



**Birmingham Local Plan
Authority Monitoring Report
2020 - 2021**

Contents

- Executive Summary 5
- 1. Introduction..... 7
- 2. Progress against the Local Development Scheme (LDS) 8
 - Neighbourhood Development Plans 10
 - Statement of Community Involvement 10
 - Community Infrastructure Levy 10
- 3. Development Plan policies not being implemented..... 11
- 4. Duty to Cooperate and Progress on Addressing the Housing Shortfall 12
 - Introduction..... 12
 - The Housing Shortfall – Birmingham 12
 - The Housing Shortfall – Greater Birmingham and Black Country Housing Market Area (GBBCHMA)..... 13
 - Monitoring progress in addressing the housing shortfall 13
 - Addressing the Shortfall..... 13
- 5. Birmingham Development Plan Monitoring Indicators 16
 - PG1 Overall Levels of Growth 16
 - PG2 Birmingham as an International City 22
 - PG3 Place-making..... 23
 - GA1 City Centre Growth Area 24
 - GA2 Greater Icknield Growth Area 25
 - GA3 Aston Newtown and Lozells Growth Area 26
 - GA4 Sutton Coldfield Town Centre Growth Area 27
 - GA5 Langley Sustainable Urban Extension 28
 - GA6 Peddimore Growth Area 29
 - GA7 Bordesley Park Growth Area 30
 - GA8 Eastern Triangle Growth Area 31
 - GA9 Selly Oak and South Edgbaston Growth Area 32
 - GA10 Longbridge Growth Area..... 33
 - TP1 Reducing the City’s Carbon Footprint..... 34
 - TP2 Adapting to Climate Change 34
 - TP3 Sustainable Construction 35
 - TP4 Low and Zero Carbon Energy Generation 36
 - TP5 Low Carbon Economy 38
 - TP6 Managing Flood risk..... 41

TP7 Green Infrastructure Network	41
TP8 Biodiversity and Geodiversity	43
TP9 Open Space, Playing Fields and Allotments.....	45
TP10 Green Belt.....	48
TP11 Sports Facilities.....	48
TP12 Historic Environment	50
TP13 Sustainable Management of the City's Waste	52
TP14 New and Existing Waste Facilities.....	54
TP15 Location of Waste Management Facilities	57
TP16 Minerals	57
TP17 Portfolio of Employment Land and Premises Use.....	57
TP18 Regional Investment Sites.....	59
TP19 Core Employment Areas	61
TP20 Protection of Employment Land	64
TP21 Network and Hierarchy of Centres	65
TP22 Convenience Retail Provision	72
TP23 Small Shops and Independent Retailing.....	74
TP24 Promoting a Diversity of Uses within Centres.....	74
TP25 Tourism and Cultural Facilities	78
TP26 Local Employment.....	80
TP27 Sustainable Indicators	81
TP28 Location of New Housing	81
TP29 Housing Trajectory.....	82
TP30 Type, Size and Density of New Housing	82
TP31 Affordable Housing.....	84
TP32 Housing Regeneration	88
TP33 Student Accommodation	88
TP34 Provision for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople	89
TP35 Existing Housing Stock	89
TP36 Education.....	91
TP37 Health	92
TP38 A Sustainable Transport Network.....	92
TP39 Walking.....	94
TP40 Cycling.....	97
TP41 Public Transport.....	100

TP42 Freight.....	102
TP43 Low Emission vehicles	102
TP44 Traffic Congestion and Management	103
TP45 Accessibility Standards for New Development	109
TP46 Digital Communications	110
Policies with no specific monitoring indicators	111
6. Significant Environmental Effects Indicators	112
7. Population	116
8. Community Infrastructure Levy	124
9. Planning Management Performance	125
Birmingham Development Plan Monitoring Indicators	127

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 2020 to 31st March 2021.

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 2020/21 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 **3.15 years** housing land supply. This is derived from a 5-Year requirement under the government's Standard Local Housing Need Method (LHN) of 35,440 dwellings (including a 5% buffer) and a supply of 22,322 dwellings.
- Before the standard LHN applied, the BDP housing requirement was for 51,100 additional dwellings to be provided within Birmingham by 2031. The cumulative requirement for the period 2011/12 to 2020/21 was 22,650 dwellings. A total of 26,131 net new dwellings were completed in this period. The cumulative BDP plan target to date has therefore been exceeded by 3,481 dwellings.
- The Council achieved 152% delivery against the Government's Housing Delivery Test (January 2021).
- A total of 4,395 affordable dwellings have been completed between 2011/12 – 2020/21 against a requirement of 8,607 for this period. This means that 51% of the target has been met with an under-delivery of 4,212 dwellings. In the same period the total value of Section 106 clauses containing an affordable housing commuted sum received has been £13.75 million.
- Birmingham is active in the Duty to Co-operate work 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. A December 2021 addendum to the latest GBBHMA Housing Need and Land Supply Position Statement (September 2020) demonstrates that the shortfall is now 6,302 dwellings. Although this is an increase on the previously reported 2,597 shortfall, there has been a 10,023 decrease in the shortfall since the Strategic Growth Study baseline was established in February 2018.
- The Plan requires a minimum 5 year reservoir of 96 hectares of readily available employment land to be maintained throughout the plan period. At 1 April 2021 there were 113.5 hectares of readily available employment land, meaning that there are 5.9 year's worth of supply and the plan requirement is being achieved.

- There have been 104 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 163,365 sq.m. has been developed since 2013 and a further 783,913 sq.m. is in the pipeline¹. 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 2020/21. 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 145,444 sq.m².
- 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 2020 to 31st March 2021. The AMR is 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 2021-2024. 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. A schedule of proposed DPDs is required within the LDS.
- 2.3 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 Development Management in Birmingham DPD (adopted December 2021)
 - 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)
- 2.4 The **Development Management in Birmingham DPD** was adopted by the City Council on 7 December 2021, replacing the saved policies in the Unitary Development Plan 2005. It provides detailed policies to guide decision making on planning applications and support the delivery of the BDP. Monitoring of this document will commence in 2022 and it will be included in next year's AMR.

Development Management in Birmingham DPD

LDS Milestone	2021 LDS Timetable	Progress
Commencement/ Sustainability Appraisal scoping	January 2015	Sustainability Appraisal scoping undertaken in December 2014 and updated in May 2018
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.

LDS Milestone	2021 LDS Timetable	Progress
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. The Inspector's Report was published on 1 October 2021. The City Council adopted the DPD on 7 December 2021.

The Birmingham Plan (new)

- 2.5 In line with legislative requirements, a review of the BDP was undertaken to assess if an update of the plan is required. The review indicated that the BDP requires updating due to a number of significant changes to national planning policy, guidance and legislation, as well as changes in local circumstances and priorities. The results of the review, the recommendation to commence a plan update and a revised Local Development Scheme (LDS) were approved by Cabinet dated 23 June 2021. The LDS sets out a timetable for the update of the BDP which has been replicated below.

Document Title:	The Birmingham Plan (BDP update)		
Coverage:	City wide	Status:	DPD
Role and content:	The plan will update the existing BDP, reviewing the development requirements, policies and site allocations and extending the plan period to 2042.		
Chain of Conformity:	National Planning Policy Framework and Guidance, Planning Policy for Travellers Sites, case law and planning legislation. Influenced local strategies and priorities.		
Key Milestones:	Timescales:		
Evidence gathering / Sustainability Appraisal scoping	June 2021		
Issues and Options consultation (Regulation 18)	June/ July 2022		
Preferred Options consultation (Regulation 18)	May/ June 2023		
Publication/ Pre-submission consultation (Regulation 19)	February/ March 2024		
Submission (Regulation 22)	November/ December 2024		
Examination (Regulation 24)	February 2025		
Receipt of Inspector's Report (Regulation 25)	September 2025		

Adoption (Regulation 26)	December 2025
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Neighbourhood Development Plans

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

- **Jewellery Quarter Neighbourhood Development Plan.** An application for designation was made to the Council in 2014 by the Jewellery Quarter Development Trust Neighbourhood Planning Forum (JQDTNPF). A draft plan was produced and a pre submission consultation took place between July and September 2020. The next stage will be to submit the final plan to the council for further consultation (Regulation 16 Consultation) and independent examination. For further information and updates please visit our website: [Jewellery Quarter Neighbourhood Development Plan](#)
- **Beeches, Barr and Booths (3Bs) Neighbourhood Development Plan** covering a residential area, with proposals focused around environmental and ecological improvements. The plan has undergone an independent examination. The examiner's report was received on 2nd August 2021 and concluded that subject to a series of modifications, the Plan met the basic conditions and should proceed to a referendum. The Council have made the required changes to the plan and organised for a referendum to take place on Thursday 28th October 2021. More than half voted in favour of the plan. As a result, the 3Bs Neighbourhood Plan has been 'made' and now forms part of the statutory development plan for determining planning applications in the neighbourhood area. More detail can be found on the BCC website: [Beeches, Booths and Barr Neighbourhood Plan](#)

Statement of Community Involvement

2.7 Other LDDs include the Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) which details how the Council will encourage local communities to participate in the planning system. The Council's 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: [Statement of Community Involvement](#).

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

Community Infrastructure Levy

2.9 The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a charge on new floorspace that local authorities can choose to introduce on new development to raise money for a wide

range of infrastructure needs. These include transport, education, community uses, open spaces and leisure facilities. The Council adopted its CIL charging schedule in September 2015 and commenced charging of CIL on 4 January 2016.

- 2.10 The existing CIL rates have been in place since January 2016. Since then there have been changes to sales values and build costs. A review of the CIL charges has taken place and a revised CIL Draft Charging Schedule is out for consultation. The six week consultation runs from Monday 20th June 2022 to Monday 1st August 2022.

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 have now been superseded by 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: [Greater Birmingham HMA Study](#)

Greater Birmingham and Black Country Housing Market Area (GBBCHMA) Housing Need and Housing Land Supply Position Statement (September 2020, updated December 2021)

- 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 addendum to the third Position Statement updates the housing need and supply of the HMA authorities based on 2019/20 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 6,302**, a fall of 10,023 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 The scale of the post 2031 shortfall for Birmingham, and potentially other authorities, is not yet known but this will become clearer as work on the Birmingham Plan progresses. The 2020 Statement and the December 2021 addendum can be found here: [GBBCHMA Housing Supply](#)

Progress on Local Plan Reviews

- 4.19 The Position Statement sets out the timetables for plan reviews (in Appendix 2 of the addendum document) and notes that there has been “significant progress in reviewing local plans and updating evidence bases.” Appendix 2 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 6,302 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 2020/21 was 22,650 dwellings. A total of 26,131 net new dwellings were completed in this period, resulting in housing completions being ahead of the BDP housing trajectory and exceeding the cumulative target to date by 3,481 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
2020/21	2,850	3,826	3,437
Total	22,650	28,988	26,131

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

- 5.3 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

- 5.4 The housing supply pipeline is set out in the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA). The 2021 SHLAA consists of 936 identified sites with a capacity of **40,376** dwellings. An additional unidentified capacity of **3,610** windfall dwellings brings the total SHLAA capacity to **43,986** dwellings. With 26,131 net dwellings having been provided since 2011/12 this gives a total capacity over the BDP plan period of 70,117 dwellings, compared with the target of 51,100 dwellings.

Category	Dwellings
Under Construction	13,818
Detailed Planning Permission (Not Started)	6,759
Outline Planning Permission	6,210
Permitted Development (office, retail, agricultural to residential)	678

Category	Dwellings
Permission in Principle	9
Allocation in Adopted Plan	5,791
Other Opportunity within a BDP Growth Area	4,382
Other Opportunity outside the BDP Growth Areas	2,729
Sub Total – Identified Sites	40,376
Windfalls Below the SHLAA survey threshold (<0.06ha)	410
Windfalls Above the SHLAA survey threshold (>=0.06ha)	3,200
Sub Total – Unidentified Sites	3,610
Total Capacity	43,986

	Dwellings
SHLAA Capacity 2021	43,986
Completions 11/12-20/21	26,131
Total 2011-31	70,117

5.5 For further information see the SHLAA report 2021 at [Housing Studies](#)

PG1/4: Five-Year Housing Land Supply 2021-2026

5.6 The Five-Year Land Supply Statement 2021-26 was published in January 2022. As this was five years after the adoption date for the BDP in January 2017 the strategic policies in the BDP can no longer be considered as up to date under the requirements of the NPPF, and so the government's Standard Local Housing Need Method (LHN) has been used to establish the 5 year housing requirement. Further explanation of this is provided in the Five Year Land Supply Statement, which can be downloaded via the following webpage: [Housing Studies](#)

5.7 The City has **3.15 years** land supply. This is derived from a 5 year requirement of **35,440** dwellings (including a 5% buffer) and a supply of **22,322** dwellings.

Status	Dwellings (2021-2026)
Under Construction	12,864
Detailed Planning Permission	6,075
Outline Planning Permission	816
Permission in Principle	9
Permitted Development	678
Allocation in Adopted Plan	520
Other Opportunity within a BDP Growth Area	0
Other Opportunity outside the BDP Growth Areas	0
Total – Identified Sites	20,962
Windfalls	1,360
Total Unidentified Supply	1,360
TOTAL SHLAA	22,322

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	4.39	3.31	7.7
2020/21	9.15	0.28	9.43
Total	68.66	42.35	111.01

*Between 2011 and 2020 manufacturing included sites developed in Use Classes B1(b)/(c) or B2 where a specific end-use is not confirmed. Since 2020 the figures are for B2 use classes only due to B1(b)/(c) uses now falling within Class E.

- 5.8 Between 2011/12 and 2020/21 111.01 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

- 5.9 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 113.5 ha in the readily available employment land supply (sites under construction or with planning permission), which is almost 18 hectares above the minimum requirement in policy PG1. In addition to this there were a further 11.2 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	8.02	0.12	8.14
Detailed Planning Permission	23.55	5.27	28.82
Outline Planning Permission	74.97	1.57	76.54
Readily Available Total:	106.54	6.96	113.5
Other**	60.07	6.17	66.24
Grand Total	166.61	13.13	179.74

* Manufacturing includes sites with uses falling within Use Classes B1(b)/(c), B2 and B8 where a specific end-use is not confirmed. Many of the sites in this supply were approved before the introduction of Class E in 2020.

** 'Other' includes allocations in an adopted or draft Local Plan, non-statutory planning documents, Committee Resolutions, former UDP allocations and expired permissions

- 5.10 Indicator TP17 Portfolio of Employment Land and Premises in this report and the Employment Land Availability Assessment provides further detail. [ELAA](#)

PG1/7: Retail Floorspace Completed (Gross)

- 5.11 Policy PG1 requires about 350,000sq.m gross comparison retail floorspace by 2026. 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. From 2020 onwards, Class E completions will be recorded as retail if it is evident from the planning application or site visit that the unit will be occupied in a retail use.

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
2020/21	12,303	0
Total	230,314	52,743

- 5.12 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. No comparison floorspace has been identified as completed in 2020/21, however in many cases completed retail units were not occupied when visited and so it is not apparent whether the unit will be in a comparison retail use. It can be expected that a significant proportion of this year's completed retail floorspace will be in a comparison retail use once occupied.
- 5.13 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.

