq.m)	0	0
Offices (Sq.m)	2,436	7,241
Retail (Sq.m)	0	33,617

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

GA10/2: Development Pipeline

Type of Development	Under Construction	Detailed Planning Permission
Residential (Dwellings)	148	86
Employment (Sq.m)	0	18,015
Offices (Sq.m)	0	7,241
Retail (Sq.m)	0	3,100

Type of Development	Outline Planning Permission	Allocated in BDP
Residential (Dwellings)	0	1,450
Employment (Sq.m)	0	25 ha
Offices (Sq.m)	0	13,500
Retail (Sq.m)	0	10,000

Development Pipeline Total

Type of Development	Committed Development*	Remaining BDP Allocation**
Residential (Dwellings)	234	262
Employment (Sq.m)	18,015	9.7 ha
Offices (Sq.m)	7,241	0
Retail (Sq.m)	3,100	0

*under construction, detailed and outline planning permission (excludes allocations)

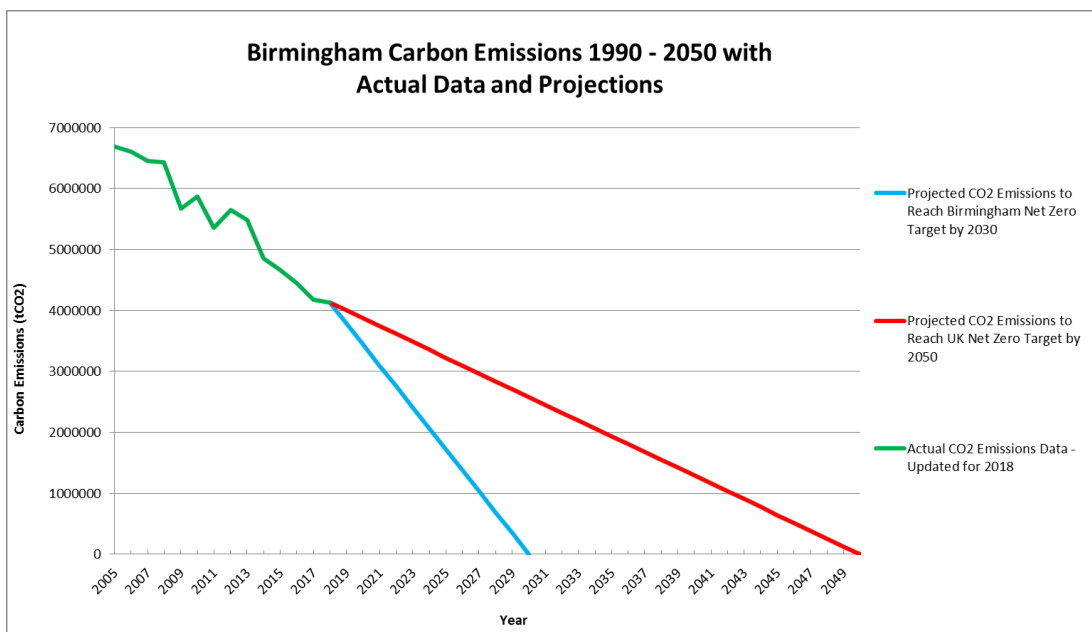
**allocations minus completions and committed development

- 5.58 The BDP allocations for this Growth Area reflect those of the adopted Longbridge AAP. A total of 33,617m² of retail floorspace has been completed since 2011 which exceeds the BDP allocation, and there are a further 3,100m² in the pipeline. 954 dwellings have been completed since 2011 with a further 234 in the pipeline, resulting in only 262 dwellings remaining to meet the plan target. 7,241m² of office development have been completed since 2011, with 2,437m² of this being completed in 2019/20 at Plot 3 in Longbridge Technology Park. There are a further 7,241m² in the pipeline, resulting in the BDP requirement being fully met.
- 5.59 Out of the 25 hectares that are designated as a Regional Investment Site there are 9.7ha remaining to be built or to receive planning permission, 8.05ha of which falls within phase 1 at Longbridge West. 6.31ha of phase 1 has detailed planning permission and is being promoted for employment development as Longbridge Business Park.

TP1 Reducing the City's Carbon Footprint

TP1/1: Reduction in CO2 Emissions from 1990 Levels

- 5.60 In June 2019 Birmingham City Council declared a climate emergency with the ambition to achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2030 or as soon as a just transition allows, 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 2018.
- 5.61 In 2018, Birmingham's CO2 emissions had decreased by 39.9%, against a 1990 baseline.



Graph produced from data released by Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, July 2020 <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-to-2018>

- 5.62 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.
- 5.63 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 or as soon as possible that a just transition allows.

TP2 Adapting to Climate Change

- 5.64 See indicators for TP6, TP7 and TP8.

5.65

TP3 Sustainable Construction

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

5.66 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'

5.67 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 BREEAM 'Excellent'. Where available, final assessment scores have been used, but for developments that have only received an interim assessment, that score has been recorded. Please note, figures will have changed from the 2019 AMR. This is due to an update in the way that BREEAM completions are recorded, with interim/final certificates for one building now only being counted once.

Year	No. of schemes awarded 'Excellent'	Cumulative total
2010	1	1
2011	1	2
2012	5	7
2013	6	13
2014	4	17
2015	5	22
2016	3	25
2017	3	28
2018	4	32
2019	7	39
2020	3	42

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

5.68 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 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.

- 5.69 After declaring a climate emergency in June 2019, the City Council has worked with local and regional partners to prepare and publish a Route to Zero (R20) Action Plan. The plan sets out the actions that will be pursued to achieve net zero carbon emissions generated in the city by 2030. Up to this date and beyond it is proposed that 60,000 existing homes in the city will be retrofitted over the next 30 years. A trial is proposed to take place in 2021 and the programme will be scaled up towards 2030.

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

- 5.70 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 2018. This is the most up to date data available as it is back casted two years.

	Industrial & Commercial	Domestic	Rail	Road Transport	Total
Coal – Total 1.8GWh		1.8			1.8
Manufactured Fuels – Total 3GWh	1.8	1.7			3.5
Petroleum Products – Total 453GWh	35.1	2.1	8.5	407.4	453.1
Gas – Total 748GWh	269.9	479.0			748.9
Electricity – Total 352GWh	219.6	132.4			352.0
Bioenergy & Wastes					26.5
				TOTAL:	1585.8

	Industrial & Commercial	Domestic	Transport	Total
All Fuels	526.5	642.96	415.9	1585.36

Date source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/total-final-energy-consumption-at-regional-and-local-authority-level-2005-to-2018>

Low or zero carbon electricity

- 5.71 In 2018 the total electricity consumption in Birmingham was 4,093GWh. There was 90,099MWh of renewable electricity generation in Birmingham in 2019.
- 5.72 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 2019 was as follows:

	Sites	Generation MWh 2019	Installed Capacity MWh 2019
Solar PV	7,163	28,528	29.1
Onshore Wind	1	12	0
Hydro	-	-	-
Anaerobic Digestion	1	4,906	0.9
Offshore Wind	-	-	-
Wave & Tidal	-	-	-
Sewage Gas	1	35,419	10.5
Landfill Gas	-	-	-
Municipal Solid Waste	3	21,234	41.2
Animal Biomass	-	-	-
Plant Biomass	-	-	-
Cofiring	-	-	-
Total	7,169	90,099	81.7

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

Heating

- 5.73 Gas is commonly used for space and water heating. In 2018 Birmingham's total consumption of gas was 8,710GWh (of which 5,571GWh was consumed by residential users and 3,138GWh by non-domestic users).
- 5.74 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>).
- 5.75 By the end of August 2020 there were 28 non-domestic RHI accreditations with 15MW installed capacity and 54 domestic accreditations in Birmingham (<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/rhi-monthly-deployment-data-july-2019>).

- 5.76 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).
- 5.77 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.
- 5.78 Overall the BDEC network comprises of four schemes Broad Street Scheme, Aston University Scheme, and Birmingham Children’s Hospital and Birmingham New Street Station, 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. Broad Street has delivered £2.4m of energy savings and a total of 45,000te carbon savings from 2007 to 2018. 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 43,166te carbon savings from 2009 to 2018. Birmingham Children’s Hospital supplies heat to the estate, realising £1m energy savings and a carbon saving of 23,591te since 2009.
- 5.79 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.
- 5.80 To date there has been £17m worth of investment, a total of £6.4m of energy savings and 120,000+te carbon saved. Due to the exponential development growth and climate change commitments to achieve net zero across the city by 2030, an impact study which assesses growth verses energy demands forecasts 500Gwh of additional heat demand and 100Gwh of electrical demand equating to a carbon savings 90,000te per year.

TP5 Low Carbon Economy

TP5/1: Low-carbon initiatives supported

- 5.81 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)** Introduced from 2014, installed 36 charge points at 18 locations.
- **OLEV funded charge point network, which will build on the existing public network** - OLEV funding was sourced in 2018 towards the installation of 197 fast and rapid chargers (394 charge points), which will prioritise taxi vehicles, but will also be publicly accessible. The Fast & Rapid charge point network will be installed by September 2022, giving time to further develop the network for a wider publicly accessible charge point network which will be developed from 2023 to 2032 under the procured supplier 12 year contract, as part of the emerging charge point strategy. The procurement of an EV Development Partner has been completed and the contract is now finalised, leading a concentrated two-year EV charge point deployment of the 197 OLEV funded chargers (up to 394 charge points) across the city, in addition to the upgrade and replacement of existing legacy public accessible chargers.

Planning and development for the first tranche of sites is underway, alongside feasibility work and approvals from Western Power Distribution regarding grid capacity and capability. The design plans and surveys are also underway to enable a Traffic Regulation Order process to cover each charge point installation. This will involve setting up internal processes for section 50 application process; aligning Planning, Transportation, Highways and Birmingham and Property Services requirements to meet regulatory obligations and public realm requirements.

The Fast (22kw) & Rapid (50kw) charge point strategy is being developed and will be available for consultation by the end of November, contributing to the development of the wider city EV charging Strategy by March 2021. This will involve comparison of the projected charge point requirement with the planned deployment of the 2-year fast & rapid initial phase. This deployment will put Birmingham on track in achieving the 'net zero' target by 2030.

- 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. This initiative concluded in 2019.

- **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. Following this, the Council's Post and Design team have leased 6 further EV vehicles to deliver internal post between buildings.
- 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 granted in 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 the carbon footprint by a degree, equivalent to 107,000 tonnes of Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) per annum.
- 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 considered 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

- 5.82 In 2019/20 the Environment Agency provided advice on 106 planning applications. 9 of these were in objection to the proposed development scheme. In most of these cases the objection was raised to a proposal as initially submitted but, through amendments and discussions during the consideration of the application, the matters were resolved and the objections were removed prior to the applications being approved. Only one objection to a development scheme was still outstanding at the time that the decision was issued⁴.

TP7 Green Infrastructure Network

- 5.83 The BDP defines green infrastructure as including landscapes, natural environment, biodiversity and geological features. Public and private open space, allotments, public and private playing fields, linear corridors, blue infrastructure and blue spaces such as waterways, rivers, streams, watercourses, canals, towing paths and their environs and green-roofs or green-walls all also make a contribution to green infrastructure.

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
2019/20	26	49.5
Total	68	99.06

- 5.84 The green infrastructure losses shown in the table above are gross figures and so they don't take account of new green infrastructure provided within development

⁴ 2019/03429/PA – the EA objection related to an element of the development that could be undertaken under permitted development rights.

schemes. This indicator should be read alongside TP7/2 to gain an overall perspective on changes to the green infrastructure provision in the city. The figure for 2019/20 is much higher than in previous years, and this is largely due to the approval at appeal of residential development at the former North Worcestershire Golf Course. This development will however see the delivery of 12.45 ha of new open space which, once completed, will be shown under indicator TP7/2 in future monitoring years.

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
2019/20	1	0.68
Total	20	21.69

5.85 As the table above shows there has been a significant amount of new GI delivered and completed 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. These figures also do not include new open space that has been approved but not yet completed, for example the residential development at the former North Worcestershire Golf Course was approved at appeal with the inclusion of a minimum 12.45 ha of open space but this has not yet been delivered. Other compensation for loss of open space can include 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)

	Number of Proposals Approved 2018-19	Number of Proposals Approved 2018-19	Number of Proposals Approved 2019-20	Number of Proposals Approved 2019-20
Designation	Within Area	Adjoining Area	Within Area	Adjoining Area
SSSI	0	2	0	3
NNR	0	7	0	12
LNR	13	10	17	19

	Number of Proposals Approved 2018-19	Number of Proposals Approved 2018-19	Number of Proposals Approved 2019-20	Number of Proposals Approved 2019-20
Designation	Within Area	Adjoining Area	Within Area	Adjoining Area
SINC	15	37	11	41
SLINC	115	118	105	142

	Number of Proposals Approved 2018-19	Number of Proposals Approved 2018-19	Number of Proposals Approved 2019-20	Number of Proposals Approved 2019-20
Designation	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	0	0	0
SINC	0	0	0	0
SLINC	0	2	1	0

5.86 In 2019-20, the majority (52%) of planning applications approved within or adjoining designated sites were associated with discharge and variation of planning conditions, non-material and minor material amendments to previously approved schemes or reserved matters applications. Of the remaining approved planning applications, 21% were for residential development (including householder extensions) and 27% were for a variety of other development types including commercial and leisure schemes, advertisement hoardings and change of use. As the table above shows, the majority of proposals approved were adjoining LNRs, SINCs and SLINCs

5.87 The majority of applications approved for areas within designated sites were for 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 adversely affected or positively enhanced 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 example, the redline boundary of a planning application for development of a multi-use games area (MUGA) at Highfields Farm Recreation Ground (planning application reference 2019/06275/PA) included a small area of Woodgate Valley LNR and SLINC, however, the location of the MUGA was outside these designated site boundaries.

- 5.88 Apart from one planning application (see below), for the remaining applications approved within designated sites, 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 two residential buildings adjacent to Deer's Leap Wood SLINC in Soho (planning application reference 2019/04425/PA) affected a small area (c.150 sqm) of low quality semi-natural habitat on the edge of the designated site. This area was included as part of the site's landscaping scheme and a condition was attached to secure ecological enhancement measures.
- 5.89 Planning permission granted for the erection of a factory building at Minworth (planning application reference 2018/01481/PA) will result in the partial loss (0.70 ha) of an existing SLINC (Water Orton Sidings SLINC). This SLINC was originally designated as a SINC due to its floristic diversity and rarity, however following a re-evaluation in 2004, it was downgraded to a SLINC and the designated site reduced in extent. The ecological assessment submitted in support of the 2018 planning application confirmed the SLINC's continuing decline (due to inappropriate activities and lack of beneficial management) and concluded it was unlikely to meet the criteria for designation as SLINC. Re-development of the site was considered acceptable on the basis that compensation for loss of the degraded SLINC area was secured. Accordingly, the planning consent included a Section 106 agreement to secure habitat creation, restoration and ongoing management and monitoring for a 30-year period within an area of adjacent land owned by the applicant.

TP8/2: Number and area of designated sites (SSSIs, NNRs, LNRs, SINCs and SLINCs) 2020

Designation	Number of Sites	Area Designated (Ha)	Change in Number of Sites 2019-20	Change in Area Designated 2019-20
SSSI	2	892.52	0	0
NNR	1	811.73	0	0
LNR	12	316.73	0	0
SINC	55	827.99	0	-0.04
SLINC	121	698.90	0	-0.01

- 5.90 The minor reductions in SINC and SLINC areas compared to 2019 are associated with boundary revisions to Harborne Walkway SINC and Woodgate Valley SLINC to exclude small areas of existing private dwellings from these designated sites. The need for these minor boundary amendments was identified as part of the desk study to compile this AMR.

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)

	Number of Proposals Approved (April 2018-March 2019)	Number of Proposals Approved (April 2018-March 2019)	Number of Proposals Approved (April 2019-March 2020)	Number of Proposals Approved (April 2019-March 2020)
Designation	Adversely Affecting Area	Positive Enhancement to Area	Adversely Affecting Area	Positive Enhancement to Area
Wider ecological network*	0	3	1	6

*defined as PSIs [Potential Sites of Importance]

5.91 The wider ecological network is defined by 'Potential Sites of Importance' (PSI). In 2019-20, 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 Bromford/Castle Vale, a new employment park at Peddimore, towpath access improvements in Selly Oak and a new park (Austin Park) in Longbridge. These biodiversity enhancements were secured by conditions.

5.92 There was one planning application approved in 2019-20 that was considered to adversely affect the wider ecological network. The planning application was for residential development in Kings Heath, and the adverse impact resulted from clearance of habitats from the site prior to submission of the planning application. To mitigate the adverse impact, provision of new, ecologically beneficial planting and artificial habitat features was secured by condition.