PG1/8: Retail Supply Pipeline

Status	Total
Under Construction	26,645
Detailed Planning Permission	27,548
Outline Planning Permission*	40,080
Other**	51,171
Total	145,444

*Sites do not include floorspace figures for all proposals

** Expired permissions

- 5.14 There is a retail supply pipeline of 145,444 sq.m. Taking this pipeline together with the comparison completions shown under indicator PG1/7 there is an apparent shortfall of 151,813 sq.m against the PG1 requirement. It must be noted however that the potential supply of comparison retail floorspace is now being severely

impacted by the introduction of the E Use Class, as floorspace in this new use class can be occupied by a wide variety of uses and is not limited to retail.

- 5.15 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)

- 5.16 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. Please note that all of the completed schemes are identified as B1(a) use because they were all approved prior to the introduction of the new E use class, which now includes offices.

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
2020/21	14,785
Total	163,365

PG1/10: Office Supply Pipeline

- 5.17 The figures in the table below show where planning approval has been granted for new office floorspace. Most of this floorspace falls within the B1(a) use class as it comprises of planning approvals prior to the introduction of class E uses in September 2020. Where newer approvals fall within class E they are only included in the figures if there is a clear evidential commitment within the planning application documents that office floorspace will be provided within the development scheme.
- 5.18 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, Peddimore 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.

Status	Area (Ha)	Floorspace (sq.m)
Under Construction	34.06	103,799
Detailed Planning Permission	11.35	122,190
Outline Planning Permission	82.08	305,946
Other*	15.22	251,978
Total	142.71	783,913

* Expired permissions

- 5.19 Taken together with the 163,365 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.

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
2020/21	None	None	N/A

PG2 Birmingham as an International City

PG2/1: Major Investments Attracted

5.20 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

5.21 The Birmingham capital investment market remains relatively resilient. In 2019/20 Birmingham saw 191 deals worth £518m with an average sale price per sqft of £176, achieving an average yield of 6.4%

5.22 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

5.23 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.

5.24 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.

5.25 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)

5.26 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.

5.27 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

- 5.28 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

- 5.29 Birmingham usually hosts international events on a regular basis at various venues across the city, however most of these were cancelled or postponed in the 2020/21 monitoring year due to the Coronavirus pandemic. Some events did continue to take place but were moved online.
- 5.30 Sporting events that are usually held annually include:
- 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.
- 5.31 The award-winning International Dance Festival is usually held biennially with participants from across the world performing in venues across the city. Although cancelled in 2020, the Frankfurt Christmas market visits the city centre annually attracting visitors from around the UK and Europe. Arena Birmingham and the International Convention Centre are also major venues that regularly host international events.

PG2/3: Birmingham's Ranking in Relevant Monitors

- 5.32 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 ([Quality of living rankings](#)). The rankings have not been updated for 2020 or 2021 due to the Coronavirus pandemic.
- 5.33 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 ([WMCC Reports](#)). This report has also had no further update for this monitoring year.

PG3 Place-making

- 5.34 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 2020/21	Net Completions since 2011
Residential (Dwellings)	2,064	10,432
Employment (Sq.m)	226	18,753
Offices (Sq.m)	6,645	128,531*
Retail (Sq.m)	5,877	54,571

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

GA1/2: Development Pipeline

Type of Development	Under Construction	Detailed Planning Permission
Residential (Dwellings)	5,295	8,071
Employment (Sq.m)	2,505	11,288
Offices (Sq.m)	99,473	92,865
Retail (Sq.m)	13,555	16,641

Type of Development	Outline Planning Permission	Allocated in BDP
Residential (Dwellings)	3,365	12,800
Employment (Sq.m)	0	N/A
Offices (Sq.m)	251,315	700,000
Retail (Sq.m)	29,019	160,000

Development Pipeline Total

Type of Development	Committed Development*	Remaining BDP Allocation**
Residential (Dwellings)	16,731	0
Employment (Sq.m)	13,793	N/A
Offices (Sq.m)	443,653	127,816
Retail (Sq.m)	59,215	46,214

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

**allocations minus completions and committed development

- 5.35 The largest City Centre residential completions were at The Axium (304 apartments); Onyx (261 student units); True Student Living (260 units); St. Martins Place (228 apartments); and Arden Gate (225 apartments). The largest residential developments in the pipeline are; The Hub, Adderley Street (2,000 apartments and student units); Martineau Galleries (1,300 apartments); and New Monaco (1,009 apartments).
- 5.36 The largest commercial completions in the City Centre in 2020/21 were Eastside Rooms (170 hotel bed spaces, 4,524m² conferencing and 5,866m² offices); new retail floorspace at Exchange Square (2,653m²) and; St. Martins Place (1,684m²). The largest commercial schemes in the pipeline are Martineau Galleries (130,000m² offices and 27,500m² retail and leisure) and Axis Square (65,470 m² offices).

GA2 Greater Icknield Growth Area

GA2/1: Development Completed since 2011

Type of Development	Completed in 2020/21	Net Completions since 2011
Residential (Dwellings)	235	856
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)	3	1,098
Employment (Sq.m)	0	0
Offices (Sq.m)	0	0
Retail (Sq.m)	0	1,057

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)	2,044	100
Employment (Sq.m)	0	N/A
Offices (Sq.m)	1,000	N/A
Retail (Sq.m)	4,057	N/A

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

**allocations minus completions and committed development

- 5.37 Most of the identified development capacity in Greater Icknield is associated with Icknield Port Loop where phase 1 of the development is now completed; 175 dwellings out of a total phase 1 capacity of 215 dwellings were completed in 2020/21. The wider Port Loop site has outline approval for a further 943 dwellings, 3,000m² retail and 1,000m² office floorspace.
- 5.38 New additions to the development pipeline this year include the detailed approval of 752 new dwellings and 986m² of retail floorspace at Spring Hill, south of Dudley Road and 226 apartments at Summer Hill Road (JQ Rise).

GA3 Aston Newtown and Lozells Growth Area

GA3/1: Development Completed since 2011

Type of Development	Completed in 2020/21	Net Completions since 2011
Residential (Dwellings)	95	938
Employment (Sq.m)	0	58,753
Offices (Sq.m)	7,824	7,824*
Retail (Sq.m)	260	1,100

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

GA3/2: Development Pipeline

Type of Development	Under Construction	Detailed Planning Permission
Residential (Dwellings)	1,855	135
Employment (Sq.m)	7,440	16,055
Offices (Sq.m)	48	732
Retail (Sq.m)	2,552	0

Type of Development	Outline Planning Permission	Allocated in BDP
Residential (Dwellings)	501	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)	2,491	0
Employment (Sq.m)	23,495	5.26***
Offices (Sq.m)	780	1,396
Retail (Sq.m)	2,552	16,348

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

**allocations minus completions and committed development

***land remaining at Aston Regional Investment Site

- 5.39 72 of this year's dwelling completions have been at Lea Hall Gardens. A further 2,491 dwellings are in the pipeline, with a large proportion of this comprising 1,400 new dwellings within the redevelopment of the former BCU campus at Perry Barr.
- 5.40 7,824m² of office floorspace were completed in 2020/21, 6,888m² of which was at the West Midlands Police Transport Department complex in Aston. 1,737m² of the retail floorspace under development is within the former BCU campus. Perry Barr is the focus for the hosting of the 2022 Commonwealth Games and a new masterplan is being prepared to guide future development in the area up to 2040 which seeks to maximise the legacy benefits of the Games: [Perry Barr Regeneration 2040](#)

GA4 Sutton Coldfield Town Centre Growth Area

GA4/1: Development Completed since 2011

Type of Development	Completed in 2020/21	Net Completions since 2011
Residential (Dwellings)	7	166
Employment (Sq.m)	0	0
Offices (Sq.m)	0	114*
Retail (Sq.m)	0	525

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

GA4/2: Development Pipeline

Type of Development	Under Construction	Detailed Planning Permission
Residential (Dwellings)	7	15
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)	22	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

- 5.41 7 dwellings were completed in Sutton Coldfield this year, all of which were at 21-25 Coleshill Street. A further 7 are under conversion at 2 High Street and there are 15 with detailed approval but not yet started across five different sites.
- 5.42 There are no commercial development completions, but there are 105m² of retail floorspace with detailed planning permission at Lower Parade.
- 5.43 A new Sutton Coldfield Masterplan SPD was adopted in May 2021. This promotes a new vision for future development and will help to guide decisions on future development proposals within this Growth Area: [Sutton Coldfield Town Centre SPD](#)

GA5 Langley Sustainable Urban Extension

GA5/1: Development Completed since 2011

Type of Development	Completed in 2020/21	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

- 5.44 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: [Langley Peddimore SPD](#). 3,042 of the 6,000 planned homes are anticipated to be delivered within the BDP plan period.
- 5.45 An outline planning application is expected to be submitted later in 2021.

GA6 Peddimore Growth Area

GA6/1: Development Completed since 2011

Type of Development	Completed in 2020/21	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

- 5.46 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: [Langley Peddimore SPD](#).
- 5.47 A hybrid outline planning application for the development of Peddimore was approved in September 2019, which is reflected within the figures in the above table.

GA7 Bordesley Park Growth Area

GA7/1: Development Completed since 2011

Type of Development	Completed in 2020/21	Net Completions since 2011
Residential (Dwellings)	-2	266
Employment (Sq.m)	0	6,675
Offices (Sq.m)	0	83*
Retail (Sq.m)	80	1,308

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

GA7/2: Development Pipeline

Type of Development	Under Construction	Detailed Planning Permission
Residential (Dwellings)	48	59
Employment (Sq.m)	0	885
Offices (Sq.m)	0	344
Retail (Sq.m)	97	614

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)	107	377
Employment (Sq.m)	885	N/A
Offices (Sq.m)	344	N/A
Retail (Sq.m)	711	N/A

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

**allocations minus completions and committed development

- 5.48 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.
- 5.49 Almost half of the 750 dwellings allocated in the BDP are now complete, under construction or with detailed planning permission.

GA8 Eastern Triangle Growth Area

GA8/1: Development Completions

Type of Development	Completed in 2020/21	Net Completions since 2011
Residential (Dwellings)	53	580
Employment (Sq.m)	0	1,890
Offices (Sq.m)	0	0*
Retail (Sq.m)	0	599

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

GA8/2: Development Pipeline

Type of Development	Under Construction	Detailed Planning Permission
Residential (Dwellings)	32	326
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)	0	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)	358	62
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

- 5.50 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 62 dwellings remaining that haven't yet been developed or received planning permission. 39 of this year's dwelling completions were at Kents Moat Recreation Ground, which is one of the elements of the Meadway regeneration project at the Meadway/Sheldon Heath Road. This scheme has also seen significant investment in the Kents Moat recreation ground and there will be a 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 2020/21	Net Completions since 2011
Residential (Dwellings)	191	1,959
Employment (Sq.m)	0	1,500
Offices (Sq.m)	0	5,431*
Retail (Sq.m)	540	24,094

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

GA9/2: Development Pipeline

Type of Development	Under Construction	Detailed Planning Permission
Residential (Dwellings)	238	100
Employment (Sq.m)	0	0
Offices (Sq.m)	0	0
Retail (Sq.m)	250	0

Type of Development	Outline Planning Permission	Allocated in BDP
Residential (Dwellings)	0	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)	338	0
Employment (Sq.m)	38,756	N/A
Offices (Sq.m)	0	4,569
Retail (Sq.m)	250	656

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

**allocations minus completions and committed development

- 5.51 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. The most significant housing completions have been delivered this year at the former Selly Oak Hospital site (93 dwellings completed) and 504-514 Bristol Road (70 student units). The latter scheme has also delivered the 540m² of retail floorspace which has been completed this year.
- 5.52 The most significant schemes in the pipeline are 38,756m² of office floorspace with outline planning permission at the former Birmingham Battery Site, 98 student units under construction at Selly Hill Road and 250m² of retail floorspace under construction at University Railway Station.

GA10 Longbridge Growth Area

GA10/1: Development Completions

Type of Development	Completed in 2020/21	Net Completions since 2011
Residential (Dwellings)	142	1,157
Employment (Sq.m)	0	0
Offices (Sq.m)	0	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)	112	51
Employment (Sq.m)	0	18,015
Offices (Sq.m)	0	7,241
Retail (Sq.m)	0	0

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)	3,100	10,000

Development Pipeline Total

Type of Development	Committed Development*	Remaining BDP Allocation**
Residential (Dwellings)	163	130
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)

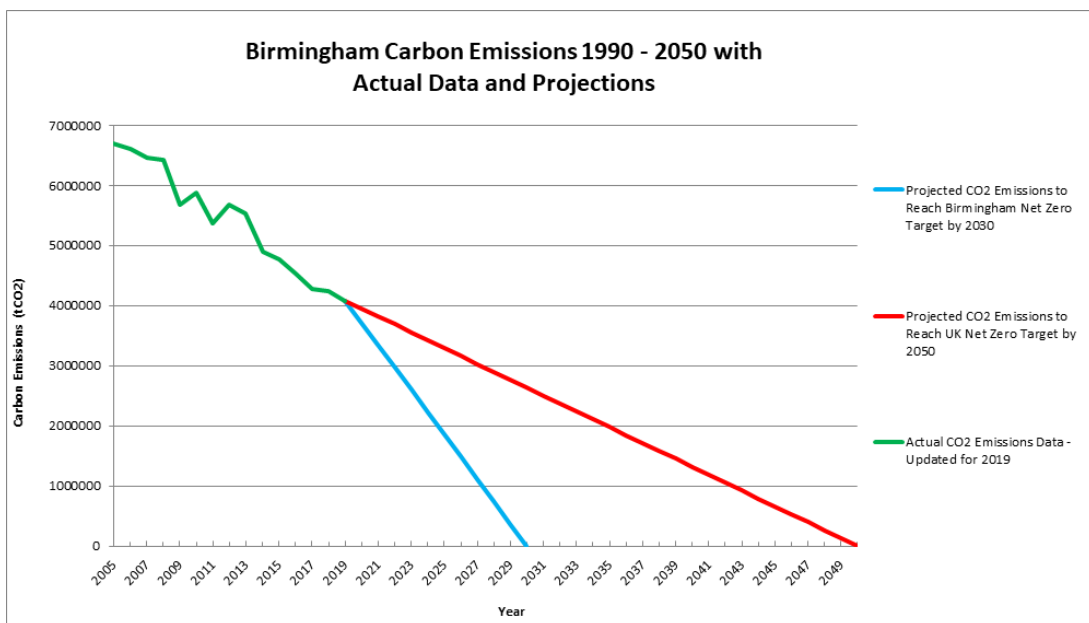
**allocations minus completions and committed development

- 5.53 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. 1,157 dwellings have been completed since 2011 with a further 163 in the pipeline, resulting in only 130 dwellings remaining to meet the plan target. 7,241m² of office development has 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.
- 5.54 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

- 5.55 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 2019.
- 5.56 In 2019, Birmingham's CO2 emissions had decreased by 40.6%, against a 1990 baseline.



Graph produced from data released by Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, August 2021 <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-to-2019>

- 5.57 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.
- 5.58 A Climate Taskforce was set up in 2019 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. This action plan was published in January 2021 and can be viewed via the following webpage: [Route to zero action plan](#). The Taskforce has since disbanded and has become the R20 Community Assembly.

TP2 Adapting to Climate Change

5.59 See indicators for TP6, TP7 and TP8.

TP3 Sustainable Construction

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

5.60 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’

5.61 The Building Research Establishment (BRE) records the assessment of buildings against the BREEAM standards on the website [BREEAM standards](#). 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.