TP9 Open Space, Playing Fields and Allotments

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

Criteria and Distance Thresholds

Year	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%
2019/20	83.6%	46.32%	97.41%	99%

5.93 Accessibility to open space, parks and play areas has increased slightly in the past year. 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) Residential	New Land Use (Ha) Employment	New Land Use (Ha) Office	New Land Use (Ha) Retail	New Land Use (Ha) Other	Total
2011/12						
Open Space	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
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	0.45	0.00	0.45
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	1.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.29	3.54
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	0.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.86
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	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07
Playing Fields	0.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.67
Allotments	1.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	1.3
2017/18						
Open Space	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.37	2.64
Playing Fields	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.57
Allotments	3.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.22
2018/19						
Open Space	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03
Playing Fields	5.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.17	5.95
Allotments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2019/20						
Open Space	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23

Year	New Land Use (Ha) Residential	New Land Use (Ha) Employment	New Land Use (Ha) Office	New Land Use (Ha) Retail	New Land Use (Ha) Other	Total
Playing Fields	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05
Allotments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Total 2011-20						
Open Space	5.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.7	7.77
Playing Fields	13.75	0.00	0.00	0.45	5.35	19.55
Allotments	10.8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	11.06
						38.38

5.94 A total of 38.38 hectares of open space, playing fields and allotments has been lost to development since 2011. Please note that some of the figures previously reported for the period 2011-19 have been revised this year to more accurately reflect the actual area lost to development rather than the area covered by the whole planning application boundary.

5.95 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. The indicator should therefore be considered alongside TP9/3.

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
2019/20	0.68	0	0
Total	19.09	0	0

5.96 This indicator measures schemes that include open space, playing fields or allotments that have been completed. A total of 19.09 hectares of open space has been created since 2011, replacing 49.74% of that lost to development (see indicator TP9/2). It should be noted that this table only includes 'substantially sized' new open space, enough to warrant their own 'site' record in the monitoring database. 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.

- 5.97 New off-site 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 2019/20.

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	Of those clauses with a non-financial contribution; Superseded	Of those clauses with a non-financial contribution; Superseded	Of those clauses with a non-financial contribution; PA Expired – not implemented
14	1	-	-	-

TP10 Green Belt

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

- 5.98 526 planning applications were approved in the Green Belt over the period 2011/12 to 2019/20. The majority of these involved minor works to existing housing. Most other applications were for replacement dwellings, change of use of existing buildings, minor works to business premises and advertisements. One major development was approved in the Green Belt in 2019/20; the erection of a factory building at WHS Plastics Ltd, Water Orton Lane, Minworth (2018/01481/PA).

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
2019/20	21
Total	526

TP11 Sports Facilities

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

- 5.99 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

- 5.100 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.
- 5.101 Newtown Swimming Pool closed in 2019, but the £8.5m Ladywood Leisure Centre opened in July 2019 providing a 130 station gym and 25m swimming pool.

- 5.102 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.
- 5.103 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.
- 5.104 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.
- 5.105 The £12m new Harborne Pool and Fitness Centre opened in January 2012 replacing the old Harborne Baths which closed in February 2010.
- 5.106 The redevelopment of the Alexander Stadium in Perry Barr is now well underway. This will be the main venue for the 2022 Commonwealth Games and will host the athletics events and the opening and closing ceremonies. The works being undertaken to the stadium will see its seating capacity permanently increased to 18,000, with a temporary capacity of 40,000 during the games. There will also be new or replacement provision of three playing fields, a throwing field, a warm-up track and relaying of the main competition track.
- 5.107 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
2019/20	1	£28,050

TP12 Historic Environment

TP12/1; Number of Designated Heritage Assets

(Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Conservation Areas) at April 2020

Type of Asset	Number Designated
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	14
Listed Buildings	1,504
Registered Parks and Gardens	14

Type of Asset	Number Designated
Conservation Areas	29
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
2019/20	0
Total	83

5.108 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
2019/20	1
Total	224

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

Year	Number of Investigations Added
2016/17	0
2017/18	0
2018/19	0
2019/20	0
Total	77

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

- 5.109 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. The City Council is currently working on a new criteria and adoptions procedure and will be resuming local listing in 2021.

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
2019/20	0	0
Total	3	3

- 5.110 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	Difference from Previous Year
2011/12	32	-
2012/13	28	-4
2013/14	26	-2
2014/15	26	0
2015/16	25	-1
2016/17	26	1
2017/18	27	1
2018/19	29	2

Year	Number of Heritage Assets at Risk	Difference from Previous Year
2019/20	28	-1

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 Tonnes	Waste Recycled/Composted %	Waste Recovered EFW Tonnes	Waste Recovered EFW %	Waste Sent to Landfill Tonnes	Waste Sent to Landfill %	% of 2001 Level Sent to Landfill
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	496,167	111,030	26.84	326,482	65.80	14,211	9.11	23.13
2017/18	479,477	91,068	22.67	330,447	68.92	61,235	12.77	31.32
2018/19	488,289	99,673	24.34	347,472	71.16	46,987	9.66	24.03
2019/20	484,417	106,537	26.13	336,813	69.53	48,478	10.01	24.80

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

5.111 The amount of waste sent to landfill has increased by 1,491 tonnes on the 2018/19 figure and the tonnes of waste recovered through Energy from Waste (EFW) reduced by 10,659. However the amount recycled increased by 6,864 tonnes and there was a reduction of 3,872 tonnes of waste generated.

5.112 The increase in the amount of waste sent to landfill and the reduction in waste recovered through EFW can largely be attributed to a breakdown at the Tyseley Energy Recovery Facility (ERF) that reduced capacity during September 2019. Alternate Energy Recovery Facilities were used to reduce the impact of the reduced capacity at Tyseley ERF. The increase in recycling rates was facilitated by increased kerbside collections for co-mingled recycling, the introduction of carpet and mattress recycling and reintroduction of wood recycling at the Household Waste Recycling Centres.

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 Transfer Station	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

Facility Type Description	No of Permits	Maximum Annual Throughput (Tonnes)	Average Annual Throughput (Tonnes)
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 HCl 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 Waste Returns

5.113 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, masonry and soil
Ref: 2015/06588/PA (Renewal of approval 2012/05409/PA) Washwood Heath Freight Yard North of common Lane, Washwood Heath B8 2SQ	195,000 tonnes pa	Energy from waste/ anaerobic digestion facility
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)

Location & Year Approved	Capacity (Tonnage)	Type of Facility
Ref: 2018/09425/PA 2 Hall Hay Road, B11 2AA	277,000 tonnes per annum	Energy Recovery Facility
Ref: 2019/07010/PA 65 Cheston Road, Cheston Industrial Estate, Birmingham, Aston, B7 5ED	35,000 tonnes pa	Waste Transfer Station (non-hazardous waste; household, commercial and industrial wastes; storage of scrap metal for recycling; and end of life vehicle storage, depollution and dismantling)
Ref: 2019/10252/PA Smurfit Kappa SSK Paper Mill, Heartlands Parkway, Nechells, Birmingham, B7 5AR	Unknown	Installation of new steelwork platform in existing waste yard (to process plastic waste as a by-product of converting cardboard waste to cardboard)

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, Firwood 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		
2019/20	None		

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

5.114 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

- 5.115 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

- 5.116 To date, there have been no planning applications submitted with a minerals investigation.
- 5.117 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

- 5.118 Policy TP17 sets out the following hierarchy of readily available sites that are required to contribute to overall 5 year minimum reservoir of 96 ha of employment land:
- Best Quality sites of 10 ha or over: 60 ha minimum reservoir
 - Good Quality sites of between 0.4 and 10 ha: 31 ha minimum reservoir
 - Other Quality sites of less than 0.4 ha: 5 ha minimum reservoir
- 5.119 These requirements are in addition to the Regional Investment Sites, which are set out under TP18.

TP17/1: Employment Land Developed by Category

Year	Size	Best Land	Good Land	Other Land	Total
2011/12	Area (ha)	5.05	1.42	0.24	6.71
2011/12	Floorspace (sq.m)	19,000	3,500	1,100	23,600
2012/13	Area (ha)	0	0.26	1.64	1.9
2012/13	Floorspace (sq.m)	0	1,200	5,800	7,000
2013/14	Area (ha)	15.90	4.30	0.36	20.56
2013/14	Floorspace (sq.m)	96,300	2,400	3,300	102,000
2014/15	Area (ha)	0.90	1.11	0.45	2.46
2014/15	Floorspace (sq.m)	6,200	1,800	500	8,500
2015/16	Area (ha)	12.68	2.16	0.84	15.68

Year	Size	Best Land	Good Land	Other Land	Total
2015/16	Floorspace (sq.m)	55,360	4,360	6,510	66,230
2016/17	Area (ha)	11.18	2.15	0.21	13.54
2016/17	Floorspace (sq.m)	44,248	13,266	1,184	58,698
2017/18	Area (ha)	9.83	3.21	0.18	13.22
2017/18	Floorspace (sq.m)	30,527	13,584	473	44,584
2018/19	Area (ha)	0	12.02	0.32	12.34
2018/19	Floorspace (sq.m)	0	44,083	1,745	45,828
2019/20	Area (ha)	0	3.38	0.78	4.16
2019/20	Floorspace (sq.m)	0	11,175	5,360	16,535
	Area (ha)	55.54	30.01	5.01	90.56
Total	Floorspace (sq.m)	251,635	95,368	25,973	372,976

5.120 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 2020

Category	Status	Total (Ha)
Best Quality	Under Construction	0.00
	Detailed Permission	0.00
	Outline Permission	71.00
	Total Readily Available:	71.00
	Other*	16
	Best Quality Supply Total:	87.00
Good Quality	Under Construction	11.22
	Detailed Permission	20.7
	Outline Permission	5.54
	Total Readily Available:	37.46
	Other*	46.45
	Good Quality Supply Total:	83.91
Other Quality	Under Construction	0.28
	Detailed Permission	2.17
	Outline Permission	0.00
	Total Readily Available:	2.45
	Other*	6.22
	Other Quality Supply Total:	8.67
Total Readily Available Supply:		110.91
Total Employment Land Supply:		179.58

5.121 The table above shows the employment land supply in each category at April 2020. There were 71ha of best quality urban employment land readily available at April 2020, as a result of Peddimore receiving outline planning permission on 15 August 2019. The further 16ha in the Best Quality supply is from the Wheels and environs

site which is allocated for employment development in the Bordesley Park Area Action Plan. Further supply of Best Quality employment land can be found in the future from the release of land at Washwood Heath which is currently required for the construction of HS2.

- 5.122 There are 37.46ha of readily available Good Quality land, which is over the plan requirement of 31ha. The readily available supply of Other Quality land is 2.55ha below the plan target, however these are sites which respond more to a very localised need and there will be a greater churn of sites in this category, so the supply can vary significantly year on year. There are 6.22ha in the not readily available supply for Other Quality land which could be brought forward under new planning permissions.
- 5.123 The supply of Other Quality employment land will however be at significant risk in future as a result of the government's changes to the Use Classes Order which came in to force on 1st September 2020. This has seen the former B1(b) and B1(c) use classes being merged in to a much broader E use class which also includes other uses such as retail and leisure. As these former use classes tended to occupy smaller sites the change will see the biggest impact on the Other Quality supply. This will be explored further in next year's AMR.

TP18 Regional Investment Sites

TP18/1: Land Developed in Each RIS

Year	Floorspace (sq.m)	Aston RIS	Longbridge RIS	Total
2011/12	Area (ha)	0	0	0
2011/12	Floorspace (sq.m)	0	0	0
2012/13	Area (ha)	0	0.45	0.45
2012/13	Floorspace (sq.m)	0	2,529	2,529
2013/14	Area (ha)	0	0	0
2014/15	Area (ha)	0	0.33	0.33
2014/15	Floorspace (sq.m)	0	3,411	3,411
2015/16	Area (ha)	2.82	0	2.82
2015/16	Floorspace (sq.m)	11,639	0	11,639
2016/17	Area (ha)	3.52	0	3.52
2016/17	Floorspace (sq.m)	14,355	0	14,355
2017/18	Area (ha)	0	0	0
2017/18	Floorspace (sq.m)	0	0	0
2018/19	Area (ha)	1.18	0	1.18
2018/19	Floorspace (sq.m)	5,992	0	5,992
2019/20	Area (ha)	3.54	0.53	4.07
2019/20	Floorspace (Sq.m)	11,520	2,436	13,956
Total	Area (ha)	10.53	1.31	11.84
Total	Floorspace (sq.m)	43,506	8,376	51,882

5.124 As of April 2020 there were 9.44 ha of readily available land and 19.93 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.

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

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

5.126 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.

5.127 The development of an education teaching building (2013/06698/PA) on 0.33ha of land on the Technology Park in the Longbridge RIS in 2014/15 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 0.33ha in size, the development has resulted in a net gain of 0.67ha of RIS for employment land purposes. 0.45ha of land was also developed in 2012/13 in Longbridge RIS for the Factory young people’s centre, although this was approved prior to the commencement of the BDP plan period (2010/05066/PA).

TP19 Core Employment Areas

TP19/1: Employment Development within Core Employment Areas

Year	Gross Floorspace (sq.m)	Area (ha)
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	50,779	13.34
2019/20	28,899	6.7
Total	471,968	112

5.128 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 to Birmingham Town Hall and Centenary Square	Metro extension to Five Ways, and Black Country into Dudley
Woodgate/ Clapgate Lane	Extension of BCR Woodgate Valley Country Park green route to connect with Visitor Centre	
Longbridge	Longbridge Connectivity Project (all modes) and multi-storey car park at railway station	Public realm improvements, town centre development
Perry Barr, Holford Way and Food Hub	BCR A34 cycle route	Sprint, Perry Barr Railway Station upgrade, highway improvements including cycle route extension, Commonwealth Games facilities, housing development
Aston	BCR A34 cycle route	Sprint
Bournville and Kings Norton	BCR Worcester and Birmingham Canal	
Fort Dunlop, Chester Road and Tyburn Road	Chester Road highway improvements	
Small Heath and Tyseley	BCR Grand Union Canal, Battery Way new road	Sprint, Wharfdale Bridge
Peddimore	-	A38 access, Peddimore development
Minworth	A38 junction improvements	
Kitts Green and Garretts Green		Metro

Core employment areas	Recent major investments	Planned major investment
Selly Oak and South Edgbaston (Life Sciences, University and Hospitals)	BCR Worcester and Birmingham Canal, Selly Oak New Road	University Station, Selly Oak local centre enhancements, Life Sciences development (Birmingham Health Innovation Campus)
Dudley Road (City Hospital and Midland Metropolitan Hospital)	-	Dudley Road Highway Improvements, Midland Metropolitan Hospital development

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

Year	New Land Use (ha) Residential	New Land Use (ha) Office (B1a)	New Land Use (ha) Other	Total
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
2019/20	0	0	0.56	0.56
Total	1.92	0.96	26.41	29.29

5.129 This year 0.56 hectares have been developed in the Core Employment Areas for non-employment uses. This results from two development schemes; 0.5 hectares relating to an extension to King Solomon International Business School in the Windsor Industrial Area to provide a sports hall (2017/03975/PA) and 0.06 hectares relating to the extension of a Travellers site at Aston Brook Street East (2018/03750/PA).

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
2019/20	6.47	0.04	1.04	3.36	3.35

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

	Residential	Retail	Education	D Uses	Mixed
2018/19	11.02	1.24	0	0.5	5.55
2019/20	17.06	1.13	3.37	0	9.16

5.130 Any employment land granted planning permission for non-employment uses would have meet 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

5.131 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.

5.132 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.

5.133 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 - 2019/20 (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
2019/20	23,204
Total	218,011

TP21/1: All Retail Completions (gross floorspace sq.m.)

	In Centre Floorspace	In Centre %	Edge-of- Centre Floorspace	Edge- of- Centre %	Out-of- Centre Floorspace	Out- of- Centre %	Totals
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	50,927
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
2019/20	12,017	52	9,258	40	1,929	8	23,204
Total	134,842	62	45,782	21	37,458	17	218,082

TP21/1: Comparison retail completions (gross floorspace sq.m.)