Year	Number 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	4	29
2018	4	33
2019	7	40
2020	4	44
2021	5	49

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

5.62 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.

- 5.63 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 (see indicator TP1/1 above). 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. An update on the progress of the action plan will be taken to full council in January 2022.

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

- 5.64 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 2005 to 2019. This is the most up to date data available as it is published two years after the end date for the period.

	Industrial & Commercial	Domestic	Rail	Road Transport	Total
Coal	-	1.7	-	-	1.7
Manufactured Fuels	0.4	2.8	-	-	3.2
Petroleum Products	44.7	2.1	8.0	428.9	484.3*
Gas	263	488.4	-	-	751.5
Electricity	213.7	131.5	-	-	345.2
Bioenergy & Wastes	-	26.4	-	19.5	45.9
				TOTAL:	1631.8

*includes 0.7GWh petroleum consumption in public sector and agricultural sectors, which are not shown in the table.

	Industrial & Commercial	Domestic	Transport	Total
All Fuels	522.5	652.9	456.4	1631.8

Date source: [Local Authority Consumption Statistics](#)

Low or zero carbon electricity

- 5.65 In 2019 the total electricity consumption in Birmingham was 4,015GWh ([Electrical Consumption Information](#)). In comparison, in 2020 there were 93,577MWh of renewable electricity generated in the City ([Renewable Statistics](#)).
- 5.66 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 ([Feed in Tariff Information](#)). The breakdown of renewables in 2020 was as follows:

	Sites	Generation MWh 2020	Installed Capacity MWh 2020
Solar PV	7,266	30,474	30.9
Onshore Wind	1	15	0
Hydro	-	-	-
Anaerobic Digestion	1	4,906	0.9
Offshore Wind	-	-	-
Wave & Tidal	-	-	-
Sewage Gas	1	26,743	10.5
Landfill Gas	-	-	-
Municipal Solid Waste	3	31,439	42
Animal Biomass	-	-	-
Plant Biomass	-	-	-
Cofiring	-	-	-
Total	7,272	93,577	84.3

Source: [Regional renewable statistics](#)

Heating

- 5.67 Gas is commonly used for space and water heating. In 2019 Birmingham's total consumption of gas was 8,740GWh, of which 5,681GWh was consumed by residential users and 3,059GWh by non-domestic users ([Regional gas statistics](#)).
- 5.68 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 ([OFGEM Environmental Programmes](#)).
- 5.69 By the end of August 2020 there were 28 non-domestic RHI accreditations with 15MW installed capacity and 54 domestic accreditations in Birmingham ([RHI accreditations statistics](#)).

- 5.70 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 ([Birmingham District Energy Schemes](#)).
- 5.71 Birmingham District Energy Scheme is the largest low carbon heating network in Birmingham. Birmingham District Energy Company (BDEC) is a joint co-operation between Birmingham City Council and EQUANS. BDEC operates Combined Heat and Power (CHP) schemes, which produce electricity, heat and chilled water. It is owned, operated and developed by EQUANS 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 and low cost energy to major energy consumers across the City Centre.
- 5.72 There are currently four gas CHP schemes in the City Centre. These are located at Broad Street (8.4Mw), Aston University (3Mw) and the Children's Hospital (1.6Mw) and New Street Station (3.5Mw) and serve a number of high consuming public and private sector buildings. To date the scheme has saved £6.4m, this considers the original consumption comparisons and lifetime cycle costs including replacement of assets i.e. 15 year replacement of boilers, as well as the savings realised from operational, maintenance and resourcing individual building plants. The scheme produces over 56GWh of heat per year, with 51GWh of electricity and 8GWh of chilled water (saving approximately 15,000 tonnes of CO₂ emissions per annum).
- 5.73 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. 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.
- 5.74 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. A pipeline between the Broad Street and Aston University schemes has been completed via Birmingham New Street Station. Biomass CHP has also been utilised in some developments and schools in the City, with wider connections being made. The expansion of these systems and networks, both in the City Centre and the rest of the City, will be a significant driver in Birmingham reducing its carbon emissions. Achieving our net zero target will be dependent on the decarbonisation of the BDEC network.

TP5 Low Carbon Economy

TP5/1: Low-carbon initiatives supported

- 5.75 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 December 2022, giving time to further develop the network for a wider publicly accessible charge point network. This 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 of sites is well underway, alongside feasibility work and approvals from Western Power Distribution regarding grid capacity and capability. Design plans and surveys are in receipt of a Traffic Regulation Order process to cover each charge point installation. This involves setting up internal processes for section 50 applications; aligning Planning, Transportation, Highways and Birmingham Property Services requirements to meet regulatory obligations and public realm requirements.

The Fast (22kw) & Rapid (50kw) charge point strategy has been developed and consulted on. This contributed to the development of the wider city EV charging Strategy published and adopted in November 2021. This compares the projected charge point requirement with the planned deployment of the 2-year fast & rapid initial phase. This deployment will put Birmingham on track to achieve 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 in or operate within the CAZ. Low/zero emission incentives are also being deployed which

include modal 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 were deployed in four main city council buildings in 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.
- Birmingham City Council has purchased **20 hydrogen fuel buses** which are made by Wrightbus and are the world's first zero-emission hydrogen fuel-cell double deckers. They will be operated in Birmingham by National Express – the first in England outside of London. It is intended that Birmingham's Clean Air Hydrogen Bus Pilot will be the catalyst for the next generation of hydrogen buses, hydrogen production and re-fuelling infrastructure development. Each bus is expected to help the Council save up to 79.3 tons of carbon dioxide emissions annually. It has been funded through OLEV, GBSLEP, Birmingham City Council and JIVE project funding from the FCH JU (European Funding from the Fuel Cell Hydrogen Joint Undertaking). The council have also collaborated with ITM, who will be producing and dispensing the hydrogen fuel from the new re-fuelling hub at Tyseley Energy Park.
- 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, and the creation of 235 jobs.

TP6 Managing Flood risk

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

- 5.76 The Environment Agency provided advice on 105 planning applications that were approved in 2020/21. 5 of these were in objection to the proposed development scheme as originally submitted and in all of these cases the objection was removed once further information such as a Flood Risk Assessment was submitted, where amendments were made, or where further discussions took place to resolve the matters relating to the objection.

TP7 Green Infrastructure Network

- 5.77 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

Year	Number of Proposals	Area Lost (ha)
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
2020/21	5	3.78
Total	73	102.84

5.78 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 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 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
2020/21	1	0.58
Total	21	22.27

5.79 As the table above shows there has been a significant amount of new green infrastructure delivered and completed to compensate for losses. This largely includes areas of new open space provided within development schemes. Although the figures for new provision are lower than the areas lost, it is frequently the case that new open spaces are provided to a much higher quality than the spaces that they replaced. The figures do not include new and extended SINC/SLINCs.

5.80 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)

April 2019-March 2020:

Designation:	Approvals Within Designation:	Approvals Adjoining Designation:	Approvals with an Adverse Effect:	Approvals Delivering Positive Enhancement:
SSSI	0	3	0	0
NNR	0	12	0	0
LNR	17	19	0	0
SINC	11	41	0	0
SLINC	105	142	1	0

April 2020-March 2021:

Designation:	Approvals Within Designation:	Approvals Adjoining Designation:	Approvals with an Adverse Effect:	Approvals Delivering Positive Enhancement:
SSSI	0	1	0	0
NNR	0	5	0	0
LNR	13	19	0	0
SINC	13	27	0	0
SLINC	101	144	1	0

- 5.81 In 2020-21, the majority (61%) 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, 20% were for residential development (including householder extensions) and 19% 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
- 5.82 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 development originally approved adversely affected or positively enhanced a designated site, these impacts have been reported in previous AMRs. For the majority of newly approved developments within designated sites, the designation itself was not affected. For example, the redline boundary of planning application 2020/09378/PA for the erection of a boat shed at Edgbaston Reservoir included small areas of a SINC and LNR, but the development footprint was entirely outside these designations. In another case, planning approval 2020/03230/PA involved a hard standing and a sand storage area in a small, operational area of 65m² on the

north-eastern periphery of the c. 38ha Moor Hall Golf Course SINC and did not impact the semi-natural habitats or ecological function of the SINC.

- 5.83 For most of the small number of remaining applications approved within designated sites, it was demonstrated that the benefit of the development outweighed any harm and 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, as shown in the table below, the approval of a new building at University Railway Station (2019/09406/PA) affected 0.2ha of broadleaved woodland in the SLINC-designated Worcester and Birmingham Canal corridor. Compensation for the loss of this area was secured, with new tree planting and habitat creation/enhancement in an area of currently undesignated land to the south of the canal. Conditions were attached to secure these compensatory measures, along with mitigation to address impacts associated with new lighting which would otherwise affect the SLINC's ecological function as a commuting corridor and foraging resource for bats.
- 5.84 One exception this year was the approval of a single storey detached structure and creation of a new access way in the Sutton Coldfield green belt (2020/00657/PA), resulting in the loss of around 6 metres of hedgerow at Wiggins Hill Hedge SLINC. No mitigation or compensation for the loss of this section was secured.

TP8/2: Number and area of designated sites (SSSIs, NNRs, LNRs, SINCs and SLINCs) 2021

Designation	Number of Sites	Area Designated (Ha)	Change in Number of Sites 2020-21	Change in Designated Area (Ha) 2020-21
SSSI	2	892.52	0	0
NNR	1	811.73	0	0
LNR	11	316.73	-1	0
SINC	55	827.99	0	0
SLINC	121	698.70	0	-0.2

- 5.85 The reduction in number of LNRs reflects the outcome of desk-based investigations during 2021 regarding declaration of Popes Lane LNR in 2016. This was reported as a new LNR in the AMR for the monitoring period 2016-2017. However, on the advice of Natural England, the declaration was made to secure an extension of the existing Kings Norton LNR rather than to declare a new, separate LNR. To reflect this, the number of LNRs has been corrected and now stands at 11 but the total designated area remains at 316.73 ha. This designated site is now named Kings Norton and Popes Lane LNR.

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)

April 2019-March 2020:

	Wider ecological network (Potential Sites of Importance)
Number of Approved Proposals with Adverse Effects	1
Number of Approved Proposals with Positive Enhancement	6

April 2020-March 2021:

	Wider ecological network (Potential Sites of Importance)
Number of Approved Proposals with Adverse Effects	7
Number of Approved Proposals with Positive Enhancements	0

- 5.86 The wider ecological network is defined as 'Potential Sites of Importance' (PSI). In 2020-21 no planning applications were approved which would result in positive enhancement to the non-designated ecological network.
- 5.87 Seven planning approvals in 2020-21 were considered to adversely affect the wider ecological network. Four of these related to development authorised by the High-Speed Rail (London-West Midlands) Act 2017, with three relating to "Schedule 17" applications. In all four cases, although development works will result in site-level loss of habitats identified as PSIs, it is the requirement for HS2 to achieve no net loss of biodiversity across the entire scheme area. These schemes will be implemented in accordance with agreed HS2 environmental requirements.
- 5.88 The fifth approved application related to a prior notification of demolition, where clearance of self-set trees and scrub vegetation was required to facilitate bat surveys. The loss of this habitat and the enhancement of an adjacent brook corridor will be required to be addressed as part of the future redevelopment of this site. The sixth approval is for a residential development scheme in Erdington that will result in the loss of grassland and scrub habitats identified as a PSI. To mitigate these adverse impacts a range of ecological measures were secured, including removal of invasive Japanese knotweed, translocation of notable orchid species and provision of new green and blue infrastructure. The final approval is for a residential development scheme in Acocks Green that will result in the loss of open mosaic habitat identified as a PSI. The scheme will deliver 1.1ha of new open space and SuDS provision, however these new habitats are considered unlikely to fully address the adverse ecological impacts resulting from the loss of the PSI.

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%
2020/21	83.24%	45.84%	97.45%	98.97%

5.89 Policy TP9 states that all residents should have access to open space in accordance with the distance thresholds above. Accessibility overall has remained quite stable since 2014/15. There has been a slight decline in accessibility to play areas in the past year, but this is still above the baseline level in 2014/15. 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
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

5.90 Please see previous monitoring reports for a more detailed breakdown of the annual figures from 2011 to 2020.

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
2020/21						
Open Space	6.95	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.34	7.47
Playing Fields	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.33
Allotments	1.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.34
						9.14

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
Total 2011-21						
Open Space	12.02	0.00	0.18	0.00	3.04	15.24

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	13.75	0.00	0.00	0.45	5.68	19.88
Allotments	12.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	12.4
						47.52

5.91 A total of 47.52 hectares of open space, playing fields and allotments has been lost to development since 2011. There has been an unusually high amount of open space lost to development in 2020/21. This is due to the completion of two residential schemes; the former Kents Moat Recreation Ground, Lea Hall (2017/0077/PA) which has involved the loss of 3.28 hectares and land at the Manor House, Bristol Road South, Northfield (2016/02112/PA) which has involved the loss of 3.14 hectares. Both were approved on the basis of new open space provision being provided within the development scheme and for planning conditions being applied or developer contributions to be paid for improvements to off-site open space provision.

5.92 The same principle of compensation for the loss of open space and for new of open space to be provided either off site or on site applies under policy TP9. On site provision is expected for larger residential development schemes of twenty or more dwellings. This 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
2020/21	0.58	0	0
Total	19.67	0	0

5.93 This indicator measures schemes that include open space, playing fields or allotments that have been completed. A total of 19.67 hectares of open space has been created since 2011, replacing 41.4% 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.

5.94 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 2020/21.

Total number of public open space clauses to be delivered by developer direct, with no financial contribution:	14
Of those clauses with a non-financial contribution:	
• Live	1
• Superseded	-
• Discharged	-
• Planning application expired and not implemented	-

TP10 Green Belt

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

5.95 560 planning applications were approved in the Green Belt over the period 2011/12 to 2020/21. 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 for 12 new dwellings at Clent Way, Bartley Green (2019/10381/PA) was approved in 2020/21 but the application boundary for this only overlaps slightly with the Green Belt and it will not involve any development within the Green Belt itself.

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
2020/21	34
Total	560

TP11 Sports Facilities

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

5.96 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. Figures for the loss of playing fields are provided under monitoring indicator TP9/2.

TP11/2: New Sports Provision Created

5.97 Eight leisure centres across the city have been replaced by six new build centres:

- Northfield Pool and Fitness Centre was rebuilt on the same site, also making provision for Colmers Leisure Centre which is now managed by Colmers School.
- 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.
- The £7.5m Erdington Leisure Centre, featuring a 25m swimming pool, teaching pool and 70 station gym was rebuilt on the same site and opened in 2017.
- The £9m Stechford Leisure Centre includes a 25-metre swimming pool with spectator seating, a teaching pool, a 100-station fitness suite, 4-court sports hall and a café, replacing the ageing Stechford Cascades facility. The new centre opened in January 2019.
- The University of Birmingham’s olympic sized swimming pool opened in May 2018, while Tiverton Road Pool and Fitness Centre closed and has been replaced by UoB’s Tiverton Gym in Selly Oak.
- The £12m new Harborne Pool and Fitness Centre opened in January 2012 replacing the old Harborne Baths which closed in February 2010.

5.98 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.