Year	In Centre Floorspace	In Centre %	Edge-of- Centre Floorspace	Edge- of- Centre %	Out-of- Centre Floorspace	Out-of- Centre %	Total
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
2019/20	564	21	1,912	71	208	8	2,684
Total	40,267	76	8,129	15	4,347	8	52,743

TP21/1: Retail Supply Pipeline at April 2020

Status	Total
Under Construction	21,238
Detailed Planning Permission	30,372
Outline Planning Permission*	13,559
Other*	141,663
Total	206,832

*Sites do not include floorspace figures for all proposals.
Other includes expired planning permissions where alternative consents have not been sought as of 1st April

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

Year	In Centre Floorspace	In Centre %	Edge-of- Centre Floorspace	Edge- of- Centre %	Out-of- Centre Floorspace	Out- of- Centre %	Total
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

Year	In Centre Floorspace	In Centre %	Edge-of- Centre Floorspace	Edge- of- Centre %	Out-of- Centre Floorspace	Out- of- Centre %	Total
2017/18	3,815	100	0	0	0	0	3,815
2018/19	28,765	88	4,102	12	0	0	32,867
2019/20	77,180	97	2,436	3	0	0	79,616
Total	135,387	94	6,672	5	1,912	1	143,971

5.134 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 Floorspace	In Centre %	Edge-of- Centre Floorspace	Edge- of- Centre %	Out-of- Centre Floorspace	Out- of- Centre %	Total
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
2019/20	3,986	53	3,540	47	0	0	7,526
Total	17,165	29	27,491	47	13,699	24	58,355

5.135 This table monitors all floorspace completed within use class D2 'assembly and leisure' and the monitoring data predates the changes that were made to the Use Classes Order on 1st September 2020. 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

5.136 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.

5.137 Prior to monitoring year 2015/16 comparison and convenience retail floorspace were not monitored separately. Therefore, the table below shows *all* retail floorspace completed in the City Centre, Sub-Regional Centres and District Growth Points (the largest centres in the hierarchy set out under policy TP21). It should be noted that these figures relate to the Primary Shopping Area boundaries of each centre, so they are not directly relatable to the figures presented in the Growth Area tables

earlier in this report. Information regarding progress against targets in the growth areas 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.

Level of retail floorspace (sq.m. gross) at April 2020

Centre and floorspace requirement (sq.m gross)	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)	525	0	105	0
Perry Barr/ Birchfield (20,000)	0	0	216	0
Meadway (15,000)	0	0	0	0
Selly Oak (25,000)	3,221	540	0	0

5.138 The table below breaks down the above figures into comparison retail floorspace approved, under construction or completed since the monitoring for this indicator commenced in 2015/16. There have been no new approvals or completions of comparison retail floorspace in the largest centres in 2019/20 and so there is no change from the figures that were reported last year. There have however been 564 square metres of smaller scale comparison retail completed in the smaller District Centres and Local Centres in the hierarchy, which are not shown in this table.

Level of comparison retail floorspace (sq.m. gross) At April 2020

Centre and floorspace requirement (sq.m gross)	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

5.139 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. This table presents data for the entire boundary for each centre. The City Centre and Sutton Coldfield boundaries match those of their respective Growth Areas and so these figures can be directly compared with those presented under the tables for GA1 and GA4 presented earlier in this report. The other centres cover smaller areas than their overall Growth Area boundaries and so their figures can't be directly related to their respective Growth Area tables.

Level of office floorspace (sq.m. gross) 2013 - 2020

Centre and floorspace requirement (sq.m gross)	Completions	Under Development	Detailed Planning Permission	Outline Planning Permission
City Centre (700,000)	121,886	60,677	182,151	65,470
Sutton Coldfield (20,000)	114	0	0	0
Perry Barr/ Birchfield (10,000)	0	0	1,668	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

- 5.140 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.
- 5.141 In Stechford, construction work started in 2019 and continued throughout 2020 on highway improvements around Iron Lane and Station Road. 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 was completed at Stechford Railway Station in 2020 and cycle parking is planned for 2021.
- 5.142 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. Works on the New Road were substantially complete by the end of

2020. Selly Oak Shopping Park opened in 2018, waterside connections in 2019 and a new footbridge and pedestrian connection to Selly Oak local centre in 2020. Pop-up cycle lanes were introduced within the local centre during 2020, one of a number of temporary schemes delivered through the government's Active Travel Fund. Further enhancements along the High Street are planned in future. 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, and further measures are planned near the Queen Elizabeth Hospital and Health Innovation Campus. Work started in 2020 on the new University Station building.

- 5.143 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 was completed in 2020 on a new multi-story car park for use by rail passengers.
- 5.144 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) and A45 (Digbeth, Small Heath, Yardley and Sheldon). 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. Planning applications for all three stations have now been approved.
- 5.145 Perry Barr will also see transport infrastructure improvements including the removal of the A34 flyover, creating pedestrian and cycle friendly routes and a new railway station and a bus interchange with enhanced bus routes.
- 5.146 During the COVID-19 pandemic, the City Council introduced temporary footway widening and distance markings in local centres to enable safe social distancing. After initial schemes in Kings Heath and Erdington High Streets, further schemes were introduced in the city centre and on Ladypool Road, Sutton Coldfield, Acocks Green, Soho Road, Northfield, Shard End, Aston, Meadway, Cotteridge, Longbridge, Harborne, Small Heath/Coventry Road, Bordesley Green, Sparkhill, Selly Oak, Perry Barr, Stechford, Alum Rock, Stirchley and Moseley. Schemes were funded from emergency COVID-19 funds, the ERDF Reopening High Streets Safely Fund and the Active Travel Fund.

TP22 Convenience Retail Provision

- 5.147 Policy TP22 encourages convenience retail provision within the centres identified in policy TP21. The policy also allows proposals that are not within a defined centre but only where they can meet the tests set out in national policy.

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

5.148 Prior to the 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 Floorspace	In Centre %	Edge-of-Centre Floorspace	Edge-of-Centre %	Out-of-Centre Floorspace	Out-of-Centre %	Total
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
2019/20	9,464	90	1,083	10	0	0	10,547
Total	18,575	40	22,872	50	4,739	10	46,186

TP22/2: Convenience Retail Development Pipeline at 2020 (gross floorspace sq.m.)

	In Centre Floorspace	In Centre %	Edge-of-Centre Floorspace	Edge-of-Centre %	Out-of-Centre Floorspace	Out-of-Centre %	Total
Under construction	0	0	0	0	3,906	100	3,906
Detailed planning permission	36	2	409	17	1,898	81	2,343
Outline planning permission	2,141	41	3,100	59	0	0	5,241

TP23 Small Shops and Independent Retailing

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

5.149 Small shops and independent retailers were first monitored in 2015/16. In 2020, four local centres (Green Lane, Sparkbrook, Springfield and Tyseley) had 100% of Class A1 retail units occupied by independent operators. In 55 out of the 74 local centres, independent shops accounted for 90% or more of the Class A1 retail units. The largest five local centres in terms of footfall and turnover (Sutton Coldfield, Kings Heath, Erdington, Northfield and Perry Barr) are the only centres where independent retailers account for less than 50% of the Class A1 retail units.

TP24 Promoting a Diversity of Uses within Centres

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

5.150 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

5.151 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:

	2012-2019		2019-2020		Total
Total number of relevant planning decisions	953		117		1070
A1					
Permissions leading to loss of A1 retail use	276		40		316
Permissions granted for new A1 retail use	151 units	355 units	6 units	25 units	380 units
Permissions granted for Change of use (CoU) to A1 retail use	59 units		10 units		
Permissions granted for A1 retail as part of mixed use permissions	33 schemes, 145 units		7 schemes, 9 units		
A2					
New construction or CoU to A2 (financial & professional services) permissions	31 units		1 unit		32 units
New A2 or CoU to A2 as part of mixed permissions	12 units		0 units		12 units
A3					
New construction or CoU to A3 (restaurant & café) use	141 units		27 units		168 units
New A3 as part of mixed permissions	33 units		7 units		40 units
	2012-2019		2019-2020		Total
A4					
CoU to A4 (drinking establishment) use	9 units		5 unit		14 units
New A4 or CoU to A4 as part of mixed permissions	10 units		3 units		13 units
A5					
New construction or CoU to A5 (hot food takeaway) use	49 units		3 units		52 units
New A5 or CoU to A5 as part of mixed permissions	21 units		1 unit		22 units

	2012-2019	2019-2020	Total
A3/A5			
New or CoU to A3/A5 permissions (not counted above)	37 units	8 units	45 units
D1			
New construction or CoU to D1 (non-residential institutions) use	57 units	7 units	64 units
New D1 or CoU to D1 as part of mixed permissions	4 units	2 units	6 units
D2			
New D2 or CoU to D2 (assembly & leisure) use	28 units	5 units	33 units
C3			
Conversion from B1 (business) to C3 (residential) use	675 units including 14 schemes (64 units), plus 3 large schemes (426 units) Total 1165 units	5 schemes, 176 units	1341 units
Conversion from D1 (non-residential institutions) to C3 (residential) use	6 units + 1 scheme - 1146 units + 268 extra care (Athletes village, Perry Barr) Total 1420 units	1 scheme, 3 units	1423 units
Sui Generis			
New construction or CoU to Sui Generis use	29 Units (not monitored prior to 2016)	8 units	37 units
Refusals and appeals in centres			
Number of A3 refusals	16*	6	22
Number of A3 applications withdrawn	32*	4	36
Number of A5 refusals	46	7	53
Number of A5 applications withdrawn	16*	1	17
Number of A3/A5 refusals	13	3	16
Number of A3/A5 (or other mixed uses including A5) applications withdrawn	14*	2	16
Number of A5 appeals	21	0	21
Number of A5 appeals dismissed	17 (1 withdrawn)	2	19
Number of A5 appeals allowed	6	0	6

	2012-2019	2019-2020	Total
Number of A5 appeals outstanding		0	
A5 approvals and refusals outside centres			
New construction or CoU to A5 (hot food takeaway) use outside Centres	84 units	3 units	87 units
Mixed use proposals including A5 use outside Centres	40 units*	0 units	40 units
Number of A5 refusals outside Centres	69 units	3 units	72 units
Mixed use proposals including A5 use refused outside Centres	15 units*	1 unit	16 units
Number of A5 appeals allowed	0*	1	1
Number of A5 appeals dismissed	0*	0	0
Number of A5 appeals outstanding		0	

*2014-19 only – not previously monitored.

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

5.152 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: <http://www.birmingham.gov.uk/spdlocalcentres>

5.153 Detailed surveys of the 73 centres were carried out in 2011 and 2016 with desktop surveys being completed for the intervening years. The 2020 SPD monitoring report shows the change in the number of A1 and A5 uses in each centre between 2011 and 2020.

5.154 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 50%
- Selly Oak, at just under 47, is subject to two significant redevelopment proposals which increase the amount of A1 floorspace, but reduce the number of A1 Units. Cumulatively, with Permitted Development 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 lies below the 50% threshold, but has remained static.
- Ivy Bush, at 40%
- Balsall Heath (40%) and Moseley (48%) are stable centres but both are below their 50% threshold.

- Hall Green, which has fallen to 48%.
- Frankley remains at the 50% policy threshold.

5.155 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
2019/20	1	172
Total	32	3,244

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	18	2,452
April 2020	18	2,740

TP25/3: Major tourism schemes Completed

5.156 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 (<https://www.birmingham.gov.uk/libraries>).

5.157 In September 2015 the refurbished New Street Station and new Grand Central shopping centre opened. Grand Central incorporates the old Pallasades shopping centre and houses 40 retail shops and 20 cafes and restaurants (<https://www.shoppinginbirmingham.com/locations/bullring-grand-central/>). 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>).

5.158 The Midland Metro service extension through the city centre opened in 2016. This extension follows a route from Snow Hill Station through the city centre along Bull Street and Corporation Street to New Street Station. Phase one of the Birmingham Westside Metro Extension to Centenary Square opened in December 2019. Construction for phase two is currently underway and will see this arm of the Metro

extended to Edgbaston in 2021. Construction work on the Eastside Metro Extension to Digbeth High Street is also anticipated to commence in 2021 (<https://metroalliance.co.uk/>).

- 5.159 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.

TP25/4: Major Tourist Schemes Approved

- 5.160 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. Planning permission was granted in 2013. One and Two Paradise and a refurbished Chamberlain Square were all completed in 2020. The entire project is expected to be completed by 2028. (<http://www.paradisebirmingham.co.uk/>).
- 5.161 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 (<https://www.birmingham2022.com/>). The Games will see the large-scale regeneration of Perry Barr, including the redevelopment of the Alexander Stadium which was approved and commenced construction in early 2020. The event will be a major tourism opportunity for the city, with 70 nations taking part and a potential broadcast reach of 1.5 billion people. Associated developments will include the development of 1,400 new apartments on the former Birmingham City University Perry Barr campus, and the redevelopment of Perry Barr railway station.

TP25/5: Number of tourists visiting the city

- 5.162 Birmingham is the third most visited local authority in England, with 42.8 million visitors to the city in 2018. This is an increase of over 1 million people on the previous year and the number of visitors had increased by 29.7% over the preceding ten years (Birmingham Economic Review 2020; www.greaterbirminghamchambers.com).
- 5.163 The average visitor spend in the city in 2019 was £475 per visitor. Business tourism represented the greatest expenditure at £239 per visitor, £129 per visitor was for holidays and £129 per visitor was visiting friends and relatives (Great Britain Tourism Survey 2019, cited in Birmingham Economic Review 2020; www.greaterbirminghamchambers.com).
- 5.164 Of the tourism venues in the city that are members of the Association of Leading Visitor Attractions (ALVA) Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery (BMAG) is the most visited, with 644,100 visits that were made in 2019. As a result, BMAG is the 59th most visited venue in the country. The next most visited venue in the city is Thinktank with 243,069 visits in 2019. (www.alva.org.uk).
- 5.165 As elsewhere, it is expected that the city's tourism economy will have been hit hard by the lockdowns, social distancing and other restrictions that were introduced in

2020 to tackle the coronavirus pandemic. This will be explored further in next year's AMR.

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	Of those clauses with a financial contribution 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	-
2019/20	0	0	0	-

Number of Implemented Section 106 Agreements with Local Employment Clauses

Year	Total S106 agreements containing a local employment clause	Total clauses to be delivered by developer direct (zero financial contribution)	Of those clauses with a financial contribution; Total to be delivered by BCC	Of those clauses with a financial contribution; Value of 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

Year	Total S106 agreements containing a local employment clause	Total clauses to be delivered by developer direct (zero financial contribution)	Of those clauses with a financial contribution; Total to be delivered by BCC	Of those clauses with a financial contribution; Value of clauses to be delivered by BCC
2015/16	2	2	0	-
2016/17	2	2	0	-
2017/18	0	0	0	-
2018/19	0	0	0	-
2019/20	1	1	0	-

5.166 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.

TP27 Sustainable Indicators

5.167 This policy has no specific monitoring indicators. Please refer to the indicators for policies TP3, TP4, TP5, TP7, TP30, TP31 and TP44.

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 ⁵ where effective mitigation has not been demonstrated	0
In Flood Zone 3a ⁶ where effective mitigation has not been demonstrated	0
In Flood Zone 3b ⁷ where effective mitigation has not been demonstrated	0
Not adequately served by Infrastructure	0

⁵ 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.

⁶ Land assessed as having a 1 in 100 or greater annual probability of river flooding (>1%) in any year.

⁷ 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.

Schemes approved which are:	Number of Schemes
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

5.168 No development schemes have been approved that do not contain mitigation measures to address any conflicts with the policy criteria.

TP28/2: Completions on Previously Developed and Greenfield Land

5.169 95% of housing completions since April 2011 have been on previously developed land.

Year	Previously Developed Land Dwellings	Previously Developed Land %	Greenfield Land Dwellings	Greenfield Land %
2011/12	1,572	99%	12	1%
2012/13	1,557	94%	106	6%
2013/14	2,291	96%	88	4%
2014/15	1,878	92%	172	8%
2015/16	2,999	97%	101	3%
2016/17	2,216	92%	193	8%
2017/18	3,136	92%	287	8%
2018/19	4,116	97%	139	3%
2019/20	4,190	96%	153	4%
Total	23,955	95%	1,251	5%

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

5.170 Policy PG1 sets a housing requirement of 51,100 new dwellings to be provided within Birmingham between 2011 and 2031. The housing trajectory under policy TP29 steps up the delivery against this requirement 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.

5.171 The total new housing requirement to be delivered between 2011/12 and 2019/20 was 19,800 dwellings. A total of 22,694 net new dwellings were completed during this period and so the cumulative target to date has been exceeded by 2,894 dwellings.

Year	Annual Requirement	Gross Completions	Net Completions
2011/12	1,650	1,584	1,213
2012/13	1,650	1,663	1,427
2013/14	1,650	2,379	2,043

Year	Annual Requirement	Gross Completions	Net Completions
2014/15	1,650	2,050	1,809
2015/16	2,500	3,100	2,948
2016/17	2,500	2,409	2,119
2017/18	2,500	3,423	3,182
2018/19	2,850	4,255	4,188
2019/20	2,850	4,299	3,765
Total	19,800	25,162	22,694

5.172 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. The previously reported figures have been subject to further review and amendment in 2019/20 to ensure their accuracy.