5.99 Provision of new sports facilities is often secured via Section 106 Agreement. The table below shows 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
2020/21	0	0

TP12 Historic Environment

TP12/1; Number of Designated Heritage Assets

(Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Conservation Areas) at April 2021

Type of Asset	Number Designated
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	14
Listed Buildings	1,515
Registered Parks and Gardens	14
Conservation Areas	29
All	1,572

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
2020/21	0
Total	83

5.100 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 750 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

Year	Number of Heritage Assets Recorded
2015/16	0
2016/17	3
2017/18	0
2018/19	1
2019/20	1
2020/21	23
Total	247

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

Year	Number of Investigations Added
2011/12	13
2012/13	25
2013/14	25
2014/15	14
2015/16	0
2016/17	0
2017/18	0
2018/19	0
2019/20	0
2020/21	13
Total	90

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

5.101 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. No additions have been made to the local list in the 2020/21 monitoring year.

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

Year	Number of Completed Conservation Area Appraisals	Number of Completed Management Plans
2019/20	0	0
2020/21	0	0
Total	3	3

5.102 Since 2011 Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans have been completed for Moor Pool Estate (March 2012) and Sutton Coldfield High Street (February 2015). Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans are currently in production for Jewellery Quarter, Colmore Row, Selly Park, St. Agnes and Austin Village.

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
2019/20	28	-1
2020/21	28	0

Source: Historic England

5.103 Although the number of heritage assets at risk remains the same as last year, two sites have been removed (Grand Hotel and the Roundhouse) but two new sites have been added (Church of St Benedict, Hob Moor Lane and Parish Church of St Peter and St Paul, Witton Lane).

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

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
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
2020/21	461,416	98,917	24.59	342,553	74.24	38,808	8.30	19.85

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

5.104 The amount of waste sent to landfill has reduced by 9,670 tonnes on the 2019/20 figure and the tonnes of waste recovered through Energy from Waste (EFW) has increased by 5,740. However the amount recycled reduced by 7,620 tonnes. There was an overall reduction of 23,001 tonnes of waste generated.

5.105 In 2019/20 landfill increased by 1,591 tonnes on the previous year due to a breakdown at the Tyseley Energy Recovery Facility (ERF), but the levels are now the lowest that they have been in four years.

TP13/2: Capacity of Waste Treatment Facilities within Birmingham (2019)³

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
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

³ 2019 data remains the most up to date. 2020 data will be published in 2022.

Facility Type Description	No of Permits	Maximum Annual Throughput (Tonnes)	Average Annual Throughput (Tonnes)
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	74,999
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

5.106 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

Year	Location	Capacity (Tonnage)	Type of Facility
2011/12	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)
2011/12	2011/05814/PA 61 Landor St, Nechells, B8 1AE	Unknown	Wood Recycling Facility
2012/13	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)

Year	Location	Capacity (Tonnage)	Type of Facility
2012/13	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)
2012/13	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)
2013/14	2013/06872/PA Alcoa, Kitts Green Rd, B33 9QR	Unknown	Relocation of existing Waste Transfer Station
2013/14	2013/07484/PA Unit A5 & A6, Heartlands Park, Washwood Heath, B8 2UW.	Unknown	Wood recycling facility (business relocated from Landor Street)
2013/14	2013/07749/PA Small Heath Rail Sidings, Anderton Road, Small Heath B11 1TG.	100,000 tonnes throughput	Aggregates Waste Transfer/recycling facility
2014/15	2015/00255/PA 39 Trent Street, Digbeth, B5 5NL.	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
2015/16	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
2016/17	2015/09679/PA Fort Industrial Park, Pype Hayes, B35 7RB	Throughput of 105,000 tonnes per annum.	Renewable Energy Centre (gasification plant)
2019/20	2018/09425/PA 2 Hall Hay Road, B11 2AA	277,000 tonnes per annum	Energy Recovery Facility
2019/20	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)

Year	Location	Capacity (Tonnage)	Type of Facility
2019/20	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)
2020/21	2019/07850/PA BSA Business Park, Unit 3a Armoury Road, Small Heath, B11 2RQ	500 tonnes per day (182,500 pa)	Aggregates recycling facility

TP14/2: New Waste Facilities Completed

Year	Location	Type	Capacity (per annum)
2011/12	None	-	-
2012/13	None	-	-
2013/14	Former DHL site, Landor St, Nechells	Solid recovered fuel (SRF) facility - Organic components, biodegradable wastes; and Material recycling (MRF)	200,000 tonnes
2013/14	Lifford Transfer Station, 24 Ebury Rd, Kings Norton	Existing waste transfer (public disposal site). New building for storage and sorting area; increase of skips from 30 to 500	unknown
2014/15	Fmr Small Heath sidings, Anderton Road, Sparkbrook	Stockpiling bays, crushing compound and contractor's area. The plant/ machinery would comprise a mobile crusher, shovel loader and mobile screen.	100,000 tonnes
2014/15	Cofton House, Firswood Rd, Sheldon	Recycling Depot	20,000 tonnes
2015/16	Bromford Road / Fort Parkway, Tyburn	Aggregates recycling	300,000 tonnes
2015/16	Aston Church Road, Washwood Heath	Waste Transfer Station	4,000 tonnes
2016/17	None		
2017/18	None		
2018/19	None		
2019/20	None		
2020/21	None		

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

5.107 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

- 5.108 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

- 5.109 To date, there have been no planning applications submitted with a minerals investigation.
- 5.110 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

- 5.111 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
- 5.112 These requirements are in addition to the Regional Investment Sites, which are set out under TP18.

TP17/1: Employment Land Developed by Category (hectares)⁴

Year	Best Quality	Good Quality	Other Quality	Total
2011/12	5.05	1.42	0.24	6.71
2012/13	0	0.26	1.64	1.9
2013/14	15.90	4.30	0.36	20.56

⁴ 2016/17 figure amended in 2020/21 monitoring year to add in a completion that was previously missing from the Good Quality category; 2015/09648/PA, Former Dunlop Motorsport Site (now JLR).

Year	Best Quality	Good Quality	Other Quality	Total
2014/15	0.90	1.11	0.45	2.46
2015/16	12.68	2.16	0.84	15.68
2016/17	11.18	6.19	0.21	17.58
2017/18	9.83	3.21	0.18	13.22
2018/19	0	12.02	0.32	12.34
2019/20	0	3.38	0.78	4.16
2020/21	0	8.91	0.52	9.43
Total	55.54	42.96	5.53	104

5.113 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. The table below shows the floorspace in square metres developed over the same period.

TP17/1: Employment Floorspace Developed by Category (square metres)

Year	Best Quality	Good Quality	Other Quality	Total
2011/12	19,000	3,500	1,100	23,600
2012/13	0	1,200	5,800	7,000
2013/14	96,300	2,400	3,300	102,000
2014/15	6,200	1,800	500	8,500
2015/16	55,360	4,360	6,510	66,230
2016/17	44,248	13,266	1,184	58,698
2017/18	30,527	13,584	473	44,584
2018/19	0	44,083	1,745	45,828
2019/20	0	11,175	5,360	16,535
2020/21	0	10,348	1,174	11,522
Total	251,635	105,716	27,146	384,497

TP17/2: Land Available by Category at April 2021

Category	Status	Total (Ha)
Best Quality	Under Construction	0.00
	Detailed Permission	10.51
	Outline Permission	71.00
	Total Readily Available:	81.51
	Other*	16
	Best Quality Supply Total:	97.51
Good Quality	Under Construction	8.02
	Detailed Permission	14.81
	Outline Permission	5.54
	Total Readily Available:	28.37
	Other*	42.82
	Good Quality Supply Total:	71.19

Category	Status	Total (Ha)
Other Quality	Under Construction	0.12
	Detailed Permission	2.39
	Outline Permission	0.00
	Total Readily Available:	2.51
	Other*	5.94
	Other Quality Supply Total:	8.45
Total Readily Available Supply:		112.39
Total Employment Land Supply:		177.15

*Other sites are those without planning permission, including adopted and draft allocations, sites identified in non-statutory planning documents and expired approvals.

- 5.114 The table above shows the employment land supply in each category at April 2021. There were 81.51ha of best quality urban employment land readily available, comprising of 71ha outline approval at Peddimore and 10.51ha at NSG Group, Eckersall Road, Kings Norton (2020/08911/PA). 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.
- 5.115 There are 28.37ha of readily available Good Quality land, which falls slightly short of the plan requirement of 31ha. The readily available supply of Other Quality land is 2.51ha and therefore below the 5ha plan target, however these are sites which cater for a very localised need and there will always be a greater churn of sites in this category, so the supply can vary significantly year on year. There are 5.94ha in the not readily available supply for Other Quality land which could be brought forward via new planning permissions.
- 5.116 The future portfolio of employment land will increasingly be at risk 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 into a much broader E use class which also includes other uses such as retail and leisure. Most of the existing portfolio comprises of land with planning permission that was granted before these changes were introduced. Over time it is anticipated that the supply of land in the portfolio will reduce as it can now only include land that is proposed for B2 or B8 development.

TP18 Regional Investment Sites

TP18/1: Land Developed in Each RIS (hectares)

Year	Aston RIS	Longbridge RIS	Total
2011/12	0	0	0
2012/13	0	0	0
2013/14	0	0	0
2014/15	0	0	0

Year	Aston RIS	Longbridge RIS	Total
2015/16	2.82	0	2.82
2016/17	3.52	0	3.52
2017/18	0	0	0
2018/19	1.18	0	1.18
2019/20	3.01	0.53	3.54
2020/21	0	0	0
Total	10.53	0.53	11.06

TP18/1: Floorspace Developed in Each RIS (square metres)

Year	Aston RIS	Longbridge RIS	Total
2011/12	0	0	0
2012/13	0	0	0
2013/14	0	0	0
2014/15	0	0	0
2015/16	11,639	0	11,639
2016/17	14,355	0	14,355
2017/18	0	0	0
2018/19	5,992	0	5,992
2019/20	11,520	2,436	13,956
2020/21	0	0	0
Total	43,506	2,436	45,942

5.117 As of April 2021 there were 12.1 ha of readily available land and 14.96 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.

5.118 For further detail see the Employment Land Availability Assessment: [Employment Land Availability Assessment](#)

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

5.119 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.

5.120 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
2020/21	4,337	8.35
Total	476,305	119.93

- 5.121 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. Indicator TP19/3 later in this section 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, Centenary Square, Broad Street and Corporation Street.	Extension of the Metro to Five Ways and Edgbaston to be completed in Summer 2022 to support operations during the Commonwealth Games.
Woodgate/ Clapgate Lane	Extension of BCR Woodgate Valley Country Park green route to connect with Visitor Centre.	

Core employment areas	Recent major investments	Planned major investment
Longbridge	Longbridge Connectivity Project (all modes) and multi-storey car park at railway station. Public realm improvements, town centre development including extension to Austin Park.	
Perry Barr, Holford Way and Food Hub	BCR A34 cycle route	Perry Barr Interchange, consisting of a bus and rail public transport interchange within the heart of Perry Barr / Birchfield District Centre. Work includes a major upgrade to Perry Barr rail station which is a key component in supporting delivery of the Commonwealth Games. The rail station will reopen in 2022 in time for the Games. This will be supported by Sprint and highway improvements including a cycle route extension.
Aston	BCR A34 cycle route	The Walsall to Solihull Sprint route via Birmingham City Centre along the A34 and A45 is currently under construction. The first part of the route will open in Summer 2022 and form part of the Commonwealth Games Infrastructure.
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 rapid transit route development and Wharfedale Bridge.

Core employment areas	Recent major investments	Planned major investment
Peddimore	-	A38 access and Peddimore development. Delivery of Bus Priority Measures between the city centre and Sutton Coldfield town centre via Langley and Peddimore strategic development sites.
Minworth	A38 junction improvements	
Kitts Green and Garretts Green		Metro
Selly Oak and South Edgbaston (Life Sciences, University and Hospitals)	BCR Worcester and Birmingham Canal, Selly Oak New Road	University Station, Selly Oak local centre enhancements, Life Sciences development (Birmingham Health Innovation Campus). This includes the redevelopment of University Station to provide a welcoming, safe gateway to the life science, hospitals and university campus as part of the Birmingham University and Hospitals Masterplan. Work is due to be completed in 2022.
Dudley Road (City Hospital and Midland Metropolitan Hospital)	-	Midland Metropolitan Hospital development and A457 Dudley Road highway improvements. The Dudley Road will be improved to reduce congestion, provide new bus lanes and improve the environment for walking and cycling. The scheme includes upgraded junctions, new bus lanes, new segregated cycle routes, widened footways and a new footbridge alongside Spring Hill Canal Bridge. The first Cross City Bus Route will be introduced between Druids Heath and Dudley.

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

Year	Residential	Office (B1a/E)	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
2020/21	0.09	0.69	0.86	1.64
Total	2.01	1.65	27.27	30.93

5.122 This year 1.64 hectares have been developed in the Core Employment Areas for non-employment uses. This results from six development schemes, the largest of which was 0.83 hectares at the Eastside Rooms, Aston Science Park (2015/02024/PA), although that development scheme was approved prior to the adoption of the BDP. There were also 0.52 hectares developed for a large office block at West Midlands Police Transport Department in Aston Cross, however this was contained within a wider facility that has been in use for a number of years and so it had no impact on the wider Core Employment Area. The remaining schemes were all very minor in scale.

TP20 Protection of Employment Land

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

	Residential	Retail	Education	Other 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
2020/21	12.38	0.72	4.43	1.24	0.55

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

	Residential	Retail	Education	Other Uses	Mixed
2017/18	30.81	5.86	2.1	1.96	2.75
2018/19	11.02	1.24	0	0.5	5.55
2019/20	17.06	1.13	3.37	0	9.16
2020/21	24.42	2.83	0	0.53	1.62

5.123 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 it contributes to the portfolio of employment land and is 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

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

5.125 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 retail. Therefore, where it was approved prior to the government's changes to the Use Classes Order in September 2020, some of floorspace reported below may be used for other uses including A2, A3, A4, A5, D1 and D2. Approved floorspace since September 2020 is only recorded in the tables where it is clear from the planning application documents that the end use will be retail. "Edge of centre" is defined in the NPPF as being within 300m of a primary shopping area.

TP21/1: Retail Completions 2011/12 – 2020/21 (gross floorspace sq.m.)

Year	In Centre	Edge-of-Centre	Out-of-Centre	Totals
2011/12	21,363	400	5,137	26,900
2012/13	15,680	697	1,229	17,606
2013/14	18,951	242	17,166	36,359
2014/15	4,280	1,100	1,280	6,660
2015/16	45,440	3,912	1,575	50,927
2016/17	11,568	4,654	2,553	18,775
2017/18	3,484	3,336	2,866	9,686
2018/19	2,059	22,183	3,723	27,965
2019/20	12,017	9,258	1,929	23,204
2020/21	2,520	6,144	3,639	12,303
Total	137,362	51,926	41,097	230,385

TP21/1: Retail Completions 2011/12 – 2020/21 (percentage by location)

	In Centre	Edge-of-Centre	Out-of-Centre
2011/12	79%	1%	19%
2012/13	89%	4%	7%
2013/14	52%	1%	47%
2014/15	64%	17%	19%

	In Centre	Edge-of-Centre	Out-of-Centre
2015/16	89%	8%	3%
2016/17	62%	25%	13%
2017/18	45%	35%	30%
2018/19	8%	79%	13%
2019/20	52%	40%	8%
2020/21	20%	50%	30%
Total*	60%	22%	18%

*Total percentages are calculated from the floorspace figures in the preceding table

5.126 Prior to monitoring year 2015/16, comparison and convenience retail floorspace were not monitored separately. The tables above therefore show all retail completions since 2011, while the tables below show the comparison retail completed since 2015/16. No comparison floorspace completions were evident in 2020/21.

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

Year	In Centre	Edge-of-Centre	Out-of-Centre	Total
2015/16	39,431	1,257	4,139	44,827
2016/17	57	490	0	547
2017/18	215	81	0	296
2018/19	0	4,389	0	4,389
2019/20	564	1,912	208	2,684
2020/21	0	0	0	0
Total	40,267	8,129	4,347	52,743

TP21/1: Comparison retail completions (percentage by location)

Year	In Centre	Edge-of-Centre	Out-of-Centre
2015/16	88%	3%	9%
2016/17	10%	90%	0%
2017/18	73%	27%	0%
2018/19	0%	100%	0%
2019/20	21%	71%	8%
2020/21	0%	0%	0%
Total*	76%	15%	8%

*Total percentages are calculated from the floorspace figures in the preceding table

TP21/2: Retail Supply Pipeline at April 2021 (gross floorspace sq.m.)

	In Centre	Edge-of-Centre	Out-of-Centre	Total
Under construction	1,430	17,350	7,865	26,645
Detailed planning permission	2,115	16,164	9,269	27,548
Outline planning permission	16,667	10,439	12,974	40,080
Other*	9,039	17,989	24,143	51,171

*'Other' includes expired planning permissions where alternative consents have not been sought as of 1st April. Not all sites in this category have identifiable floorspace figures.

TP21/2: Retail Supply Pipeline at April 2021 (percentage by location)

	In Centre	Edge-of-Centre	Out-of-Centre
Under construction	5%	65%	30%
Detailed planning permission	8%	59%	34%
Outline planning permission	42%	26%	32%
Other*	18%	35%	47%

*'Other' includes expired planning permissions where alternative consents have not been sought as of 1st April.

TP21/3: Office Developments Completed by location (gross floorspace sq.m.)

Year	In Centre	Edge-of-Centre	Out-of-Centre	Total
2013/14	4,805	134	1,912	6,851
2014/15	3,596	0	0	3,596
2015/16	8,667	0	0	8,667
2016/17	8,559	0	0	8,559
2017/18	3,815	0	0	3,815
2018/19	28,765	4,102	0	32,867
2019/20	77,180	2,436	4,609	84,225
2020/21	7,581	273	6,931	14,785
Total	142,968	6,945	13,452	163,365

TP21/3: Office Developments Completed (percentage by location)

Year	In Centre	Edge-of-Centre	Out-of-Centre
2013/14	70%	2%	28%
2014/15	100%	0%	0%
2015/16	100%	0%	0%
2016/17	100%	0%	0%
2017/18	100%	0%	0%
2018/19	88%	12%	0%
2019/20	97%	3%	5%
2020/21	51%	2%	47%
Total*	88%	4%	8%

*Total percentages are calculated from the floorspace figures in the preceding table

5.127 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. The large percentage of out of centre office

development this year was due to one development scheme at the West Midlands Police Transport Department complex in Aston (2019/00525/PA).

TP21/4: Leisure Developments Completed by location (gross floorspace sq.m.)

Year	In Centre	Edge-of-Centre	Out-of-Centre	Total
2011/12	3,889	0	2,796	6,685
2012/13	1,125	0	4,897	6,022
2013/14	1,794	0	1,100	2,894
2014/15	0	0	3,483	3,483
2015/16	0	14,055	0	14,055
2016/17	1,611	3,109	0	4,720
2017/18	1,996	6,787	1,143	9,926
2018/19	2,764	0	280	3,044
2019/20	3,986	3,540	0	7,526
2020/21	0	850	0	850
Total	17,165	28,341	13,699	59,205

TP21/4: Leisure Developments Completed (percentage by location)

Year	In Centre	Edge-of-Centre	Out-of-Centre
2011/12	58%	0%	42%
2012/13	19%	0%	81%
2013/14	62%	0%	38%
2014/15	0%	0%	100%
2015/16	0%	100%	0%
2016/17	34%	66%	0%
2017/18	20%	68%	12%
2018/19	91%	0%	9%
2019/20	53%	47%	0%
2020/21	0%	100%	0%
Total	29%	48%	23%

5.128 The above tables monitor all floorspace completed within use class D2 'assembly and leisure' if the approval predates the changes that were made to the Use Classes Order on 1st September 2020. Approvals after this date under the new F2 use class are included if it is clear from the planning application documents that leisure will be the end use. For leisure uses, edge of centre is defined by the NPPF as being within 300 metres of a centre boundary.

TP21/5: Progress towards growth levels proposed for each centre

5.129 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 retail. Therefore, where it was approved prior to the government’s changes to the Use Classes Order in September 2020, some of the retail floorspace reported below may be used for other uses including A2, A3, A4, A5, D1 and D2. Approved floorspace since September 2020 is only recorded in the tables where it is clear from the planning application documents that the end use will be retail.

5.130 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 2021

Centre and floorspace requirement (sq.m gross)	Completions since 2011/12	Under Development	Detailed Planning Permission	Outline Planning Permission
City Centre (160,000)	8,515	13,555	16,642	29,019
Sutton Coldfield (30,000)	525	0	105	0
Perry Barr/ Birchfield (20,000)	216	815	0	0
Meadway (15,000)	0	0	0	0
Selly Oak (25,000)	3,761	0	0	0

5.131 Prior to monitoring year 2015/16, comparison and convenience retail floorspace were not monitored separately. The table below breaks down the above figures into comparison retail floorspace approved, under construction or completed since the monitoring for this indicator commenced. There have been no new approvals or completions of comparison retail floorspace in the largest centres in 2020/21 and so there is no change from the figures that were reported last year.

Level of comparison retail floorspace (sq.m. gross) At April 2021

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

5.132 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 230,000 sq.m. completed or under construction and just under 350,000 sq.m. with planning approval. 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 - 2021

Centre and floorspace requirement (sq.m gross)	Completions	Under Development	Detailed Planning Permission	Outline Planning Permission
City Centre (700,000)	128,531	99,473	92,865	251,315
Sutton Coldfield (20,000)	114	0	0	0
Perry Barr/ Birchfield (10,000)	936	0	732	0
Meadway (5,000)	0	0	0	0
Selly Oak (10,000)	2,296	0	0	0

TP21/6: Major investments in infrastructure/public realm etc. within centres

- 5.133 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. Outstanding elements of the programme, namely an extension of the Birchfield Road scheme to Perry Barr centre, will be delivered as part of the A34 Perry Barr Highway Scheme which commenced on site in June 2020 and is due to be substantially completed by December 2021.
- 5.134 Highway improvements have been made to Chester Road and the Birmingham Ring Road scheme included enhancements at Bordesley, Holloway, Haden, Curzon and Ashted Circus. Paradise Circus is currently under development and includes re-modelling of the gyratory to facilitate development and necessary access.
- 5.135 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.
- 5.136 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. Redevelopment of University Station is currently underway, this will provide a welcoming, safe gateway to the life science, hospitals and university campus as part of the Birmingham University and Hospitals Masterplan. Work is due to be completed in 2022.
- 5.137 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.

- 5.138 Future developments within the city will include the Sprint bus rapid transit running without overhead cables or track. Sprint will deliver improvements to a number of key public transport corridors into the city centre and connections towards other key regional centres including Solihull, Walsall and Birmingham's strategic development sites. Sprint will operate road-based public transport vehicles along routes that are treated to provide public transport services with a similar level of priority to light rail in areas where the potential patronage and business case could not currently justify implementation of a full light rail system. TfWM has aspirations to deliver seven schemes serving key corridors over the long-term and two are currently being prioritised and brought forward for delivery by 2022 to serve the Commonwealth Games and support the mass movement of spectators between venues. These will connect local centres along the A34 (Newtown, Perry Barr and Great Barr) and A45 (Digbeth, Small Heath, Yardley and Sheldon). 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.
- 5.139 The Metro tram system will be extended to the Birmingham Curzon HS2 station in Eastside and on through Digbeth and north Solihull to the airport/HS2 Interchange. The former section is under construction whereas the latter section is subject to available funding. The proposed Metro extension in East Birmingham will include stops at Bordesley and Meadway. In the short term, the following Metro schemes are currently being delivered:
- Eastside Extension (to Digbeth). Work commenced on Corporation Street / Bull Street and Digbeth High Street.
 - Westside Extension to Broad Street / Hagley Road due to be open to passengers December 2021.
- 5.140 The 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. New stations and services are under development with stations planned for re-opening by the end of 2023. This will be an initial service of two trains per hour running into New Street station due to capacity into New Street.
- 5.141 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.
- 5.142 Significant public realm improvements are planned for the city centre including Snow Hill, Victoria Square, Paradise and Digbeth High Street with an imminent scheme being delivered at Livery Street and Edmund Street.

TP22 Convenience Retail Provision

5.143 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

5.144 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	Edge-of-Centre	Out-of-Centre	Total
2015/16	3,762	375	0	4,137
2016/17	2,559	3,315	2,149	8,023
2017/18	2,790	2,814	1,084	6,688
2018/19	0	15,285	1,506	16,791
2019/20	9,464	1,083	0	10,547
2020/21	0	1,864	3,639	5,503
Total	18,575	24,736	8,378	51,689

Convenience Retail Completions (percentage by location)

Year	In Centre	Edge-of-Centre	Out-of-Centre
2015/16	81%	9%	0%
2016/17	32%	41%	27%
2017/18	42%	42%	16%
2018/19	0%	91%	9%
2019/20	90%	10%	0%
2020/21	0%	34%	66%
Total	36%	48%	16%

TP22/2: Convenience Retail Development Pipeline at 2021 (gross floorspace sq.m.)

	In Centre Floorspace	Edge-of-Centre Floorspace	Out-of-Centre Floorspace	Total
Under construction	0	2,074	2,521	4,595
Detailed planning permission	0	637	46	683

	In Centre Floorspace	Edge-of-Centre Floorspace	Out-of-Centre Floorspace	Total
Outline planning permission	0	3,100	2,417	5,517

TP22/2: Convenience Retail Development Pipeline at 2021 (percentage by location)

	In Centre	Edge-of-Centre	Out-of-Centre
Under construction	0%	45%	55%
Detailed planning permission	0%	93%	7%
Outline planning permission	0%	56%	44%

TP23 Small Shops and Independent Retailing

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

5.145 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. There is no update to this data for 2021 but it is proposed that new surveys of the centres will be undertaken in 2022, so a more complete update to this indicator will be provided next year.

TP24 Promoting a Diversity of Uses within Centres

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

5.146 The Shopping and Local Centres SPD was adopted in 2012 and its policies are monitored annually ([Local Centres SPD](#)). Policy TP24 incorporates the requirements of Policies 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

5.147 Because retail now falls within the broader E class use, which also includes uses such as offices and restaurants, the first of the policy objectives is now much more difficult to implement and monitor. However the data in table below does include updated information where there is clear evidence from planning application documents or site visits what the new use of a unit will be.

5.148 The second objective can continue to be monitored effectively, as hot food takeaways are now a Sui Generis use and always require planning permission.

5.149 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:

	2012-2020	2020-2021	Total
Total number of relevant planning decisions	1,130	151	1,281
E(a)/A1 Retail Losses:			
Permissions leading to loss of E(a)/A1 retail use	316	40	356
E(a)/A1 Retail Gains:			
Permissions granted for new E(a)/A1 retail use	157 units	9 units	166 units
Permissions granted for Change of use (CoU) to E(a)/A1 retail use	69 units	4 units	73 units
Permissions granted for E(a)/A1 retail as part of mixed use permissions	40 schemes, 154 units	8 schemes, 35 units	189 units
Total Retail Gains	380 units	48 units	428 units
E(c)/A2 Financial & Professional Services:			
New construction or CoU to E(c)/A2 (financial & professional services) permissions	32 units	0 units	32 units
New E(c)/A2 or CoU to E(c)/A2 as part of mixed permissions	12 units	0 units	12 units
E(b)/A3 Restaurant & Cafes:			
New construction or CoU to E(b)/A3 (restaurant & café) use	168 units	21 units	189 units
New E(b)/A3 as part of mixed permissions	40 units	1 unit	41 units
SG(p/q)/A4 Drinking Establishments:			
CoU to SG(p/q)/A4 (drinking establishment) use	14 units	2 units	16 units
New SG(p/q)/A4 or CoU to SG(p/q)/A4 as part of mixed permissions	13 units	0 units	13 units

	2012-2020	2020-2021	Total
SG(r)/A5 Hot Food Takeaways:			
New construction or CoU to SG(r)/A5 (hot food takeaway) use	52 units	3 units	55 units
New SG(r)/A5 or CoU to SG(r)/A5 as part of mixed permissions	22 units	2 units	24 units
E(b)/SG(r)/A3/A5 not counted above:			
New or CoU to E(b)/SG(r)/A3/A5 permissions (not counted above)	45 units	4 units	49 units
F1/E(e)/D1 Non-Residential Institutions:			
New construction or CoU to F1/E(e)/D1 (non-residential institutions) use	64 units	6 units	70 units
New F1/E(e)/D1 or CoU to F1/E(e)/D1 as part of mixed permissions	6 units	1 unit	7 units
E(d)/F2/SG/D2 Assembly & Leisure:			
New E(d)/F2/SG/D2 or CoU to E(d)/F2/SG/D2 (assembly & leisure) use	33 units	0 units	33 units
C3 Residential:			
Conversion from E(g)/B1 (business) to C3 (residential) use	851 units including 14 schemes (64 units), plus 6 large schemes (639 units). Total 1554 units	4 schemes, 103 units (inc. 1 scheme of 89 units)	954 units
Conversion from F1/E(e)/D1 (non-residential institutions) to C3 (residential) use	9 units + 1 scheme – 1146 units +268 extra care (Athletes Village, Perry Barr) Total 1429 units	0 schemes, 0 units	1429 units
Sui Generis:			

	2012-2020	2020-2021	Total
New construction or CoU to Sui Generis use (excluding SG(p/q/r – A4/A5))	37 units (not monitored prior to 2016)	17 units	54 units
Refusals and Appeals in Centres:			
E(b)/A3 refusals	29*	4	33
E(b)/A3 applications withdrawn	38*	2	40
SG(r)/A5 refusals	58	5	63
SG(r)/A5 applications withdrawn	17*	1	18
E(b)/SG(r)/A3/A5 refusals	18	5	23
E(b)/SG(r)/A3/A5 (or other mixed uses including E(b)/SG(r)/A5) applications withdrawn	18*	2	20
SG(r)/A5 appeals	21	2	23
SG(r)/A5 appeals dismissed	19 (+1 withdrawn)	0	20
SG(r)/A5 appeals allowed	6	0	6
SG(r)/A5 appeals outstanding	N/A	0	0
SG(r)/A5 Approvals and Refusals Outside Centres:			
New construction or CoU to SG(r)/A5 (hot food takeaway) use outside Centres	87 units	1 unit	88 units
Mixed use proposals including SG(r)/A5 use outside Centres	40 units*	0 units	40 units
Number of SG(r)/A5 refusals outside Centres	72 units	3 units	75 units
Mixed use proposals including SG(r)/A5 use refused outside Centres	16 units*	1 unit	17 units
SG(r)/A5 appeals allowed	1*	0	1
SG(r)/A5 appeals dismissed	0	0	0
SG(r)/A5 appeals outstanding	N/A	0	0

*2014-19 only – not previously monitored.