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	335	557	291	336	1,519
2012/13	283	564	350	337	1,534
2013/14	331	784	342	265	1,722
2014/15	367	721	529	449	2,066
2015/16	548	740	349	370	2,007
2016/17	535	644	374	268	1,799
2017/18	993	1,242	478	320	3,033
2018/19	1,847	1,441	305	272	3,865
2019/20	1,352	1,294	503	277	3,426
Total	6,591	7,987	3,521	2,894	20,971
%	31%	38%	17%	14%	100%

N.B. – table excludes student accommodation, HMO and conversion completions

TP30/2: Completions by Dwelling Type (Gross)

Year	Houses	Apartments	Total
2011/12	830	689	1,519
2012/13	918	616	1,534
2013/14	878	844	1,722
2014/15	1,401	665	2,066
2015/16	1,020	987	2,007
2016/17	874	925	1,799
2017/18	1,909	1,124	3,033
2018/19	753	3,112	3,865
2019/20	1,098	2,328	3,426

Year	Houses	Apartments	Total
Total	9,681	11,290	20,971

N.B. – table excludes student accommodation, HMO and conversion completions

TP30/3: Completions by Density

Average Density of Development

Year	City Centre	Outside City Centre Areas Well Served by Public Transport	Outside City Centre Elsewhere	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
2019/20	322.4	32.7	31.06	54.06

Note: density figures are calculated using the gross area of the site. Therefore, they represent an underestimation of the actual densities achieved.

TP31 Affordable Housing

TP31/1: Completions by Tenure and Delivery Mechanism 2011-18

Year	BMHT	Section 106 Rent	Section 106 Discounted Market	Section 106 Shared	Section 106 Other	RSL/ Other	Total
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.

- 5.173 To reflect changes to the definition of affordable housing in the revised National Planning Policy Framework 2019 and to provide further clarity and detail, the monitoring of affordable housing from 2018/19 is being undertaken as per the tables on the following pages.

TP31/1: Completions by Tenure 2018-20

Tenure	1 bed	2 bed	3 bed	4 bed+	Total	Notes:
Private Market	2,725	2,262	636	497	6,120	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All non-affordable housing Marked as 'Private' in BLADES
Affordable Rent	47	143	42	25	257	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affordable Rent (20% below market rent) Build to Rent – 3 years+, no more than 80% incl. service charge (Affordable Private Rent)
Social Rent	2	59	42	22	125	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affordable Rent provided through registered provider Affordable Social Rent (typically 40% below market rent)
Starter Homes	0	0	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As defined by Section 2 of the Housing and Planning Act 2016; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	17	5	2	0	24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes Affordable Low Cost Market Sale Sold at least 20% below market value (NPPF)
Other	4 (S) 0 (RTB) 24 (INT) 14 (UN)	81 (S) 9 (RTB) 13 (INT) 24 (UN)	26 (S) 11 (RTB) 3 (INT) 30 (UN)	0 (S) 2 (RTB) 0 (INT) 10 (UN)	111 (S) 22 (RTB) 40 (INT) 78 (UN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other Affordable, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shared Ownership Equity loans Rent to buy which includes a period intermediate rent Unknown Affordable
Total	2,833	2,596	792	556	6,777	

TP31/1: Completions by Tenure 2019-20

Tenure	1 bed	2 bed	3 bed	4 bed+	Total	Notes:
Private Market	936	979	421	244	2,580	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All non-affordable housing Marked as 'Private' in BLADES
Affordable Rent	43	65	11	11	130	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affordable Rent (20% below market rent) Build to Rent – 3 years+, no more than 80% incl. service charge (Affordable Private Rent)
Social Rent	2	52	28	9	91	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affordable Rent provided through registered provider Affordable Social Rent (typically 40% below market rent)
Starter Homes	0	0	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As defined by Section 2 of the Housing and Planning Act 2016; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> f) A new dwelling g) available for purchase by qualifying first-time buyers only, h) to be sold at a discount of at least 20% of the market value, i) to be sold for less than the price cap, and j) subject to any restrictions on sale or letting specified in regulations made by the Secretary of State
Discounted market sales	5	0	2	0	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes Affordable Low Cost Market Sale Sold at least 20% below market value (NPPF)
Other	0 (S) 0 (RTB) 0 (INT) 0 (UN)	50 (S) 9 (RTB) 0 (INT) 0 (UN)	16 (S) 7 (RTB) 0 (INT) 3 (UN)	0 (S) 0 (RTB) 0 (INT) 2 (UN)	66 (S) 16 (RTB) 0 (INT) 5 (UN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other Affordable, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Shared Ownership o Equity loans o Rent to buy which includes a period intermediate rent o Unknown Affordable
Total	986	1,155	488	266	2,895	

TP31/1: Completions by Delivery Mechanism 2018-20

Year	BMHT	Section 106	RSL/Other	Total
2018/19	115	152	75	342
2019/20	120	163	32	315
Total	237	315	107	657

Affordable housing need

- 5.174 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.
- 5.175 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.
- 5.176 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

- 5.177 A total of 4,090 affordable dwellings have been completed between 2011/12 – 2019/20 against a requirement of 7,524 for this period. This means that 54% of the target has been met with an under-delivery of 3,434 dwellings.
- 5.178 In the same period the total value of Section 106 affordable housing commuted sums received has been £11.164m. The total value of unspent commuted sums is £1.25m.
- 5.179 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.
- 5.180 Birmingham Municipal Housing Trust (BMHT) contributes significantly to the affordable housing supply, accounting for 45% of all affordable housing completions. It is also the main provider of social rented housing. In May 2019, 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
2019/20	5	£1,352,935

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
2019/20	10	£2,018,271.80

TP32 Housing Regeneration

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

5.181 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
	2019/20	3	3

Regeneration Area	Year	Gross Completions	Net Completions
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
	2019/20	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
	2019/20	0	0
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
	2019/20	69	69
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
	2019/20	80	80
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
	2019/20	8	8

TP33 Student Accommodation

TP33/1: Purpose-Built Student Accommodation Completions

Year	Number of Schemes	Total Bedspaces	Bedspaces within Clusters	Clusters	Studios
2011/12	2	690	656	119	34
2012/13	2	184	35	6	149
2013/14	5	3,214	3,073	558	141
2014/15	4	395	389	70	6
2015/16	6	1,935	1,198	222	737
2016/17	5	1,148	684	126	464
2017/18	10	1,320	1,135	221	185

Year	Number of Schemes	Total Bedspaces	Bedspaces within Clusters	Clusters	Studios
2018/19	6	1,312	1,109	200	203
2019/20	7	1,737	858	161	879
Total:	47	11,935	9,137	1,683	2,798

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

	Under Construction	Detailed Permission	Outline Permission	Total
Number of Schemes	9	10	0	19
Number of Bedspaces	2444	1839	0	4283
Bedspaces within Clusters	1660	1627	0	3287
Clusters	271	249	0	520
Studios	784	210	0	994

TP34 Provision for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

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

- 5.182 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
- 5.183 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.'
- 5.184 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.
- 5.185 These two sites have now been developed and are available for use.

TP34/2: Pipeline information

- 5.186 There are no additional pitches in the pipeline.

TP35 Existing Housing Stock

TP35/1: Vacant Dwelling Rates

- 5.187 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.

5.188 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 2024⁸. In the 2019/20 monitoring year, 352 empty properties were brought back in to use through the implementation of the strategy.

5.189 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 provisional New Homes Bonus payments for 2020/21 are £7.24m⁹.

5.190 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
2020	12,848

TP35/2: House Conditions

5.191 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.

5.192 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.

5.193 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.

5.194 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.

⁸ https://www.birmingham.gov.uk/downloads/file/1637/private_sector_empty_property_strategy_2019-2024

⁹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/new-homes-bonus-provisional-allocations-2020-to-2021>

- 5.195 Registered providers of affordable housing have a similar commitment to maintaining their stock.
- 5.196 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
2019/20	1,664
Total	24,301

TP36/2: New School Provision Approved

Year	Additional capacity (Pupils)
2015/16	3,740
2016/17	1,012
2017/18	2,744
2018/19	33
2019/20	4,825

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

- 5.197 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.

5.198 The latest publication (December 2018) is available to view at:
https://www.birmingham.gov.uk/downloads/download/2378/school_place_planning_requirements_december_2018

TP37 Health

TP37/1: New health facilities approved and developed

Year	Health facilities approved	Health facilities completed
2011/12	4	6
2012/13	5	3
2013/14	1	0
2014/15	1	3
2015/16	5	2
2016/17	3	1
2017/18	5	1
2018/19	4	0
2019/20	1	3
Total	29	19

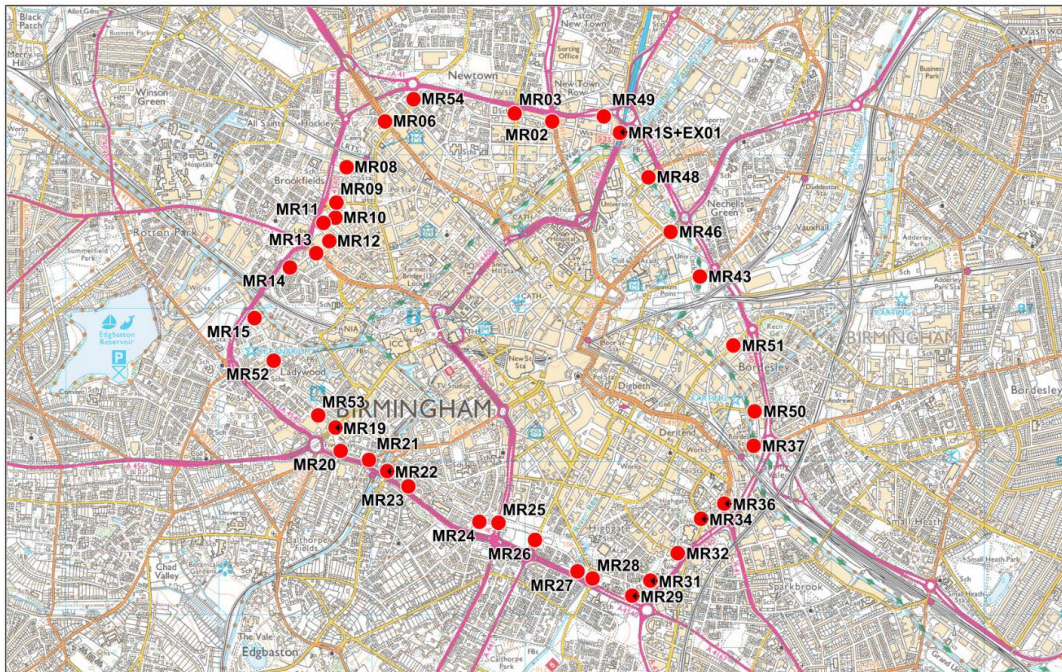
TP38 A Sustainable Transport Network

5.199 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.

5.200 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.

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

Birmingham City Centre Cordon Sites



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TP38/1: Modal Split (vehicles)

5.202 The following table shows the percentage split of vehicular journeys in and out of the city centre between the hours of 7am and 7pm. This data is recorded on a biannual basis.

Year	Cars & LGV % In	Cars & LGV %Out	Cycles % In	Cycles % Out	Bus & Coach % In	Bus & Coach % Out	Heavy Goods % In	Heavy Goods % 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
2019 cordon data	89.6	88.5	1.2	1.2	3.3	3.5	5.8	5.9

*Note in 2011 only Inbound Modal Split was reported whereas in 2013, 2015, 2017 and 2019 both Inbound and Outbound was reported.

5.203 The table below shows the percentage of the working age population’s “travel to work” modes in Birmingham compared with England as a whole. The working age

population is those who are aged between 16 and 74. In 2011 this was 760,252 people in Birmingham and 38,881,374 people in England.

Mode of Transport:	% of Journeys Birmingham	% of Journeys England
Work mainly at or from home	1.9	3.5
Underground, metro, light rail, tram	0.2	2.6
Train	2.6	3.5
Bus, minibus or coach	9.6	4.9
Taxi	0.4	0.3
Motorcycle, scooter or moped	0.3	0.5
Driving a car or van	31.0	36.9
Passenger in a car or van	3.0	3.3
Bike	0.9	1.9
On foot	5.6	6.9
Other method of travel to work	0.3	0.4
Not in employment	44.3	35.3

Source: 2011 Census

TP39 Walking

- 5.204 Schemes to improve pedestrian accessibility and safety include standalone schemes as well as broader schemes such as Safer Routes to School and Local Safety Schemes, which incorporate features to improve the environment for pedestrians. Many cycling schemes also enhance accessibility for pedestrians through improved surfaces and road crossings. Planning-led schemes can also improve the public realm.

TP39/1: Pedestrian Priority Schemes Delivered

- 5.205 The list below sets out schemes that have been delivered since 2015. The list is not exhaustive but provides an indication of measures delivered through the Highways and Transportation Capital Programme.

Year	Location	Feature
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 zones	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

Year	Location	Feature
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

Year	Location	Feature
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 zones	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

Year	Location	Feature
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
2018/19	Longbridge Connectivity Project	Toucan crossings on Bristol Road South and Lickey Road and creation of pedestrian and cycle zone on Tessall Lane
2019/20	Alston Primary (Heartlands), Chilcote Primary (Hall Green South), Cofton Primary (Longbridge & West Heath), Featherstone Primary (Stockland Green), Nelson Primary (Ladywood), St Francis CE Primary (Bournville & Cotteridge)	Phase 1 - Six pilot car-free school streets: pedestrian and cycle zones with parking permits (Experimental Traffic Regulation Orders)
2019/20	Bourn Brook footbridge	BCR Construction of footbridge across Bourn Brook connecting Harborne Lane to Bourn Brook Way
2020/21	Anderton Park Primary (Moseley), Hillstone Primary (Shard End), Holy Cross Catholic Primary (Sutton Walmley & Minworth), Somerville Primary (Small Heath), Woodthorpe Junior & Infant (Brandwood & Kings Heath), Wyndcliffe Primary (Bordesley Green)	Phase 2 - Six pilot car-free school streets: pedestrian and cycle zones with parking permits (Experimental Traffic Regulation Orders)

Year	Location	Feature
2020/21	Kings Heath, Erdington, Ladypool Road, Sutton Coldfield, Soho Road, Harborne, Northfield, Moseley, Stirchley	Reallocation of parking spaces for pedestrian movement and social distancing (Experimental Traffic Regulation Orders)
2020/21	Kings Heath, Moseley, Bournville, Castle Vale	Places for People/ Low Traffic Neighbourhoods – reallocation of space from traffic movement to cycling and walking (Experimental Traffic Regulation Orders)

TP39/2: Number of Collisions Involving Pedestrians

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

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

Year	Killed	Seriously Injured	Slightly Injured	Total
2015	14	170	533	717
2016	15	166	480	661
2017	10	165	493	668
2018	6	178	428	612
2019	8	190	457	655
Total	53	869	2,391	3,313

TP40 Cycling

TP40/1: Extensions Delivered to Cycle Network

5.207 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. The list below sets out schemes that have been delivered since 2015.

Year Delivered	Location	Nature of Scheme
2015/16	BCR Phase 1A – 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

Year Delivered	Location	Nature of Scheme
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.

Year Delivered	Location	Nature of Scheme
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
2018/19	Longbridge Connectivity Project	Toucan crossings on Bristol Road South and Lickey Road and creation of pedestrian and cycle zone on Tessall Lane
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)
2019/20	Ladypool Road cycle contraflow Lane	Cycle contraflow lane (Experimental Traffic Regulation Order)
2019/20	Bourn Brook footbridge	BCR Construction of footbridge across Bourn Brook connecting Harborne Lane to Bourn Brook Way
2020/21	A47 (Jennens Road and Nechells Parkway), A38 corridor (Selly Oak to Norhtfield), A45 corridor (City centre to Small Heath), City Centre to City Hospital, Bradford	Pop-up cycle lanes (Experimental Traffic Regulation Orders)

Year Delivered	Location	Nature of Scheme
	Street, A38 to A34 cross-city link	
2020/21	Kings Heath, Moseley, Bournville, Castle Vale	Places for People/ Low Traffic Neighbourhoods – reallocation of space from traffic movement to cycling and walking (Experimental Traffic Regulation Orders)

TP40/2: Percentage of Trips Made by Cycle

5.208 The percentage of cycle trips has been calculated as part of the biennial cordon counts. The data is for trips made between 7am and 7pm.

Year	Cycle trips	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
2019 inbound cordon count	1,519	1.2

5.209 The percentage of residents cycling to work is also calculated from the surveys for the Sustrans Bike Life Report (<https://www.sustrans.org.uk/bike-life/bike-life-west-midlands>).