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

5.150 Most centres remain within the BDP Policy TP24 (formerly SPD Policy 1) threshold of 50/55% for E(a)/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 E(a)/A1 floorspace, but reduce the number of retail 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.

5.151 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
2020/21	3	221
Total	35	3,465

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
April 2021	18	2,895

TP25/3: Major tourism schemes Completed

5.152 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 ([Birmingham Libraries](#)).

5.153 In September 2015 the refurbished New Street Station and new Grand Central shopping centre opened, accommodating 40 retail shops and 20 cafes and

restaurants ([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 ([Birmingham New Street](#)).

- 5.154 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

- 5.155 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. ([Paradise Birmingham](#)).
- 5.156 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 ([Birmingham 2022](#)). 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

- 5.157 As with the rest of the country and the world, Birmingham's visitor economy has been hard hit by the Coronavirus pandemic and associated lockdowns. The City Council published a Covid Recovery Strategy in March 2021 to identify measures to address the social and economic impacts of the pandemic⁵. The West Midlands Growth Company estimate that visitor volume and value were down by two thirds at both the national and regional level and that it will take until 2024 for these to return to pre-pandemic levels⁶. Until more is known about the recovery from the pandemic the following information remains the most up to date about the typical visitor economy in Birmingham.
- 5.158 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

⁵

https://www.birmingham.gov.uk/info/20164/economic_information/521/economic_information_and_statistics/7

⁶ https://www.greaterbirminghamchambers.com/latest-news/blogs/2021/11/ber21-the-future-of-birmingham-s-visitor-economy/#_ftn4

previous year and the number of visitors had increased by 29.7% over the preceding ten years (Birmingham Economic Review 2020; [Greater Birmingham Chambers](#)).

- 5.159 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; [Greater Birmingham Chambers](#)).
- 5.160 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. ([ALVA website](#)).

TP26 Local Employment

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

Signed Section 106 Agreements with Local Employment Clauses

	2011-20	2020-21
Total S106 agreements containing a local employment clause:	38	0
Total to be delivered by developer direct (zero financial contribution):	37	0
Total to be delivered by BCC (funded by financial contribution from developers):	1	0
Total value of the clauses to be delivered by BCC through developer contributions:	£35,000	-

Implemented Section 106 Agreements with Local Employment Clauses

	2011-20	2020-21
Total S106 agreements containing a local employment clause:	15	0
Total delivered by developer direct (zero financial contribution):	13	0
Total delivered by BCC (funded by financial contribution from developers):	2	0
Total value of the clauses delivered by BCC through developer contributions:	£250,000	-

- 5.161 Please see previous monitoring reports for a more detailed breakdown of the annual figures from 2011 to 2020.
- 5.162 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 providing education and skills training to residents of the local area and/or for the enhancement of local businesses.

TP27 Sustainable Indicators

- 5.163 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 ⁷ where effective mitigation has not been demonstrated	0
In Flood Zone 3a ⁸ where effective mitigation has not been demonstrated	1
In Flood Zone 3b ⁹ where effective mitigation has not been demonstrated	1
Not adequately served by Infrastructure	0
Not accessible to jobs, shops and services other than by car	0
Constraints (such as contamination / instability) which are not capable of remediation	0
Not sympathetic to cultural or natural assets	0

- 5.164 One residential development scheme was approved within Flood Zone 3, although this was for the retention of the existing use of the property as a HMO (2020/06753/PA). As it was an application to regularise the existing HMO use, which didn't require planning permission prior to the introduction of the city-wide Article 4 Direction, it wasn't possible to require any flood mitigation measures as part of this approval.

TP28/2: Completions on Previously Developed and Greenfield Land

⁷ 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.

⁸ Land assessed as having a 1 in 100 or greater annual probability of river flooding (>1%) in any year.

⁹ 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.

5.165 95% of housing completions since April 2011 have been on previously developed land.

Year	Dwellings on Previously Developed Land	Previously Developed Land %	Dwellings on Greenfield Land	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	4,146	96%	153	4%
2020/21	3,680	96%	146	4%
Total	27,637	95%	1,397	5%

TP29 Housing Trajectory

TP29/1: Annual Net Dwelling Completions

5.166 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.

5.167 The total new housing requirement to be delivered between 2011/12 and 2020/21 was 22,650 dwellings. A total of 26,131 net new dwellings were completed during this period and so the cumulative target to date has been exceeded by 3,481 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
2020/21	2,850	3,826	3,437
Total	22,650	28,988	26,131

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	518	644	374	263	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
2020/21	843	1,123	359	233	2,558
Total	7,417	9,110	3,880	3,122	23,529
%	32%	39%	16%	13%	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
2020/21	822	1,736	2,558
Total	10,503	13,026	23,529

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

TP30/3: Completions by Density

Average Density of Development (dwellings per hectare)

Year	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
2020/21	453.7	90.6	42	106.8

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.

- 5.168 To reflect changes to the definition of affordable housing that were introduced in the 2019 revision of the National Planning Policy Framework, and to provide further clarity and detail, the monitoring of affordable housing from 2018/19 onwards is being undertaken as per the following tables.

TP31/1: Completions by Tenure 2018-21

Tenure	1 bed	2 bed	3 bed	4 bed+	Total
Private Market	3,875	3,358	971	683	8,887
Affordable Rent	64	176	45	37	322
Social Rent	22	135	61	46	264
Starter Homes	0	0	0	0	0
Discounted market sales	27	27	4	2	60
Other	16 (S) 0 (RTB) 24 (INT) 14 (UN)	116 (S) 9 (RTB) 13 (INT) 24 (UN)	42 (S) 11 (RTB) 3 (INT) 30 (UN)	2 (S) 2 (RTB) 0 (INT) 10 (UN)	176 (S) 22 (RTB) 40 (INT) 78 (UN)

Tenure	1 bed	2 bed	3 bed	4 bed+	Total
Total	4,042	3,858	1,167	782	9,849

TP31/1: Completions by Tenure 2020-21

Tenure	1 bed	2 bed	3 bed	4 bed+	Total
Private Market	784	957	319	193	2,253
Affordable Rent	17	33	3	12	65
Social Rent	20	76	19	24	139
Starter Homes	0	0	0	0	0
Discounted market sales	10	22	2	2	36
Other	12 (S) 0 (RTB) 0 (INT) 0 (UN)	35 (S) 0 (RTB) 0 (INT) 0 (UN)	16 (S) 0 (RTB) 0 (INT) 0 (UN)	2 (S) 0 (RTB) 0 (INT) 0 (UN)	65 (S) 0 (RTB) 0 (INT) 0 (UN)
Total	843	1,123	359	233	2,558

Notes:

Private Market = All non-affordable housing.

Affordable Rent = At least 20% below market rent (including service charges). Build to Rent (Affordable Private Rent) – generally 20% below market value (including service charge), maintained in perpetuity.

Social Rent = Provided by local authorities and Registered Providers. Rents are determined through the national rent regime, typically 40% below market rent.

Starter Homes = As defined by Section 2 of the Housing and Planning Act 2016; a) A new dwelling; b) available for purchase by qualifying first-time buyers only; c) to be sold at a discount of at least 20% of the market value; d) to be sold for less than the price cap, and; e) subject to any restrictions on sale or letting specified in regulations made by the Secretary of State

Discounted Market Sales = Sold at least 20% below market value (NPPF)

Other = Other Affordable; S = Shared Ownership, RTB = Rent to Buy, INT = Intermediate Rent, UN = Unknown Affordable Tenure.

TP31/1: Completions by Delivery Mechanism 2018-21

Year	BMHT	Section 106	RSL/Other	Total
2018/19	115	152	75	342
2019/20	120	163	32	315
2020/21	97	206	2	305
Total	332	521	109	962

Affordable housing need

- 5.169 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.
- 5.170 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.
- 5.171 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

- 5.172 As shown in the table below, a total of 4,395 affordable dwellings have been completed between 2011/12 – 2020/21 against a requirement of 8,607 for this period. This means that 51% of the required affordable housing has been provided, with an under-delivery of 4,212 dwellings.

TP31/1: Affordable Housing Required and Completed

Year	Overall Annual Housing Requirement	Affordable Housing Required (38% of overall requirement)	Affordable Housing Completed
2011/12	1,650	627	597
2012/13	1,650	627	445
2013/14	1,650	627	346
2014/15	1,650	627	545
2015/16	2,500	950	427
2016/17	2,500	950	397
2017/18	2,500	950	676
2018/19	2,850	1,083	342
2019/20	2,850	1,083	315
2020/21	2,850	1,083	305
Total	22,650	8,607	4,395

- 5.173 In the same period the total value of Section 106 affordable housing commuted sums received has been £13.75m. The total value of unspent commuted sums is £3.1m.
- 5.174 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.

5.175 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
2020/21	6	£1,402,909
Total	47	£13,747,909

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
2020/21	6	£1,574,448
Total	84	£12,738,009

TP32 Housing Regeneration

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

5.176 The following tables show completions within each of the housing regeneration areas since April 2011.

Regeneration Area Completions 2011-2020

Regeneration Area	Gross Completions	Net Completions
Lyndhurst	251	160
Bromford	0	-116
Druids Heath and Maypole	5	5
Kings Norton – Three Estates	331	-13
Meadway	97	97
Newtown	326	253

5.177 Please see previous monitoring reports for a more detailed breakdown of the annual figures from 2011 to 2020.

Regeneration Area Completions 2020-2021

Regeneration Area	Gross Completions	Net Completions
Lyndhurst	0	-16
Bromford	0	0
Druids Heath and Maypole	2	-48
Kings Norton – Three Estates	37	-103
Meadway	39	39
Newtown	0	0

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
2018/19	6	1,312	1,109	200	203
2019/20	7	1,737	858	161	879
2020/21	5	1,929	1,451	238	478

Year	Number of Schemes	Total Bedspaces	Bedspaces within Clusters	Clusters	Studios
Total:	52	13,864	10,588	1,921	3,276

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

	Under Construction	Detailed Permission	Outline Permission	Total
Number of Schemes	8	8	1	17
Number of Bedspaces	1,130	1,440	950	3,520
Bedspaces within Clusters	641	1,289	0	1,930
Clusters	84	219	0	303
Studios	489	151	950	1,590

TP34 Provision for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

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

5.178 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

5.179 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.'

5.180 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.

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

TP34/2: Pipeline information

5.182 There are no additional pitches in the pipeline.

TP35 Existing Housing Stock

TP35/1: Vacant Dwelling Rates

5.183 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 9,600 private sector empty homes in the city.

5.184 Birmingham City Council has an Empty Homes Strategy covering 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 2024¹⁰. In the 2020/21 monitoring year, 314 empty properties were brought back in to use through the implementation of the strategy.

5.185 New Homes Bonus is a grant paid by central government to local authorities for increasing the level of housing. The bonus is based on extra Council Tax revenue raised from new build homes, properties converted into homes and long term empty properties brought back into use. There is also an additional payment if the property is an affordable home. Birmingham’s New Homes Bonus payments for 2021/22 are £7.6m¹¹.

5.186 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
2021*	11,050

*data provided in May 2021

TP35/2: House Conditions

5.187 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.

5.188 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.

5.189 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.

¹⁰ https://www.birmingham.gov.uk/downloads/file/1637/private_sector_empty_property_strategy_2019-2024

¹¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/new-homes-bonus-final-allocations-2021-to-2022>

- 5.190 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.
- 5.191 Registered providers of affordable housing have a similar commitment to maintaining their stock.
- 5.192 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	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
2020/21	3,024
Total	27,325

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
2020/21	2,211

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

- 5.193 BCC Education Skills and Infrastructure reports annually to the Department for Education (DfE) on the following:
- The changes in birth rate and impact on future demand for primary and secondary school places
 - Our supply of school places, highlighting areas of change or where overprovision may become a challenge and where we may need to decommission places
 - The number and location of additional mainstream primary places required over the next 5 years

- The number and location of additional mainstream secondary places required over the next 7 years.

5.194 The above data is collected from Birmingham’s 2019 return (‘School capacity: academic year 2018 to 2019’) was published in August 2020. Data is available to download here: [School capacity 2018-19](#)

5.195 The updated BCC position paper for surplus primary places (May 2021) is available to view at: [Surplus places information](#)

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
2020/21	5	2
Total	34	21

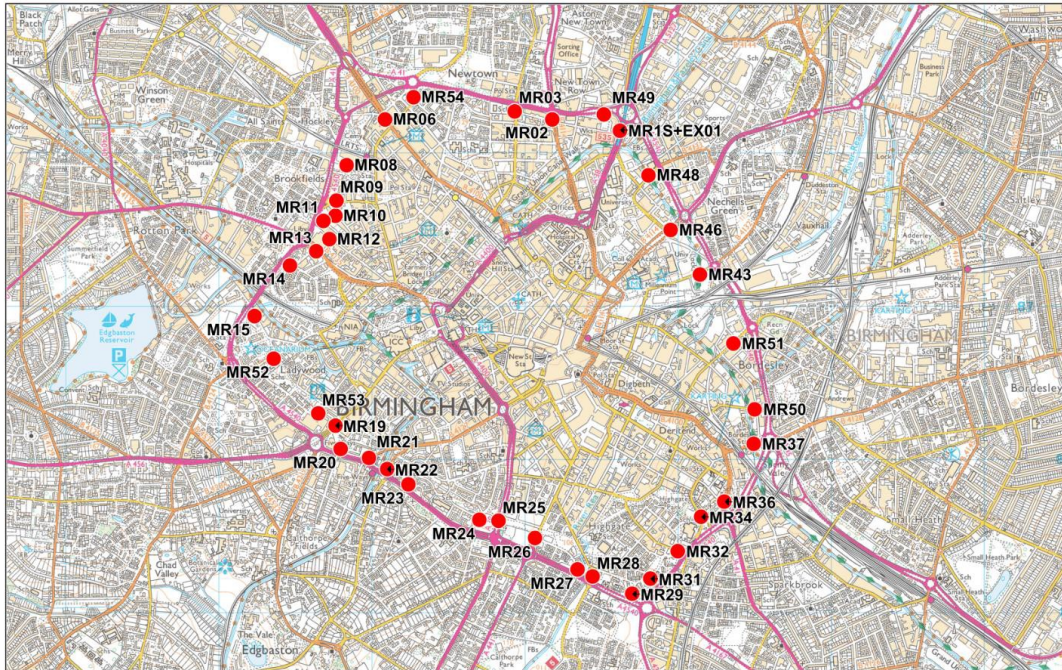
TP38 A Sustainable Transport Network

5.196 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.

5.197 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.

5.198 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)

5.199 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. Figures are not yet available for 2021.

Percentage of trips in and out of the City Centre by Mode of Transport

Year	Cars & LGV In	Cars & LGV Out	Cycles In	Cycles Out	Bus & Coach In	Bus & Coach Out	Heavy Goods In	Heavy Goods Out
2011*	92.9		1.0		4.0		1.9	
2013	92.9	92.6	0.8	0.7	3.6	3.7	2.7	3.0
2015	93.5	93	1.0	0.9	3.4	3.6	2.2	2.5
2017	93.5	93.9	0.8	0.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.6
2019	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.