Year	Percentage of residents who travel by bike 5 days a week*
2015	3
2017	3
2019	3

*figures for 2015 and 2017 are for Birmingham residents. Figure for 2019 is for residents living in the area covered by Transport for West Midlands

TP41 Public Transport

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

5.210 The table below sets out the public transport schemes that have been delivered since 2015.

Year	Scheme	Type
2015/16	Four Oaks Park and Ride	Rail
2015/16	New Street Rail Station - refurbishment	Rail
2015/16	Pershore Road Bus Lane	Bus
2015/16	Bus Lane Enforcement	Bus

Year	Scheme	Type
2016/17	Metro - City Centre 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 Queensway - relocated bus stops to support service 97 journey time reduction	Bus
2018/19	Quinton Road - on-street parking displacement	Bus
2019/20	Metro extension to Centenary Square	Rapid Transit
2020/21	Moor Street Queensway bus gate	Bus
2020/21	Bristol Road temporary bus lanes (Selly Oak – Northfield)	Bus
2020/21	Queen Elizabeth Hospital bus priority scheme	Bus

TP41/2: Percentage of Trips by Public Transport

5.211 The Birmingham City Centre cordon count data has been used to derive the number and percentage of person trips by Public Transport for the AM peak period (7:30-9:30am), compared with all trips. Public Transport trips are those made by bus, rail and metro.

Estimated inbound person trips

	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019
Car and taxi	37,256	39,751	35,658	35,081	32,658
Bus	25,749	25,179	25,315	23,424	22,929
Rail	27,798	27,506	35,085	37,567	34,632
Metro	1,687	1,538	299	1,616	2,161
Cycle	464	549	609	580	674
Light Vehicles*	4,125	3,839	3,367	3,511	2,623
Heavy vehicles	757	1,058	720	1,000	1,856
All	97,836	99,420	101,053	102,779	97,534
% Public Transport	56.5%	54.5%	60.1%	60.9%	61.2%

*excludes car and taxi

Estimated outbound person trips

	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019
Car and taxi	21,963	21,312	20,734	21,085	18,903
Bus	9,030	10,355	11,075	9,654	9,126
Rail	10,068	11,435	10,949	12,243	12,284
Metro	299	312	73	337	328
Cycle	105	134	136	110	172
Light Vehicles*	3,158	3,009	2,843	2,810	1,485
Heavy vehicles	763	1,047	864	831	1,373
All	45,386	47,604	46,674	47,070	43,672
% Public Transport	42.7%	46.4%	47.3%	47.2%	49.8%

*excludes car and taxi

TP42 Freight

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

5.212 Existing provision is located at:

- Birch Coppice
- Hams Hall
- Landor Street

TP43 Low Emission vehicles

5.213 The City Council is working with various partners on projects to increase the number and use of low emission vehicles in the city:

- Purchase of 20 new hydrogen double decker buses as part of their Clean Air Hydrogen Bus Pilot. The buses are the world's first zero-emission hydrogen fuel-cell double deckers and will be introduced with National Express West Midlands from April 2021.
- Purchase of 20 e-cargo vehicles for a pilot scheme in 2020/21. 75% of the new bikes will be loaned to the Council's local partner organisations, to demonstrate how they might be used to support day-to-day operations and deliver goods and services.

TP43/1: Number of Charging Points Provided

5.214 The list below sets out electric vehicle charging points that have been introduced through the Plugged in Midlands project. It does not include charging points that have been introduced through new developments.

5.215 All charging points are double spaces with room for two vehicles. There are currently 36 charging points at 18 locations:

- Jewellery Quarter Car Park Birmingham
- Moat Lane Birmingham
- Dudley Street Birmingham
- Victoria Road Car Park Birmingham

- Millennium Point Car Park Birmingham
- Pershore Street Birmingham
- Livery Street Car Park Birmingham
- Brunel Street Birmingham
- Fox Hollies Leisure Centre Birmingham
- Brindley Drive Birmingham
- Alcester Road Moseley
- Aston Street Birmingham
- Bristol Road Northfield
- High Street Harborne Birmingham
- Kings Heath High Street
- Manor Road Birmingham
- Margaret Street Birmingham
- Temple Row Birmingham

5.216 During 2020/21, as part of the first phase of the delivery of Birmingham’s new electric vehicle charging network, ESB EV Solutions will take over the existing charge points previously installed by Birmingham City Council. Once transfer of these charge points is complete, ESB EV Solutions will support these charge points as part of the overall Birmingham electric vehicle Network.

5.217 Birmingham City Council will also start the roll-out of additional electric vehicle charge points across the city from Autumn 2020. Over the next two years, an initial network of 394 ‘fast and rapid’ charge points will be installed across the city, initially focusing on the city centre to support the electrification of Birmingham’s taxi fleet – but these will also be accessible for the general public and local businesses to use.

TP44 Traffic Congestion and Management

Indicator TP44/1: Progress in Delivering Priority Improvements

Priority Improvement	Progress
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

Priority Improvement	Progress
	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) was opened in 2019. It provides a single hub for the West Midlands transport authorities and agencies, emergency services, and bus, rail and tram operators to manage the network during major events and incidents. Managed by Transport for West Midlands (TfWM), and working with existing control centres around the region, the RTCC provides up-to-the-minute information for residents, businesses and visitors to the West Midlands.
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 (postponed until Summer 2021) 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.
City segments	It is proposed that the area within the A4540 Middleway is divided into six city centre segments. Each segment can only be accessed by private car from the A4540 Middleway (ring road) but movement between the segments is unrestricted for public transport, pedestrians and cyclists. The first trial phase of measures was introduced in 2020

Completed Key Highway Improvement Line Schemes, from 2015 onwards:

Year	Improvement
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

Year	Improvement
2019	Ashted Circus (Local Growth Fund)
2019	Longbridge Connectivity (Local Growth Fund)
2019	Battery Way (Local Growth Fund)
2020	Bristol Road Selly Oak New Road Phase 1b, Selly Oak Triangle

TP44/2: Changes in Journey Times

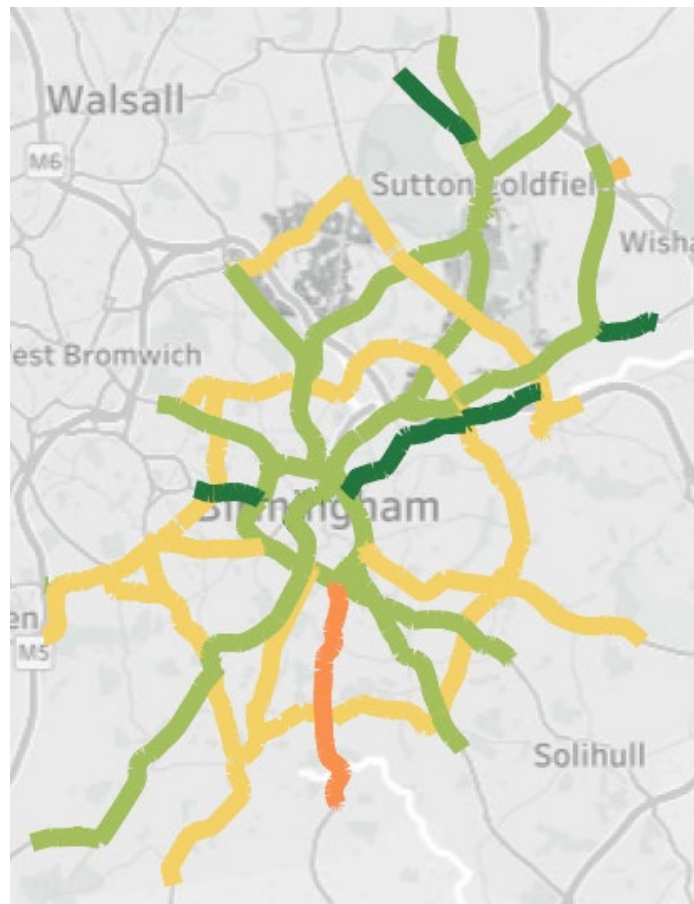
5.218 Department for Transport TrafficMaster data from GPS enabled vehicles has been analysed by Transport for West Midlands's Data Insight team to estimate median delay times on key routes in Birmingham. Median delay is a measure of the difference between 'free flow' traffic time and actual travel times.

5.219 The charts and maps below show September results for 5 years up to 2018 for am peak flows (06:30-08:30). This is the most recent data that is currently available.

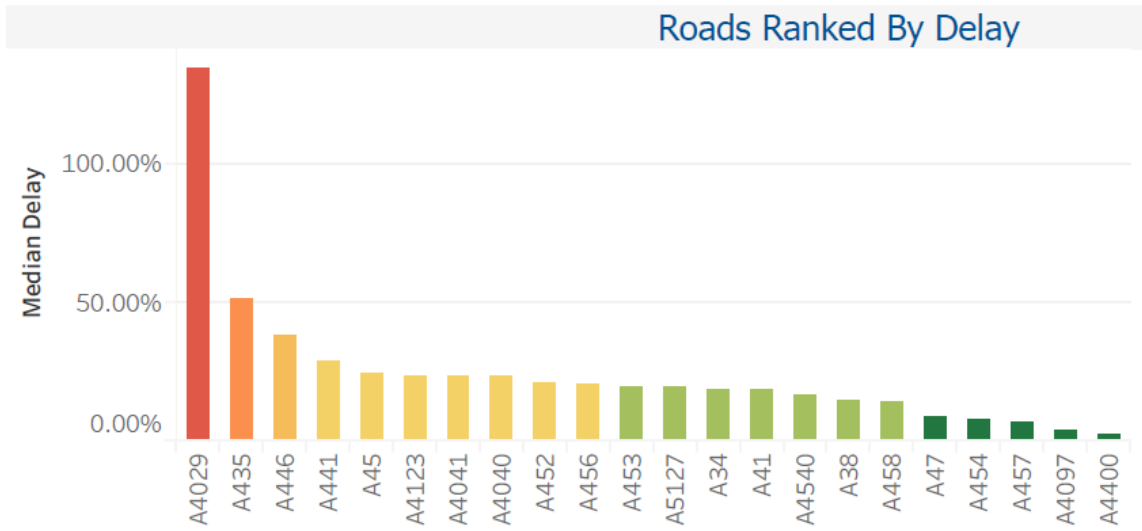
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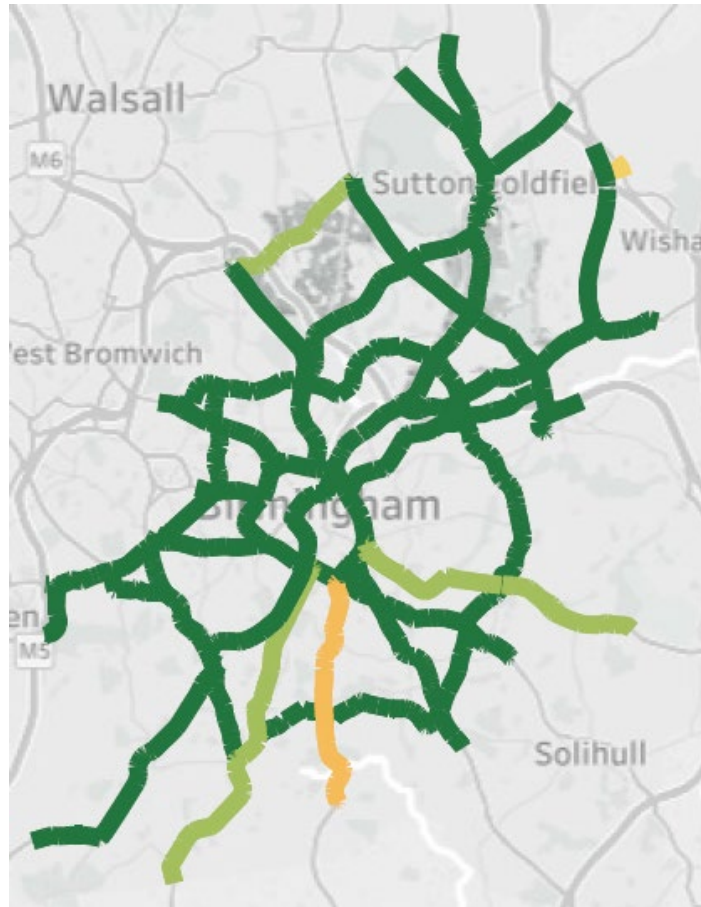
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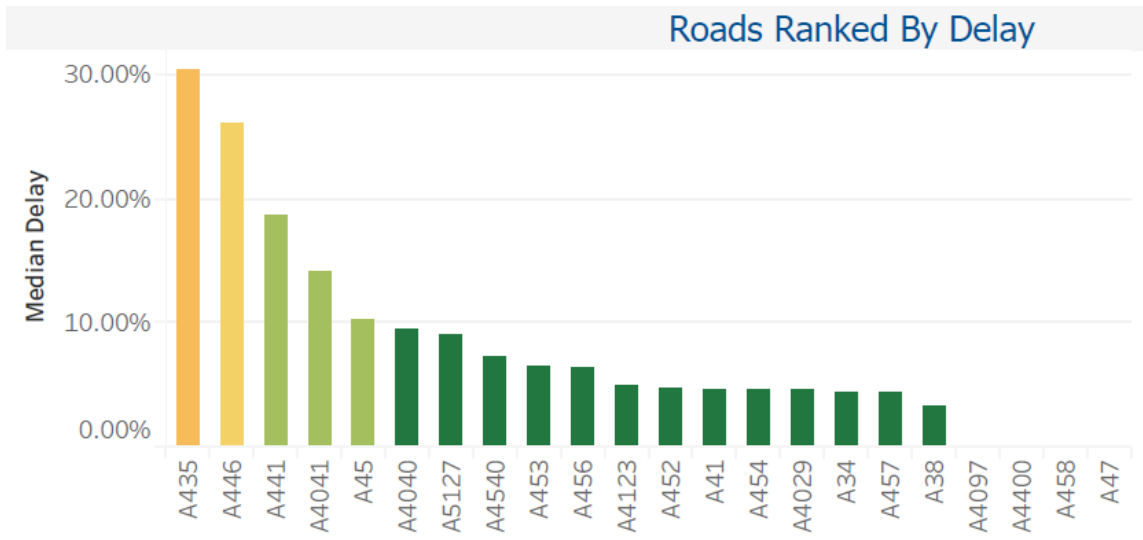


Note: A4029 is Pebble Mill Road, and delay data may be distorted by short length of road.

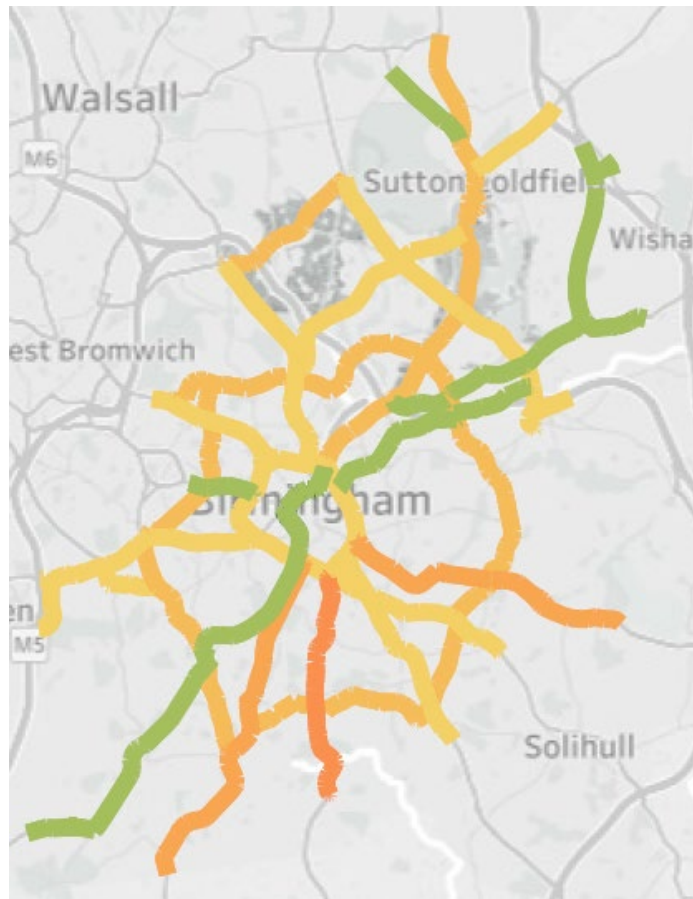


September 2015

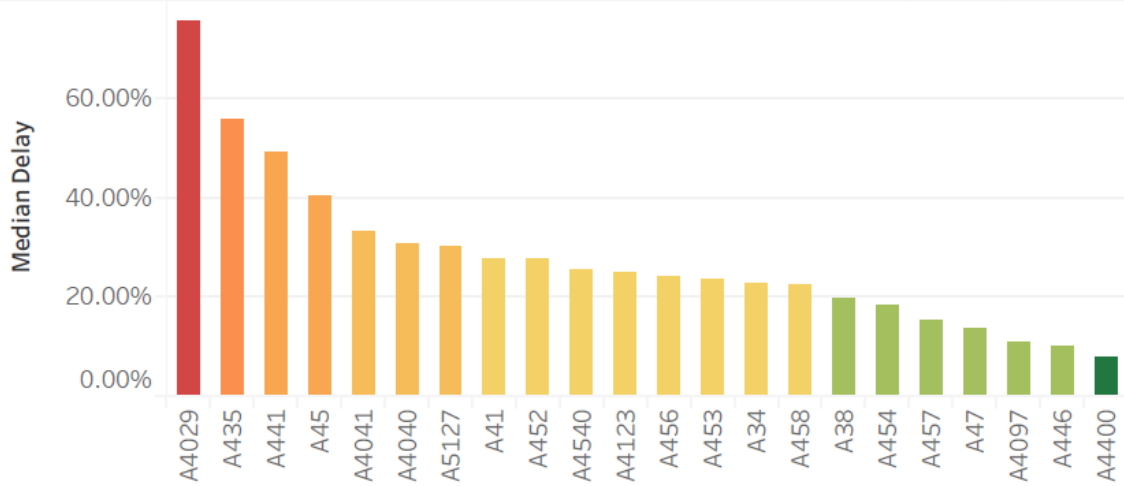




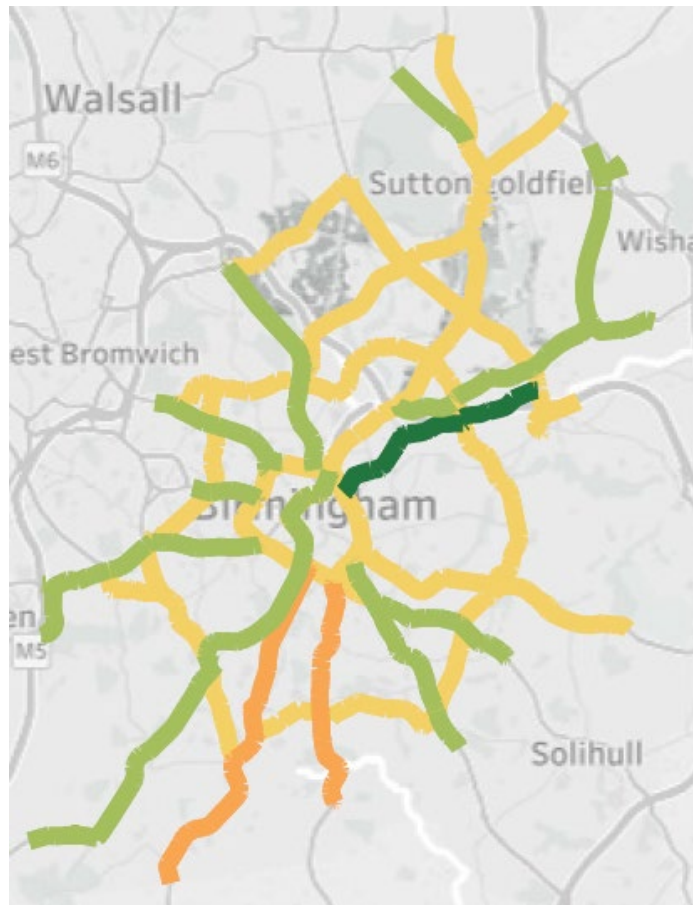
September 2016

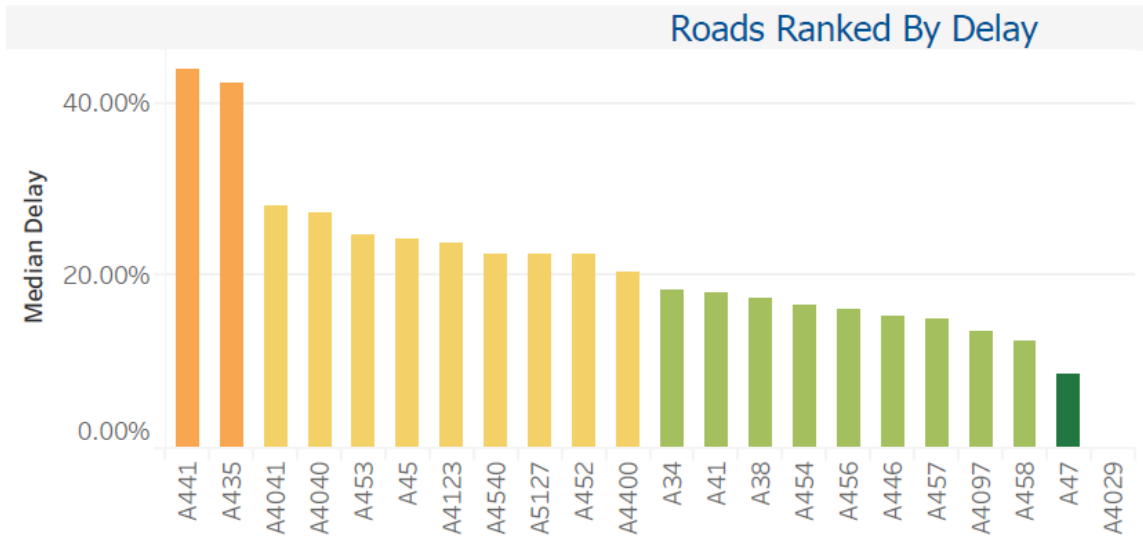


Roads Ranked By Delay

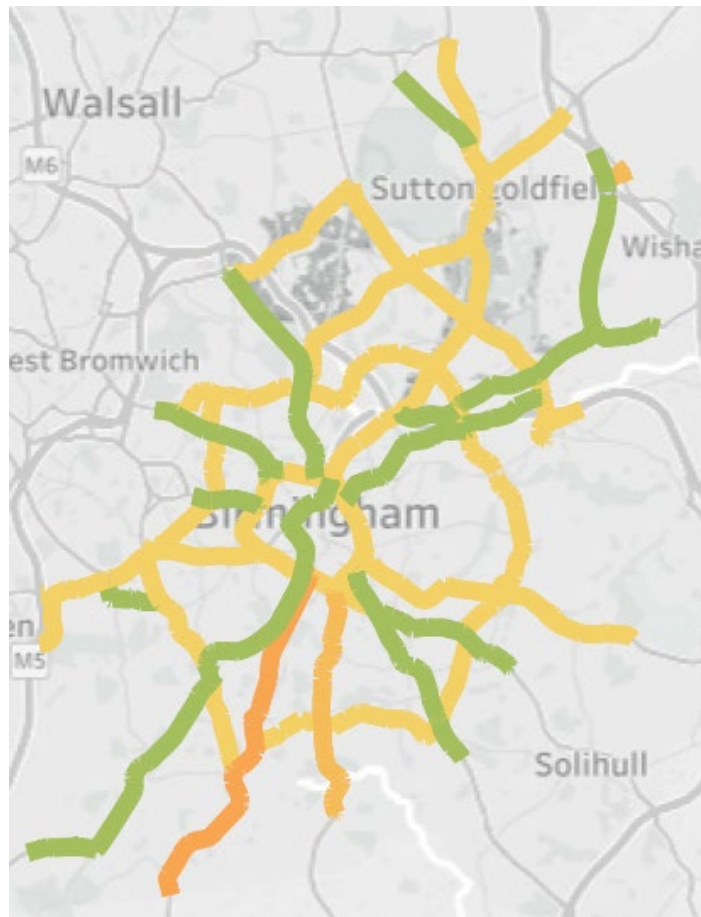


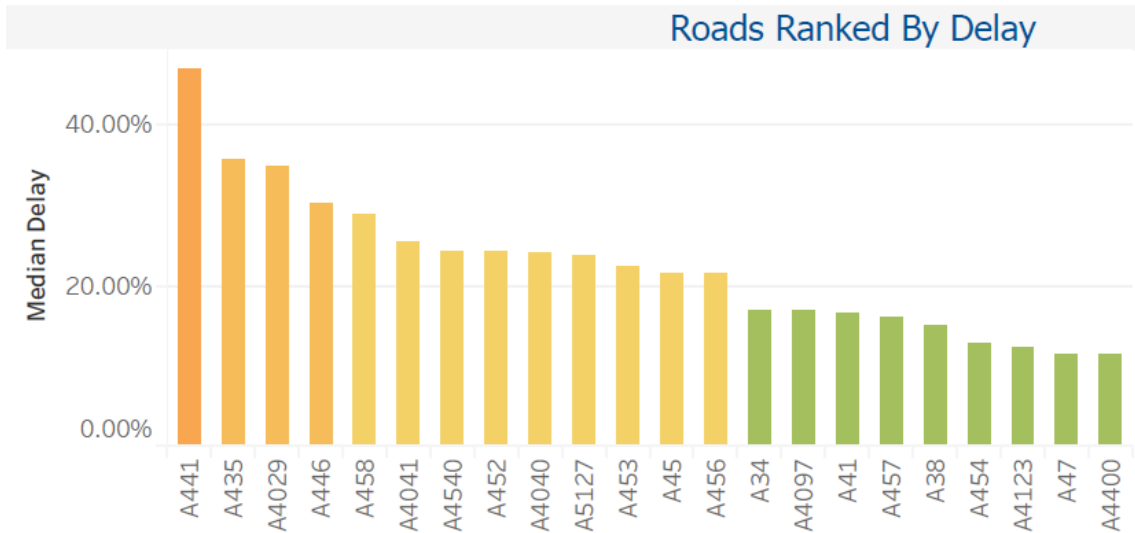
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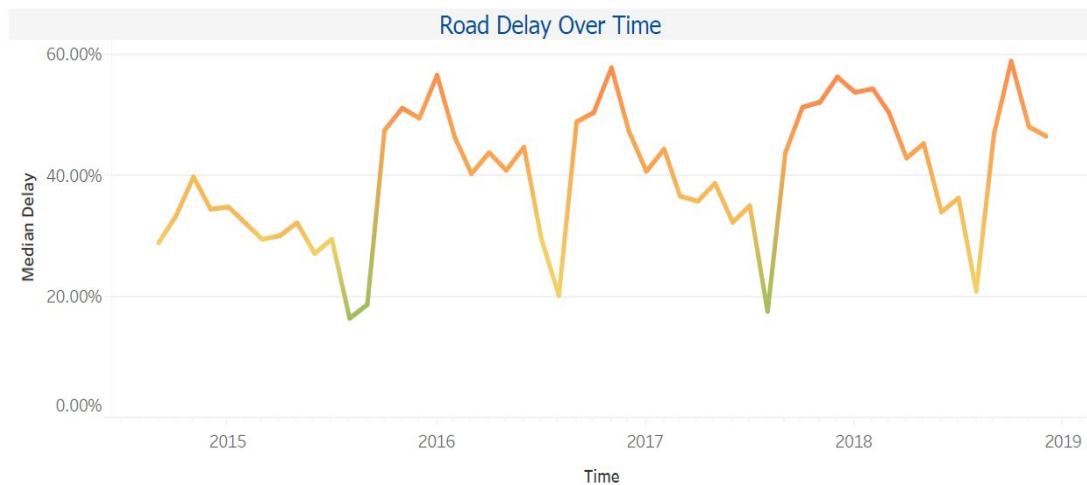
September 2018



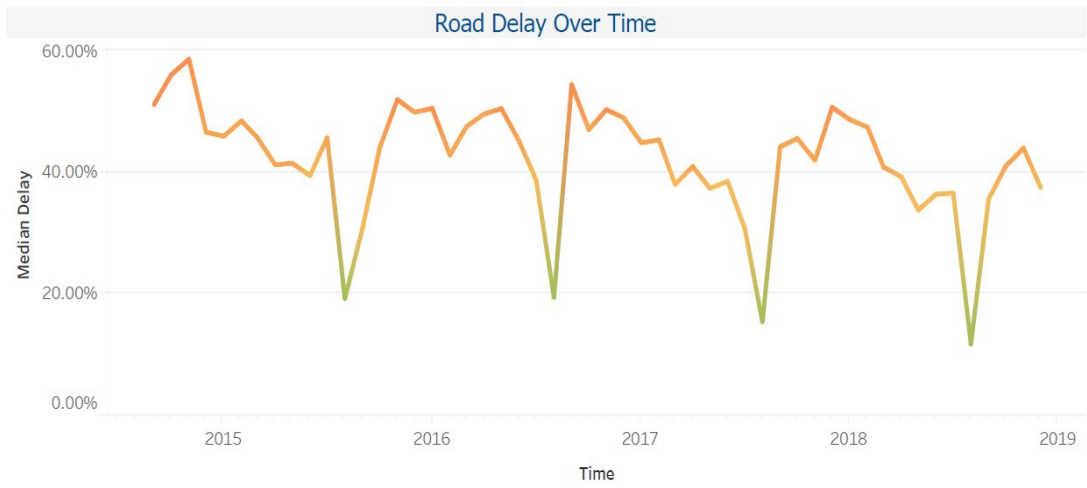


5.220 Delay varies year by year but the A441 (Pershore Road/ Redditch Road) and A435 (Alcester Road) in south Birmingham suffer from greater delays than other roads. Delay information for some of the busiest roads (below) also shows the variation throughout the year with the least delay and better journey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

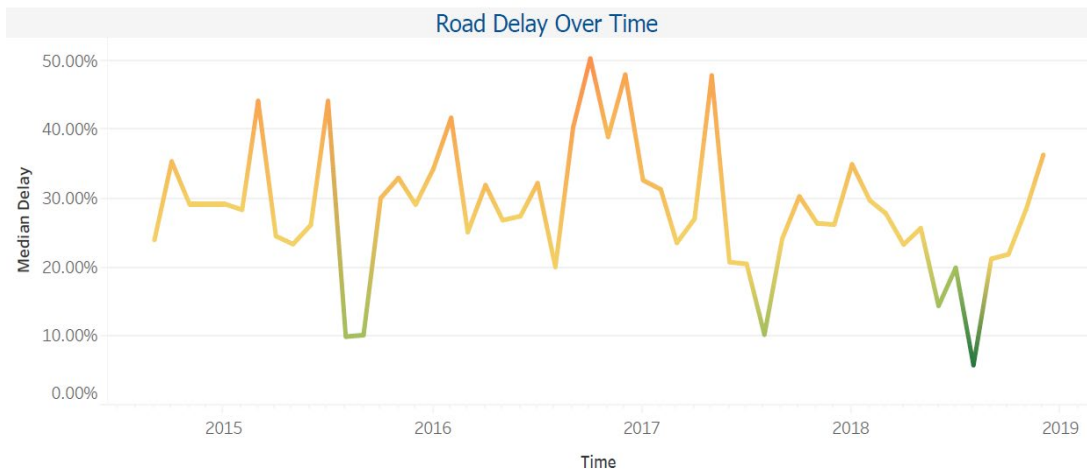
A441 Pershore Road/ Redditch Road



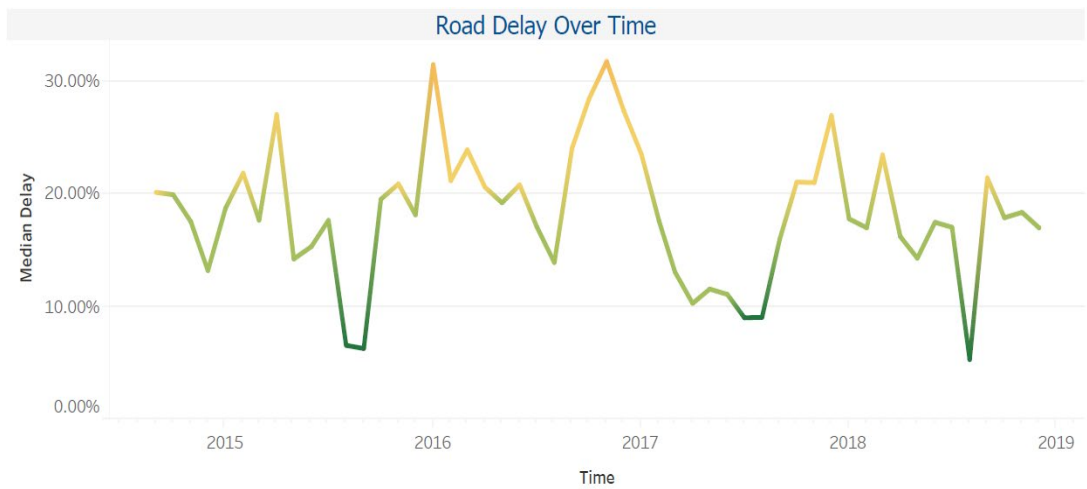
A435 Alcester Road



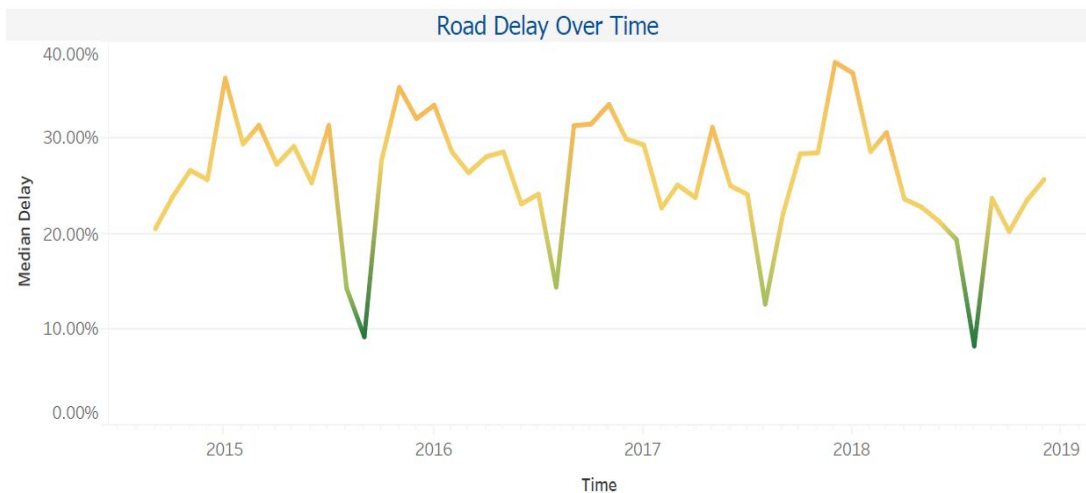
A45 Coventry Road



A456 Hagley Road



A5127 Birmingham Road



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

5.221 Collision data is taken from the Police records, where at least one casualty is recorded. Data is provided by calendar year. Please note that the data in the table below differs from that listed under indicator TP39/2, as that data relates to pedestrians killed or injured, whereas this indicator is for all fatalities and injuries resulting from road accidents.