5.200 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.

Percentage of Journeys to Work by Mode of Transport

Mode of Transport:	Birmingham	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

- 5.201 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

- 5.202 Below is a summary of the schemes that have been delivered between 2015 and 2020. A more detailed breakdown for previous years can be viewed in earlier AMR reports. The list is not exhaustive but provides an indication of measures delivered through the Highways and Transportation Capital Programme.

Examples of 20mph zones that have been introduced:

- Aston
- Balsall Heath West
- Bordesley Green
- Bournbrook
- Bournville
- Brandwood and Kings Heath
- Cotteridge
- Edgbaston
- Harborne
- Hodge Hill
- Ladywood
- Moseley and Kings Heath

- Nechells
- Selly Oak
- Selly Park
- South Yardley
- Sparkbrook
- Springfield
- Stirchley
- Washwood Heath
- Weoley

Birmingham Cycle Revolution (BCR) canal improvements that have been made:

- Edgbaston Tunnel BCR Widening and resurfacing of towpath
- Stratford Canal surfacing improvements and new steps/wheeling ramp at University Station.

Improvements have been to localised sections of deteriorating paths:

- Rea Valley Route (Wychall Reservoir and Balaams Wood)

As part of BCR, a number of routes have been resurfaced with bonded gravel all-weather surfacing:

- River Tame Way
- Sheldon Country Park
- Stratford-upon-Avon Canal
- Worcester & Birmingham Canal
- Birmingham and Fazeley Canal.
- Grand Union Canal
- Soho Loop/ Mainline Canal
- Tame Valley Canal

Access to cycle routes has been improved:

- University Station shallower access steps with wheeling ramp
- Construction of footbridge across Bourn Brook

New cycle routes have been constructed:

- Hatchford Brook Way
- New route Woodgate Valley Country Park

Pedestrian and toucan crossing schemes have been delivered at a number of locations between 2015 and 2020:

- A34 Perry Barr subways
- A38 Minworth Island
- Bordesley Green East
- Bristol Road South
- Brook Lane
- Featherstone Primary
- Hob Moor Road
- Lickey Road
- Waverley School
- West Boulevard

- Woodgate Valley
- Yardley Green Road

A number of School Streets schemes have been introduced using Experimental Traffic Regulation Orders. These are car-free school street schemes which include pedestrian and cycle zones with parking permits:

- 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)

28 Safer Routes to School Schemes have been introduced across the city Between 2015 and 2020:

- Anderton Park Primary
- Bordesley Village Primary
- Bournville Primary School
- Bournville School
- Cherry Oak Primary
- Chilcote Primary
- Chilwell Croft Academy
- City of Birmingham School
- Hawthorn Primary
- Heartlands Academy
- Heathlands Primary Academy
- Hollywood Primary
- Holyhead School
- James Watt Primary
- Lea Forest Academy
- Minworth J&I
- Norfolk House Nursery
- Norfolk House School
- Paget Primary
- Queensbridge School
- St Mary's C of E Schools
- St. Jude's RC Primary
- St. Laurence Junior
- Stechford Primary
- The Arthur Terry School
- Twickenham Primary
- Uffculme School
- Watermill Primary School

5.203 Below is a summary new pedestrian priority schemes delivered during 2020/2021.

Six pilot car-free school streets (phase 2): pedestrian and cycle zones with parking permits (Experimental Traffic Regulation Orders):

- 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)

Reallocation of parking spaces for pedestrian movement and social distancing (Experimental Traffic Regulation Orders):

- Kings Heath
- Erdington
- Ladypool Road
- Sutton Coldfield
- Soho Road
- Harborne
- Northfield
- Moseley
- Stirchley

Places for People/ Low Traffic Neighbourhoods – reallocation of space from traffic movement to cycling and walking (Experimental Traffic Regulation Orders):

- Kings Heath
- Moseley
- Bournville
- Castle Vale

TP39/2: Number of Collisions Involving Pedestrians

5.204 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	11	169	537	717
2016	14	160	487	661
2017	11	163	495	669
2018	7	174	431	612
2019	9	186	463	658
2020	8	113	316	437
Total	60	965	2,729	3,754

TP40 Cycling

TP40/1: Extensions Delivered to Cycle Network

5.205 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 summarises the schemes that have been delivered between 2015 and 2020. A more detailed breakdown for previous years can be viewed in earlier AMR reports. The list is not exhaustive but provides an indication of the measures that have been delivered.

BCR Route Improvements:

- Birchfield Road Parallel Route
- Gravelly Hill Parallel Route
- A47 Nechells Parkway Main Corridor
- Coventry Road Parallel Route
- Deykin Avenue (Moor Lane) Route
- A5127 Lichfield Road / Gravelly Hill Main Corridor

Logos, Signs and minor improvements:

- Stratford Road Parallel Route
- Soho Road Parallel Route #1
- Stechford Viaducts Alternative Route
- Coventry Road Parallel Route
- Bristol Road Parallel Route

New Toucan Crossing:

- Bordesley Green East
- Yardley Green Road
- Cole Bank Road
- Hob Moor Road
- Brook Lane

Minor measures where route crosses access road:

- Fordrough Industrial Estate

Shared-use footways and modifications to existing signals and crossings:

- Stratford Road at Shaftmoor Lane

Dropped kerbs, signs and logos:

- Barford Road
- Coplow Street/Northbrook Street
- Richard Street
- Fleet Street

Section of shared-use footway:

- Fazeley Street

Wheeling Ramp on existing steps:

- Cuckoo Road

BCR Resurfacing with bonded gravel all-weather surfacing:

- River Tame Way

- Rea Valley Route (Wychall Reservoir and Balaams Wood)
- Sheldon Country Park
- Worcester & Birmingham Canal (extension)
- Stratford-upon-Avon Canal
- City Centre Lighting Upgrades
- University Station Access
- Warwick Road Parallel Route
- Birmingham and Fazeley Canal
- Soho Loop/Mainline Canal
- Grand Union Canal
- Tame Valley Canal
- Hatchford Brook Way
- Edgbaston Tunnel

Cycle parking:

- BCR cycle parking stands around city centre

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

BCR Construction of all-weather surfaced green route and Toucan crossing

- West Boulevard Woodgate Valley Country Park
- A452 – Castle Bromwich link

BCR Construction of all-weather surfaced green route and advisory on-road route

- Lyndon Playing Fields link

Toucan crossings on and creation of pedestrian and cycle zone

- Longbridge – Bristol Road South, Lickey Road and Tessall Lane

BCR Two-way segregated cycle track with priority crossings on side roads and signalised crossings at main roads

- A34 Birchfield Road
- A38 Bristol Road

Cycle contraflow lane (Experimental Traffic Regulation Order)

- Ladypool Road cycle contraflow Lane

BCR Construction of footbridge across

- Harborne Lane to Bourn Brook Way

5.206 A number of schemes were delivered in 2020/21, these are as follows:

Pop-up cycle lanes (Experimental Traffic Regulation Orders):

- A47 (Jennens Road and Nechells Parkway)
- A38 corridor (Selly Oak to Northfield)
- A45 corridor (City centre to Small Heath)
- City Centre to City Hospital

- Bradford Street
- A38 to A34 cross-city link

Places for People/ Low Traffic Neighbourhoods – reallocation of space from traffic movement to cycling and walking (Experimental Traffic Regulation Orders):

- Kings Heath
- Moseley
- Bournville
- Castle Vale

TP40/2: Percentage of Trips Made by Cycle

5.207 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

5.208 The percentage of residents cycling to work is also calculated from the surveys for the Sustrans Bike Life Report ([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

5.209 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

5.210 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

	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019
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

5.211 Existing provision is located at:

- Birch Coppice
- Hams Hall
- Landor Street

TP43 Low Emission vehicles

5.212 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

5.213 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. All charging points are double spaces with room for two vehicles:

- Alcester Road Moseley
- Aston Street
- Brindley Drive
- Bristol Road Northfield
- Bristol Road South
- Brunel Street
- Dudley Street
- Fox Hollies Leisure Centre
- High Street Harborne High Street
- Jewellery Quarter Car Park
- Kings Heath High Street

- Livery Street Car Park
- Manor Road
- Margaret Street
- Millennium Point Car Park
- Moat Lane
- Moseley Village Car Park
- Navigation Street Car Park
- Pershore Street
- Temple Row
- Victoria Road Car Park

5.214 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.

5.215 Birmingham City Council also started 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 transport network in Birmingham and the West Midlands conurbation.

Priority Improvement	Progress
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 five Ring Road junctions – four completed 2015
2015	Lichfield Road - Aston Hall Road - related to Regional Investment Zone
2016	Curzon Circle, Ring Road Pinch Points
2016	Haden Circus, Ring Road Pinch Points
2016	Bordesley Circus, Ring Road Pinch Points
2016	Chester Road (Local Growth Fund)
2016	A34 Subway Infill Perry Barr – Local Growth Fund
2017	Minworth Island (Local Growth Fund)
2018	Holloway Circus, Ring Road Pinch Points
2019	Ashted Circus (Local Growth Fund)

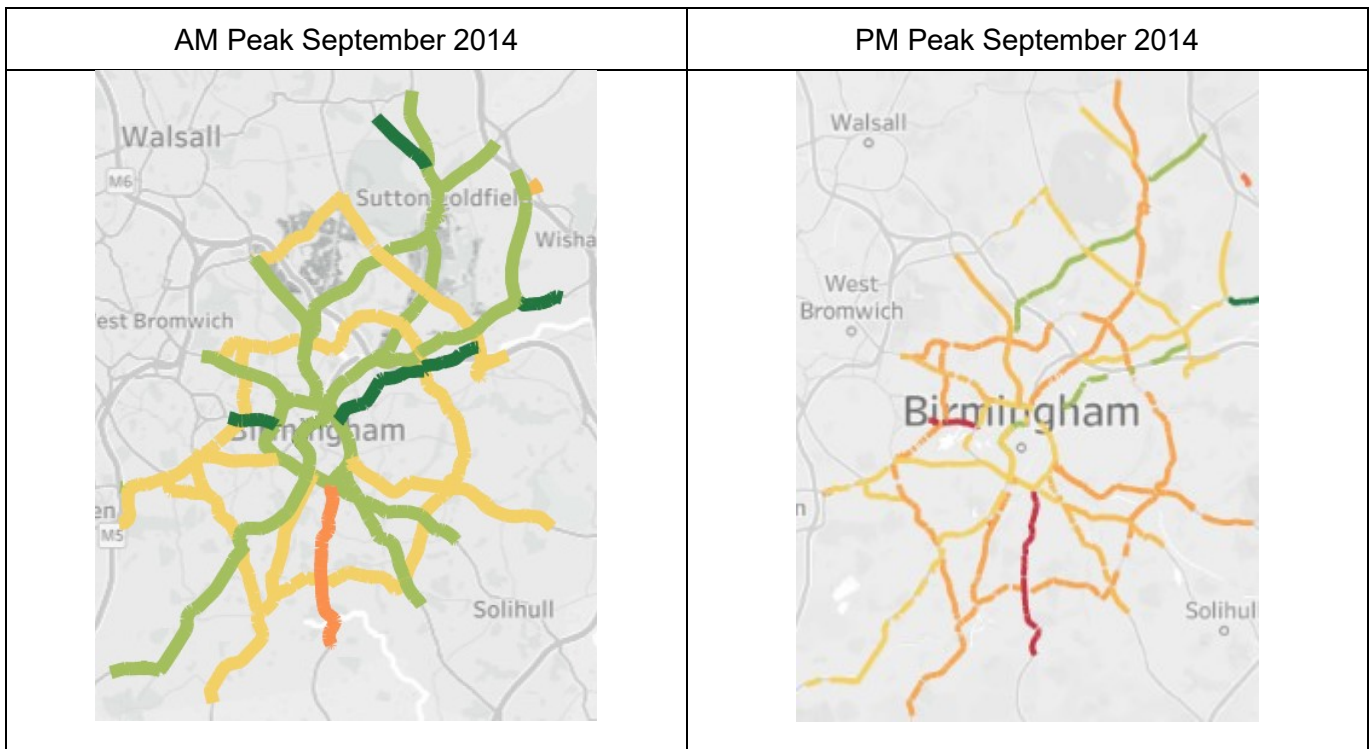
Year	Improvement
2019	Longbridge Connectivity (Local Growth Fund)
2019	Battery Way (Local Growth Fund)
2020	Bristol Road Selly Oak New Road Phase 1b, Selly Oak Triangle

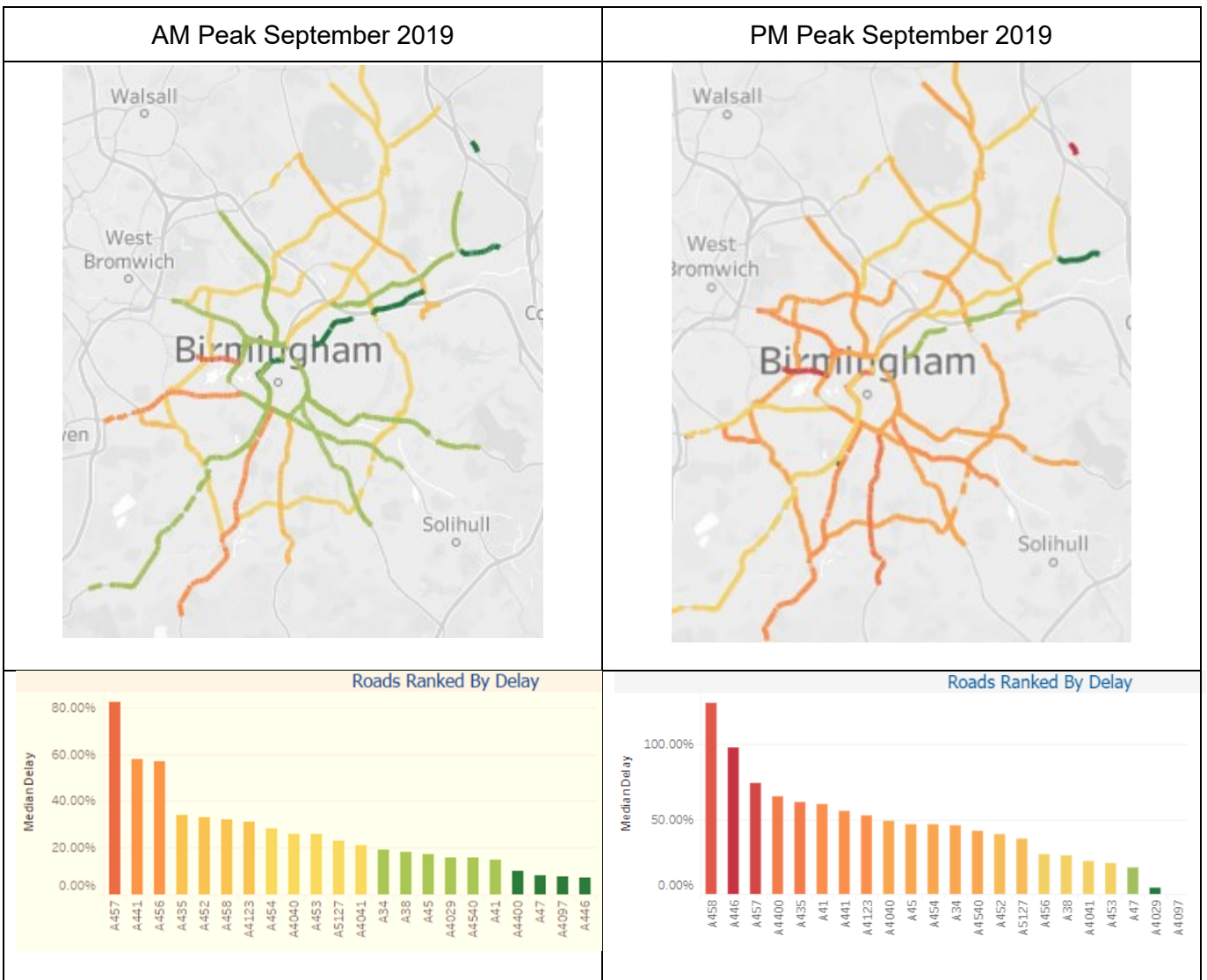
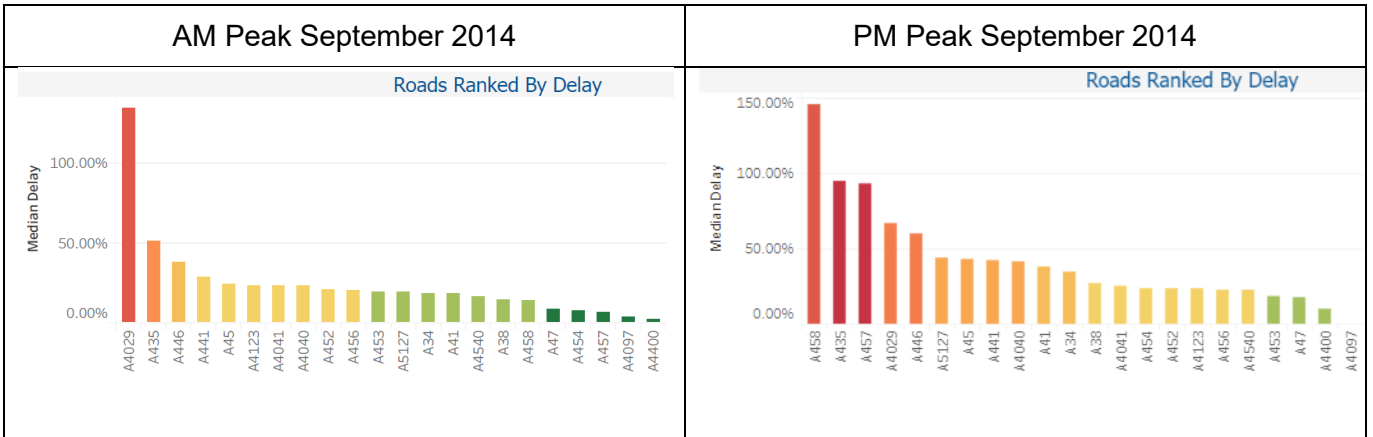
TP44/2: Changes in Journey Times