Year	Killed	Seriously Injured	Slightly Injured	Total
2015	26	420	3,695	4,141
2016	30	449	3,261	3,740
2017	32	423	3,291	3,746
2018	16	459	3,066	3,541
2019	12	455	3,077	3,544
Total	116	2,206	16,390	18,712

TP45 Accessibility Standards for New Development

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

5.222 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:

5.223 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.

Policy Criteria:	Number of Sites	Proportion of Sites
All sites of 10 dwellings or more completed 2011-20	420	100%
Sites within 15 minute walk of a GP surgery	366	87.1%
Sites within 10 minutes PT travel time of a local centre	271	65%
Sites within 40 minutes PT travel time of the city centre	365	87%

Policy Criteria:	Number of Sites	Proportion of Sites
Sites comprising of 14+ retirement dwellings	14	100%
Retirement dwelling sites within 10 minute walk of a GP surgery	4	29%

5.224 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.

Policy Criteria:	Number of Sites	Proportion of Sites
All sites of 10 dwellings or more completed 2011-20 (excluding retirement dwellings, student accommodation or single person apartments)	347	100%
Sites within 10 minutes walk of a primary school	325	94%
Sites within 20 minutes walk of a secondary school	326	94%

Notes: Primary School and Secondary School total sites do not include student dwellings and retirement dwellings. Primary schools data also includes infants and juniors only.

TP46 Digital Communications

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

5.225 Access to digital connectivity goes beyond the internet, with more and more services moving online and the acceleration of emerging technologies such as the Internet of Everything, Robotics, mobile apps, autonomous vehicles and 5G, the need for faster and greater capacity continues to grow exponentially. The City has reached 95% availability of superfast broadband. However, within a few years, the speeds offered by superfast broadband will become inadequate and not fit for purpose, holding back the economic growth, environmental sustainability and health & well-being of Birmingham. Birmingham is committed to a full fibre to the premise infrastructure which will provide a future proof services across the City. Currently only 35% of premises are serviced by fibre connectivity and our aim is to ensure 100% availability.

5.226 Therefore we will explore further opportunities through the Development Management process to maximise Policy TP46 to ensure sufficient ducting for full

fibre connectivity infrastructure to premises within new developments. We are already working with a number of existing telecommunication infrastructure providers to increase the fibre footprint across the City.

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
TP27	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 7).

Significant Effects Indicators	
SA Theme, Objectives & Monitoring Indicators	Performance
Natural resources and waste 1. Resource Use <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See TP16/1 • See TP4/1
7. Waste Reduction and Minimisation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tonnage of waste produced in Birmingham by methods of disposal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See TP13/1
8. Efficient use of land <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dwelling completions by greenfield/brownfield location • Dwelling completion by density 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See TP28/2 • See TP30/3
CO₂ emissions 2. Sustainable design, construction and maintenance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of new homes meeting zero-carbon standards • Number of commercial developments meeting BREEAM standard excellent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See TP3/1 • See TP3/2
3. Renewable Energy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of new homes and commercial developments connected to CHP or other forms of low or zero-carbon energy generation • Low-carbon initiatives supported 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See TP4/1 • See TP5/1
4. Energy Efficiency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See TP3/1 • See TP3/2 • See TP3/3
5. Sustainable Transport <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modal split information • Percentage of trips made by cycle • Rail, rapid transit and bus enhancements delivered • Percentage of trips by public transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See TP38/1 • See TP40/2 • See TP41/1 • See TP41/2
6. Reduce the need to travel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in journey times • Percentage of major developments meeting specified accessibility standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See TP44/2 • See TP45/1
9. Reduce climate change. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in CO₂ emissions from 1990 levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See TP1/1
Climate change adaptation 10. Manage Climate Change	

Significant Effects Indicators	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of developments approved against Environment Agency advice in relation to flood risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See TP6/1
<p>Historic environment, landscape, biodiversity and geodiversity</p> <p>12. Built and Historic Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See TP12/1 See TP12/2 See TP12/7 See TP12/6
<p>13. Natural Landscape</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposals approved resulting in a loss of green infrastructure New green infrastructure provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See TP7/1 See TP7/2
<p>14. Biodiversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of development proposals approved within or adjoining designated sites (SSSIs, NNRs, LNRs, SINCS and SLINCS) Number and area of designated sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See TP8/1 See TP8/2
<p>Pollution</p> <p>15. Air Quality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in Birmingham's AQMA <p>Performance</p> <p>A city-wide AQMA was designated in 2005 because of elevated levels of nitrogen dioxide (NO₂). 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 NO₂ 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 NO₂ over the past five years. Non-automatic (passive) monitoring was undertaken at 60 sites in 2015. The annual mean for NO₂ 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 2021. 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 and reducing public exposure to this harmful pollutant. With the reduction of NO₂ 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/ (nitrogen dioxide of nitrogen) to under health based legal limits in the shortest possible time</p>	
<p>16. Water Quality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Watercourses of good chemical and biological quality. <p>Performance</p> <p>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 are 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)</p>	

Significant Effects Indicators	
17. Soil Quality <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of planning permissions with a condition requiring ground investigation Performance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2019/20 conditions requiring the submission of a contamination remediation scheme were used 176 approved planning applications. 	
18. Noise <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of planning permissions with noise attenuation condition(s) Performance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2019/20 conditions requiring noise attenuation measures or limiting noise levels were used on 12 approved planning applications. 	
Economic growth 20. Economy and Equality <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment land developed by category Loss of employment land to alternative uses Progress towards growth levels for each centre Major tourism schemes completed/approved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See TP17/1 See TP20/1 See TP21/4 See TP25/3 and TP25/4
21. Learning and Skills <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New school provision completed/approved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See TP36/1 and TP36/2
Communities, healthy lifestyles and equality 11. Sense of Place <ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Monitoring Indicators for BDP Policy PG3 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See PG3
19. Social and Environmental Responsibility. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, Erdington, 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. Soho Road and Harborne Village BID will deliver a range of projects all designed to improve the business environment, reduce Anti-Social Behavior, improve safety and security, promote the town center and to enhance the overall town center experience. 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress on Neighbourhood Development Plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See paragraphs 3.7 – 3.10 for details of adopted and emerging Neighbourhood Development Plans.
23. Equality <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of major developments meeting specified accessibility standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See TP45/1
24. Poverty <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IMD Employment levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See section 7
25. Health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wards falling within the lowest 20% IMD Health Domain. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See section 7

Significant Effects Indicators	
26. Crime <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recorded crime levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See section 7
28. Culture/Sport/Recreation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See TP9/1 See TP9/2 See TP9/3
Housing 27. Housing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See TP29/1 See TP30/2 See TP31/1 See TP32/1

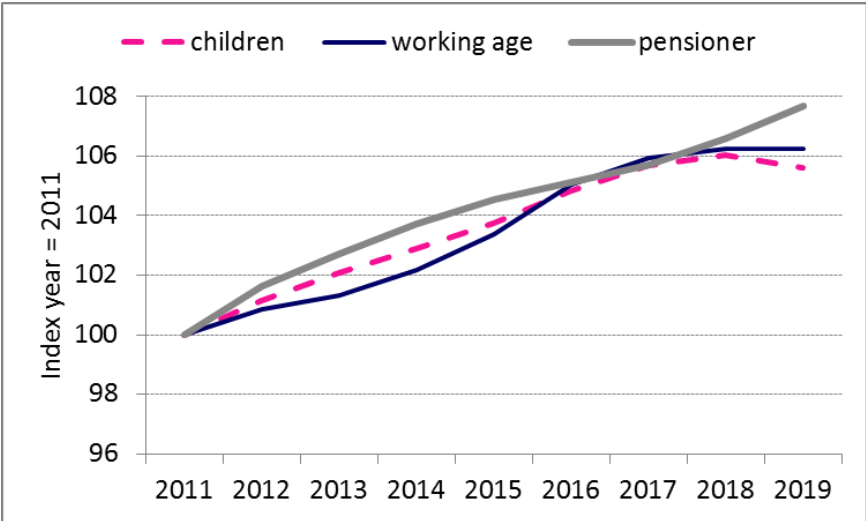
7. Population

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%. In addition there are five universities, supporting almost 66,700 full-time students during 2018/19.

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 different countries.

7.3 Birmingham's population is estimated at 1,141,800 (2019). This is a very modest increase of 400 (0.04%) people since 2018. This is the smallest year on year growth since the turn of the century. Contributory factors include increases in emigration and the number of people leaving to live elsewhere in the UK, alongside a decline in fertility rates. The consistent population growth since the turn of the century, has reversed 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 2019 population growth is estimated at 6.3% (67,500). The chart below 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.

Index of Change - Birmingham population 2011 to 2019

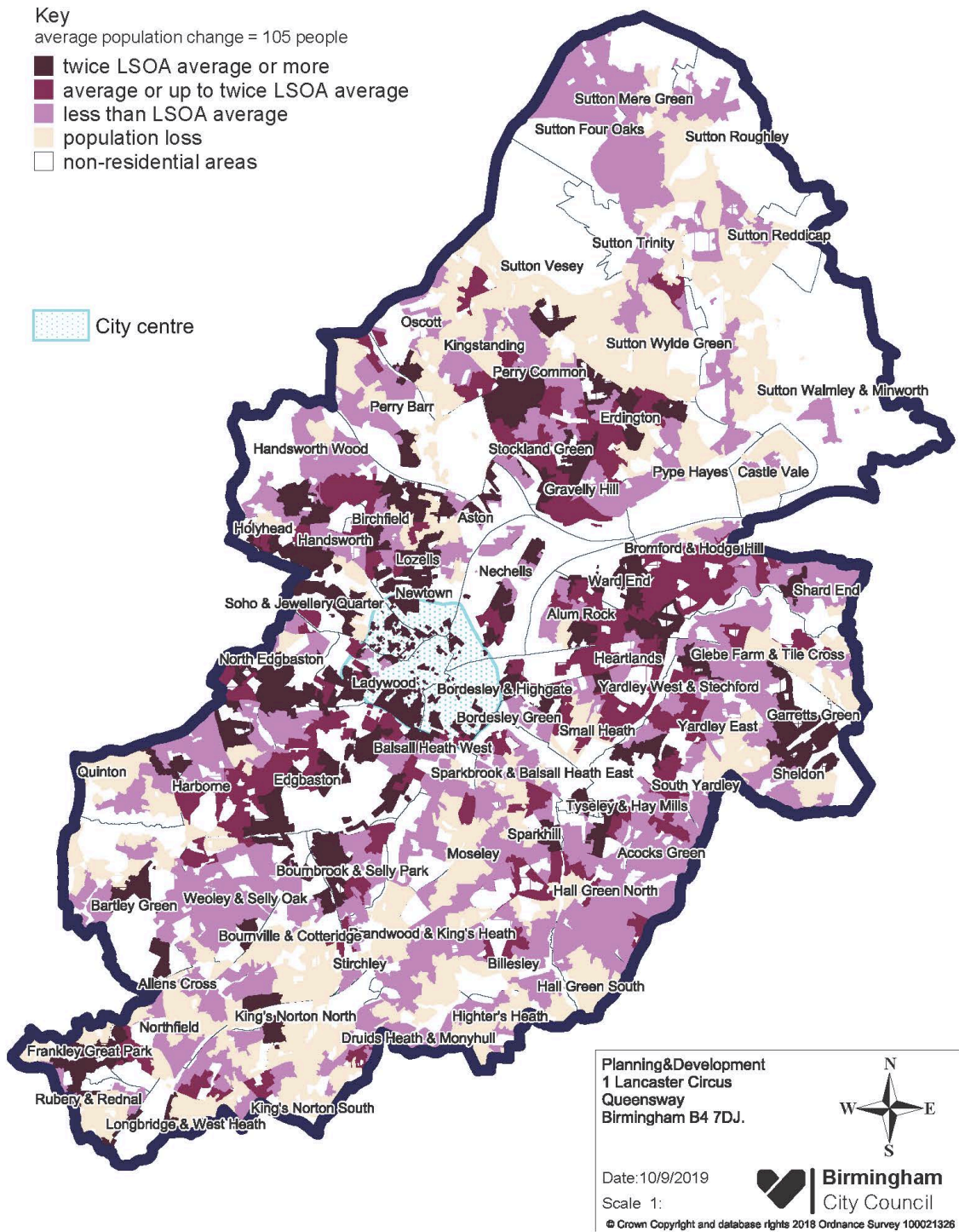


7.4 18% (12,000) of population growth in 2011 to 2019 was attributable to the city centre. There is estimated to be 53,000 people resident in the city centre in 2019, compared with 39,500 in 2011. The table below shows that of the five wards with the greatest percentage increases, all but one were adjacent to or contained parts of the city centre: Ladywood (30.2%, 6,700), Bournbrook & Selly Park (28.6%, 5,600), Soho and Jewellery Quarter (22.1%, 5,000), Newtown (21%, 2,600) and Bordesley & Highgate (20.6%, 2,700). There were 13 wards showing population losses, the majority in the north of the city, including 5 Sutton Wards. The table below shows 2011 to 2019 population growth and losses for neighbourhoods within wards.

2011 to 2019 population change in wards in Birmingham

2019 Ward	2011	2019	2011 to 2019		2019 Ward	2011	2019	2011 to 2019	
			number	percent				number	percent
Acocks Green	23,149	24,214	1,065	4.6	Lozells	9,201	9,788	587	6.4
Allens Cross	10,970	10,580	-390	-3.6	Moseley	21,716	21,884	168	0.8
Alum Rock	25,524	27,027	1,503	5.9	Nechells	13,990	16,454	2,464	17.6
Aston	22,689	23,938	1,249	5.5	Newtown	12,541	15,174	2,633	21.0
Balsall Heath West	11,197	12,006	809	7.2	North Edgbaston	21,966	24,581	2,615	11.9
Bartley Green	22,039	22,816	777	3.5	Northfield	10,553	10,298	-255	-2.4
Billesley	19,765	19,933	168	0.8	Oscott	19,836	20,158	322	1.6
Birchfield	11,499	12,481	982	8.5	Perry Barr	20,588	20,378	-210	-1.0
Bordesley & Highgate	13,300	16,038	2,738	20.6	Perry Common	10,957	11,791	834	7.6
Bordesley Green	11,858	12,824	966	8.1	Pype Hayes	10,707	10,765	58	0.5
Bournbrook & Selly Park	19,671	25,300	5,629	28.6	Quinton	20,267	20,393	126	0.6
Bournville & Cotteridge	17,500	17,991	491	2.8	Rubery & Rednal	9,972	11,006	1,034	10.4
Brandwood & King's Heath	18,969	18,883	-86	-0.5	Shard End	11,668	12,165	497	4.3
Bromford & Hodge Hill	20,482	21,905	1,423	6.9	Sheldon	18,974	19,835	861	4.5
Castle Vale	9,964	9,750	-214	-2.1	Small Heath	20,452	20,837	385	1.9
Druids Heath & Monyhull	11,642	11,787	145	1.2	Soho & Jewellery Quarter	22,598	27,590	4,992	22.1
Edgbaston	18,322	21,900	3,578	19.5	South Yardley	10,313	10,623	310	3.0
Erdington	18,577	20,811	2,234	12.0	Sparkbrook & Balsall Heath East	25,283	25,836	553	2.2
Frankley Great Park	11,047	11,834	787	7.1	Sparkhill	20,342	21,650	1,308	6.4
Garretts Green	9,457	10,725	1,268	13.4	Stirchley	9,956	10,011	55	0.6
Glebe Farm & Tile Cross	23,088	23,948	860	3.7	Stockland Green	21,635	24,402	2,767	12.8
Gravelly Hill	9,908	10,783	875	8.8	Sutton Four Oaks	8,974	9,136	162	1.8
Hall Green North	21,527	22,793	1,266	5.9	Sutton Mere Green	9,683	9,944	261	2.7
Hall Green South	10,422	10,293	-129	-1.2	Sutton Reddicap	10,164	9,900	-264	-2.6
Handsworth	11,762	12,511	749	6.4	Sutton Roughley	11,626	11,518	-108	-0.9
Handsworth Wood	19,807	20,791	984	5.0	Sutton Trinity	8,946	9,275	329	3.7
Harborne	21,867	24,346	2,479	11.3	Sutton Vesey	19,658	19,572	-86	-0.4
Heartlands	12,324	13,461	1,137	9.2	Sutton Walmley & Minworth	16,402	15,894	-508	-3.1
Highter's Heath	11,198	11,057	-141	-1.3	Sutton Wylde Green	9,381	8,820	-561	-6.0
Holyhead	11,172	12,455	1,283	11.5	Tyseley & Hay Mills	11,331	12,548	1,217	10.7
King's Norton North	11,495	11,734	239	2.1	Ward End	12,286	13,708	1,422	11.6
King's Norton South	11,685	11,274	-411	-3.5	Weoley & Selly Oak	23,006	24,256	1,250	5.4
Kingstanding	20,880	20,984	104	0.5	Yardley East	10,317	10,361	44	0.4
Ladywood	22,299	29,037	6,738	30.2	Yardley West & Stechford	11,972	12,911	939	7.8
Longbridge & West Heath	19,967	20,144	177	0.9	Birmingham	1,074,283	1,141,816	67,533	6.3

2011 to 2019 population change in Birmingham



2011 to 2019 Components of population change – Birmingham

start		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
end		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
start population		1,061,100	1,074,300	1,085,200	1,092,200	1,101,500	1,113,000	1,128,100	1,137,100	1,141,400
Natural	births	17,500	17,600	17,500	17,200	16,800	17,200	17,000	16,200	15,700
change	deaths	8,100	8,000	8,400	8,200	8,700	8,400	8,500	8,600	8,200
	<i>net</i>	9,400	9,600	9,100	9,000	8,200	8,700	8,500	7,600	7,500
Internal	in	38,000	42,300	40,800	42,500	42,900	43,300	51,100	50,300	52,000
migration	out	43,600	45,500	46,500	47,600	47,400	47,800	58,800	60,700	63,500
	<i>net</i>	-5,500	-3,200	-5,600	-5,100	-4,500	-4,500	-7,600	-10,400	-11,600
International	in	16,100	11,700	12,000	13,700	15,800	17,700	14,200	16,100	16,500
migration	out	8,600	7,200	8,600	8,300	7,900	6,900	5,900	9,000	12,100
	<i>net</i>	7,500	4,500	3,400	5,400	7,900	10,800	8,300	7,200	4,400
overall net migration		2,000	1,300	-2,200	300	3,400	6,300	700	-3,200	-7,200
special		0	0	100	100	0	0	0	-100	100
other changes		0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
UPC		1,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
all population change		13,300	11,000	7,000	9,400	11,500	15,200	9,100	4,300	400
End population		1,074,300	1,085,200	1,092,200	1,101,600	1,113,000	1,128,100	1,137,200	1,141,400	1,141,800

7.5 The table above shows that since 2011 there has been an average loss of 6,400 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: an average net inflow of 6,600 people from overseas and 8,600 people from natural change (births minus deaths).

2011 to 2031 Population projections (2018 base) – Birmingham

Age group	2011	Projection year 2021	Projection year 2031	2011 -2021 number	2011 -2021 percent	2011-2031 number	2011-2031 percent
Children (0 to 15)	245,000	260,900	252,000	15,900	6.5	7,000	2.9
Working age (16 to 64)	690,500	744,800	772,600	54,300	7.9	82,100	11.9
Pensioner (65+)	138,800	151,600	174,900	12,800	9.2	36,100	26.0
Birmingham	1,074,300	1,157,300	1,199,500	83,000	7.7	125,200	11.7

- 7.6 2018 population projection base shows that Birmingham’s population is expected to increase to 1,157,300 by 2021 and to 1,199,500 ten years later. Starting from 2011, this would be an increase of 7.7% and 11.7% respectively. Whilst Birmingham remains a youthful city, the table above shows that the greatest percentage growth in population is expected for the over 65’s: up 26% by 2031. It also shows the growth in numbers pensioners 2011 to 2031 outstripping that of children: 36,200 pensioners, compared with 7,000 children.

Crime

- 7.7 Most crime incidences have reduced in the last few years except for a few incidents including anti-social behaviour and violent crime both of which have increased since last year. Incidences of anti-social behaviour have fallen considerably over the last two years in Birmingham but remains the second most recorded incident of crime in Birmingham. Vehicle crime has seen a reduction.

Recorded Incidents of Anti-Social Behaviour and Crime in Birmingham

Incident type	May 2018 – April 2019	May 2019-April 2020
Anti-Social Behaviour	16,659	17,181
Burglary	11,582	9867
Robbery	4,556	4386
Vehicle	14,091	12,277
Violent Crime	34,004	44,652
Shoplifting	6,308	5639
Criminal Damage and Arson	9,689	9103
Other Theft	9,569	9161
Drugs	2,253	2841
Bike Theft	1,166	968
Theft From the Person	1,807	1734
Weapons	1,111	1403
Public Order	6,389	8382
Other	1,438	1837
Total	120,622	129,431
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) LA	Rank	West Midlands Metropolitan Local Authorities LA	Rank	Core Cities LA	Rank
<i>Birmingham</i>	4	<i>Birmingham</i>	4	Liverpool	1
Redditch	80	Sandwell	10	Manchester	2
Wyre Forest	97	Walsall	15	<i>Birmingham</i>	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: MHCLG IMD 2019, Crown Copyright 2019

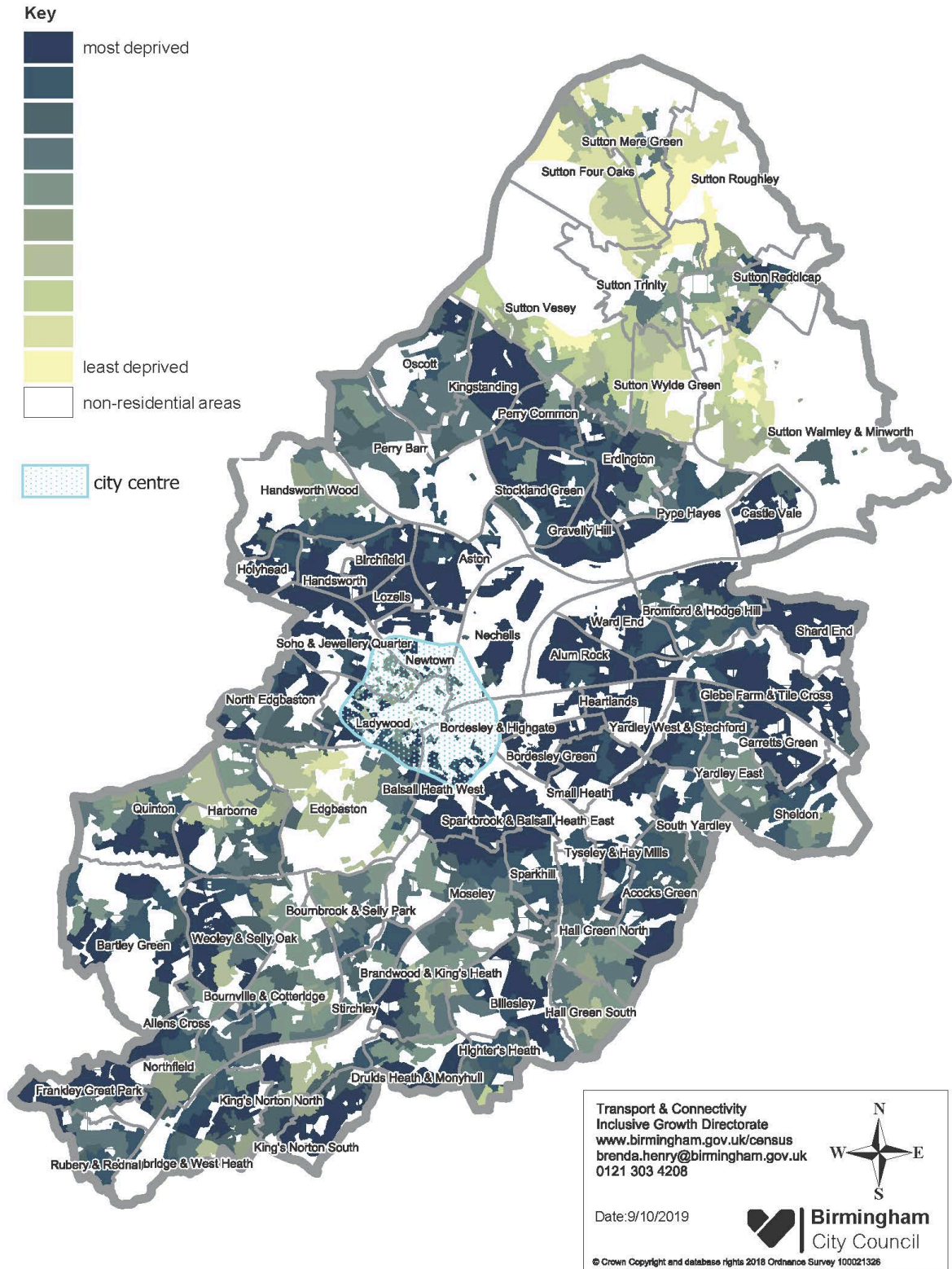
- 7.11 The map below shows Deprivation by Lower Super Output Level (LSOA) in Birmingham. There are pockets of deprivation in all parts of the city; however deprivation is most heavily clustered in the neighbourhoods adjacent to the city centre. LSOAs in Druids Heath & Monyhull, Bordesley Green and Sparkbrook & 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.

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

2019 English Index of Multiple Deprivation - 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 2018/2019 school year, 21.8% of boys and 17.9% of girls were obese (compared to the national average of 20.2%18.0%) in the year 6 age group. Among Reception age children over the same period, 10.0% of boys and 9.4% of girls were classed as obese, compared to the national average of 9.7%¹⁰.

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 2019 shows there are 524,000 people employed in the city, this has grown from 478,400 in 2011, an increase in employment of 45,500 (10%). Full time employee jobs and part time employee jobs have increased by 10% and 12% respectively.

Workplace Based Employment- Number of Employees in Full and Part-Time Employment

Date	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total Employees	Total Employment
2011	323,000	143,500	466,000	478,500
2012	318,500	145,500	464,000	477,500
2013	329,500	148,000	478,000	489,500
2014	345,000	145,500	490,500	500,000
2015	354,000	139,500	494,000	504,000
2016	354,000	153,500	507,500	517,000
2017	357,500	157,000	514,500	525,000
2018	358,500	152,500	511,000	519,500
2019	354,000	160,500	514,500	524,000

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 2019 there were 476,400 Birmingham residents in employment; an employment rate of 65.2%. The number of residents in work has increased by 68,800 since 2013; an increase of 17%.

¹⁰ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/ncmp-and-child-obesity-profile-academic-year-2017-to-2018-update/ncmp-local-authority-profile-slope-index-of-inequality-data-update-may-2019>

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
Jan 2019-Dec 2019	360,900	75.8%	111,700	23.4%	476,400

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 46,000 in 2019 a decline of 29,100, the unemployment rate has fallen from 15.6% to 8.8%. 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 Number	Unemployment aged 16-64 Rate	Economically inactive aged 16-64 Number	Economically inactive aged 16-64 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%
Jan 2019-Dec 2019	46,000	8.8%	207,700	28.4%

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 are passed on to those communities affected by new developments. 15% of CIL received 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 are 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 2019/20	
Ward	Amount (£)
City Wide	4,172,725.07
Ladywood	474,156.57
Harborne	22,658.61
Bournville and Cotteridge	0
Selly Oak	0
Weoley & Selly Oak	0
Edgbaston	300.00
Newtown	137,447.76
Bournbrook & Selly Park	122,964.32
North Edgbaston	
Stirchley	47,500.62
Soho & Jewellery Quarter	28,945.63
Kings Norton North	6,062.20
Bordesley and Highgate	34,630.91
TOTAL	5,047,391.69

CIL Expenditure 2019/20	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)	260,795.27

CIL Expenditure 2019/20	Amount (£)
Amount of CIL passed to Town/Parish Councils	18,712.71
Amount of CIL passed to Neighbourhood Plan areas	0
Amount of CIL carried forward to future years	5,047,391.69
TOTAL	5,326,899.67

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 2011/12-2019/20

Type of application	Major	Minor	Other (including householder)	Householder	Delegated
2010/11	72%	74%	85%	90%	93%
2011/12	80%	79%	91%	95%	94%
2012/13	86%	85%	93%	95%	93%
2013/14	91%	85%	95%	97%	94%
2014/15	88%	81%	91%	96%	93%
2015/16	90%	81%	92%	93%	93%
2016/17	94%	84%	85%	95%	95%
2017/18	83%	68%	88%	92%	96%
2018/19	78%	61%	72%	73%	96%
2019/20	77%	69%	77%	78%	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
2019/2020	190	153	33	4

Source: Birmingham City Council
Decision period cover 1st of April to 31st March.

Birmingham Development Plan Monitoring Indicators

BDP Policy	Monitoring Indicator	Page:
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	- PG1/4: Five-Year Land Supply	17
	- PG1/5: Employment Land Developed	18
	- PG1/6: Employment Land Supply Pipeline	18
	- PG1/7: Retail Floorspace Completed	19
	- PG1/8: Retail Supply Pipeline	19
	- PG1/9: Office Floorspace Completed	20
	- PG1/10: Office Supply Pipeline	20
	- PG1/11: Major Waste Management Facilities Completed	21
	- Population and Employment Change	114/124
PG2 Birmingham as an international city	- PG2/1: Major Investments Attracted	22
	- PG2/2: International Events Held	23
	- PG2/3: Birmingham's Ranking in Relevant Monitors	23
PG3 Place making	- No Specific Indicators. See TP12, TP 29	24
Spatial delivery of Growth		
GA1 City Centre	- GA1/1: Development Completed since 2011	25
	- GA1/2: Development Pipeline	
GA2 Greater Icknield	- GA2/1: Development Completed since 2011	26
	- GA2/2: Development Pipeline	
GA3 Aston, Newtown and Lozells	- GA3/1: Development Completed since 2011	27
	- GA3/2: Development Pipeline	
GA4 Sutton Coldfield Town Centre	- GA4/1: Development Completed since 2011	28
	- GA4/2: Development Pipeline	
GA5 Langley SUE	- GA5/1: Development Completed since 2011	29
	- GA5/2: Development Pipeline	
GA6 Peddimore	- GA6/1: Development Completed since 2011	30
	- GA6/2: Development Pipeline	
GA7 Bordesley Park	- GA7/1: Development Completed since 2011	31
	- GA7/2: Development Pipeline	
GA8 Eastern Triangle	- GA8/1: Development Completed since 2011	32
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GA9 Selly Oak/South Edgbaston	- GA9/1: Development Completed since 2011	33
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GA10 Longbridge	- GA10/1: Development Completed since 2011	34
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	-	
TP2 Adapting to climate change	- No specific indicators. See TP6, TP7 and TP8	35
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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 - TP8/3 Approved proposals adversely affecting the integrity of or providing positive enhancement to the wider ecological network	43 45 45
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	46 46 48
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TP11 Sports facilities	- TP11/1: Sports Facilities Lost to Other Forms of Development - TP11/2: New Sports Provision Created	49 49
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	50 51 51 51 52 52 52
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	53 53
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	55 56 56

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