5.216 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.

5.217 The charts and maps below show September results for 2015 and 2019 for am (06:30-08:30) and pm (16:30-18:30) peak flows. This is the most recent data that is currently available.

Key:

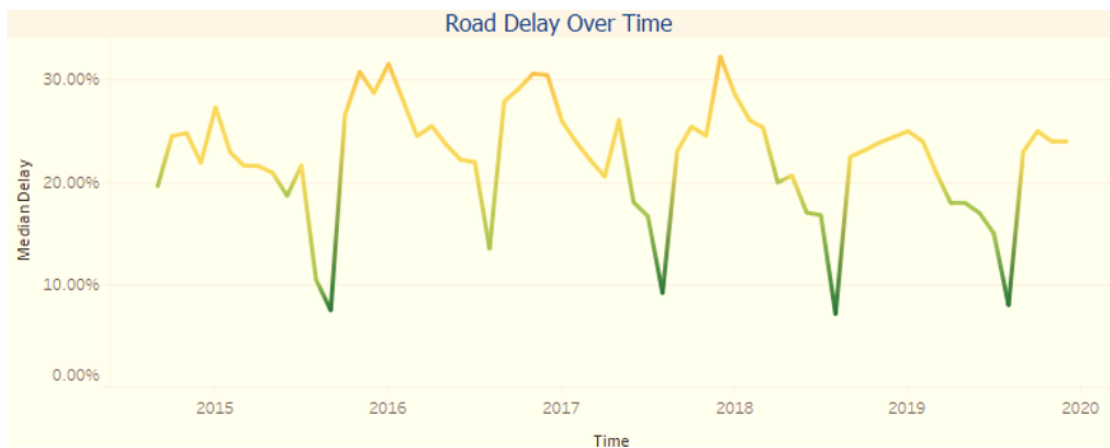




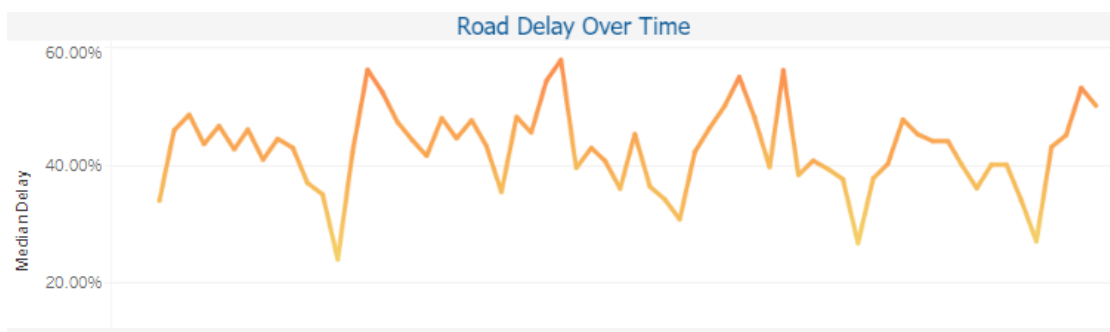
5.218 Delay varies year by year but the A457 Dudley Road, A441 (Pershore Road/ Redditch Road), A456 (Hagley Road) and A435 (Alcester Road) in south Birmingham suffer from greater delays than other roads. Delay information for some

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.

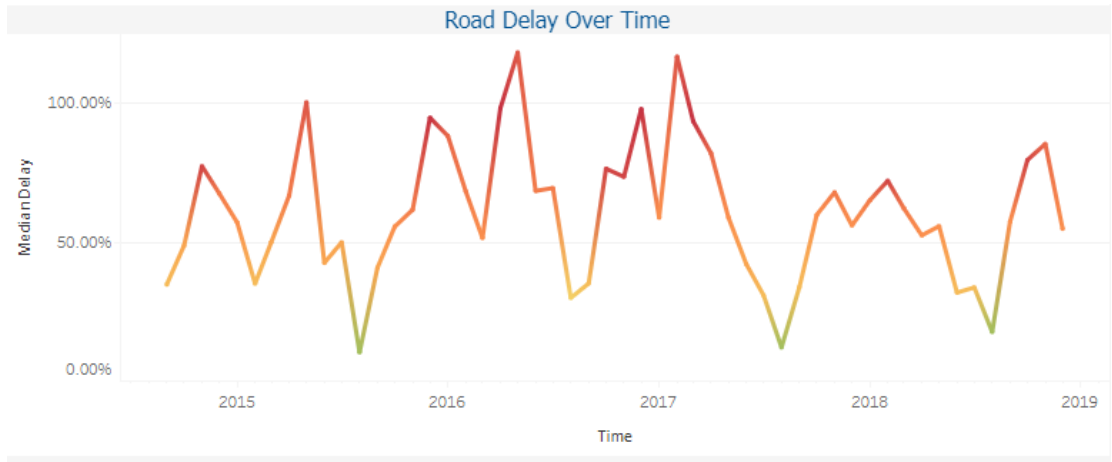
All A Roads Delay Over Time AM Peak



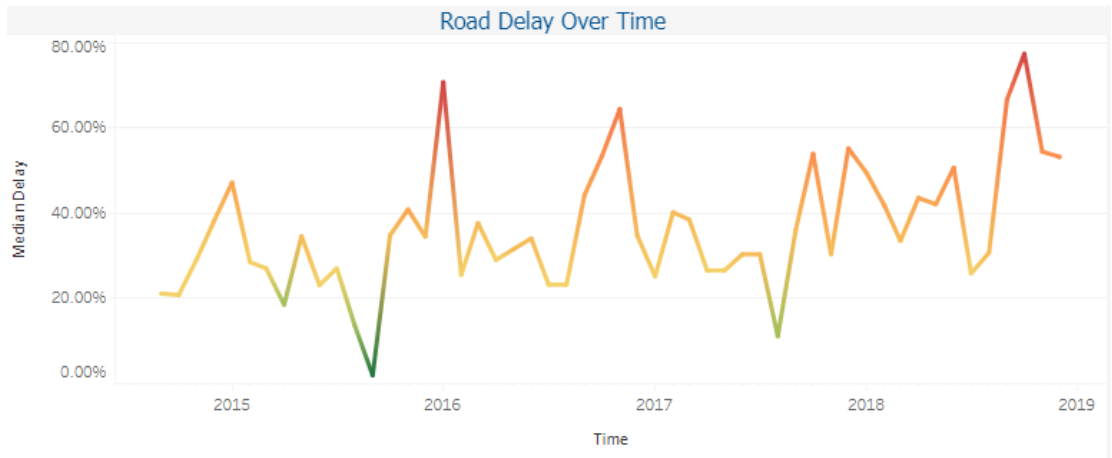
All A Roads Delay Over Time PM Peak



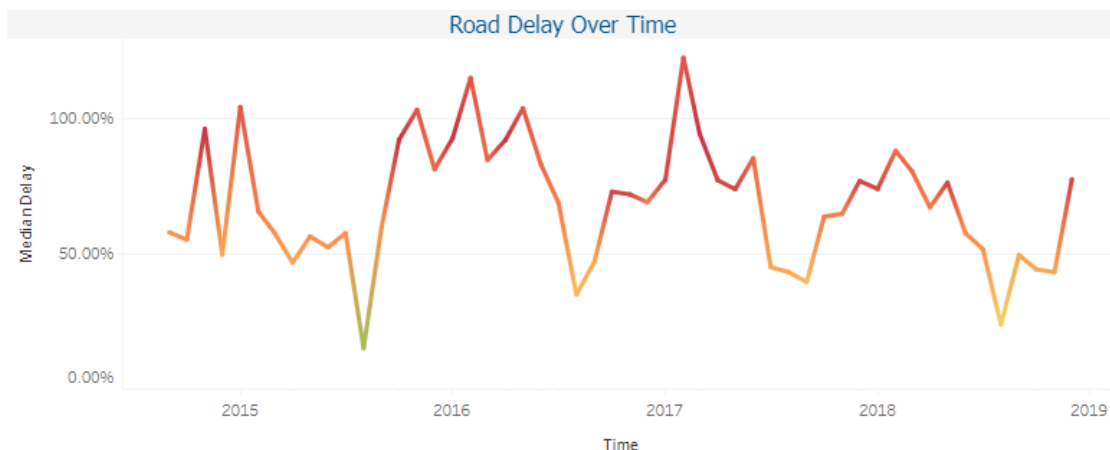
A457 Dudley Road



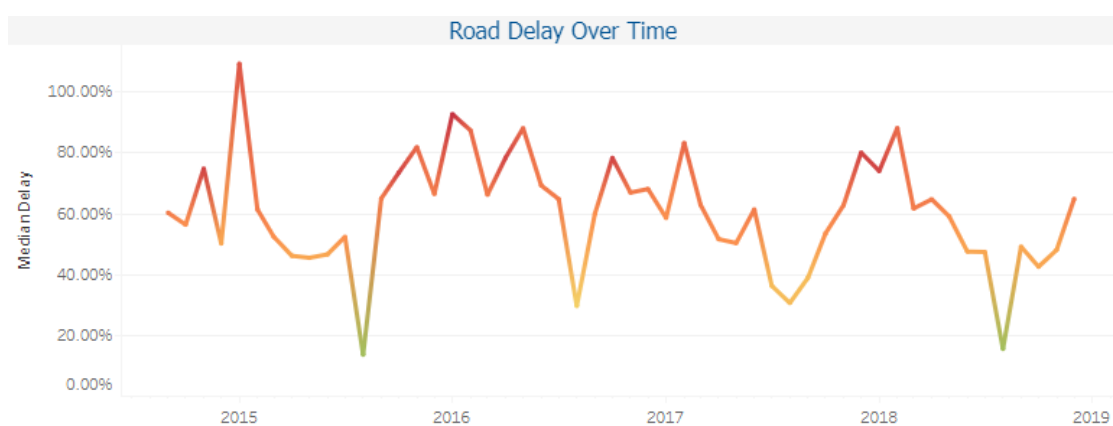
A441 Pershore Road / Redditch Road



A456 Hagley Road



A435 Alcester Road



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

5.219 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 traffic collisions.

Year	Killed	Seriously injured	Slightly injured	Total
2015	26	420	3,695	4,141
2016	30	449	3,261	3,740
2017	33	423	3,291	3,747
2018	18	459	3,067	3,544
2019	13	458	3,088	3,559
2020	10	337	2,094	2,441
Total	130	2,546	18,496	21,172

TP45 Accessibility Standards for New Development

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

5.220 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:

- 5.221 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 2011-21	460	100%
Sites within 15 minute walk of a GP surgery	404	87.8%
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%

Note: figures for PT travel time are for 2011-20. All other figures relate to 2011-21

Policy Criteria:	Number of Sites	Proportion of Sites
Sites comprising of 14+ retirement dwellings	15	100%
Retirement dwelling sites within 10 minute walk of a GP surgery	4	26.7%

5.222 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 2011-21 (excluding retirement dwellings, student accommodation or single person apartments)	378	100%
Sites within 10 minutes walk of a primary school	356	94.2%
Sites within 20 minutes walk of a secondary school	355	93.9%

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

5.223 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.

5.224 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

Significant Effects Indicators	
Climate change adaptation 10. Manage Climate Change <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
Historic environment, landscape, biodiversity and geodiversity 12. Built and Historic Environment <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
13. Natural Landscape <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
14. Biodiversity <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
Pollution 15. Air Quality <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in Birmingham's AQMA 	
Performance A city-wide AQMA was designated in 2005 because of elevated levels of nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂). An annual Air Quality Status Report (ASR) is published by the City Council. The 2015 ASR was published in July 2016. Automatic (continuous) monitoring was undertaken at six sites in Birmingham in 2015. The annual mean for NO ₂ exceeded the air quality objective at two automatic monitoring sites – Tyburn Road and Moor Street Queensway. However, the automatic monitoring shows an overall downward trend for NO ₂ over the past six years. There was a particularly dramatic drop in 2020 but this can be attributed to the Covid-19 pandemic and the associated lockdowns. Non-automatic (passive) monitoring was undertaken at 60 sites in 2015. The annual mean for NO ₂ was exceeded at many non-automatic monitoring sites within the city centre and at Tyburn Road. Overall trends outside of the city centre show declining concentrations, again with a dramatic drop in 2020 due to the pandemic. 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 implemented a Clean Air Zone (CAZ) in June 2021, covering the area within the A4540 ring road (the city centre) which is 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 NO ₂ through low/zero emission vehicles, carbon is set to also be reduced as a result. BrumBreathes is the Council's overarching programme air quality programme Brum Breathes	

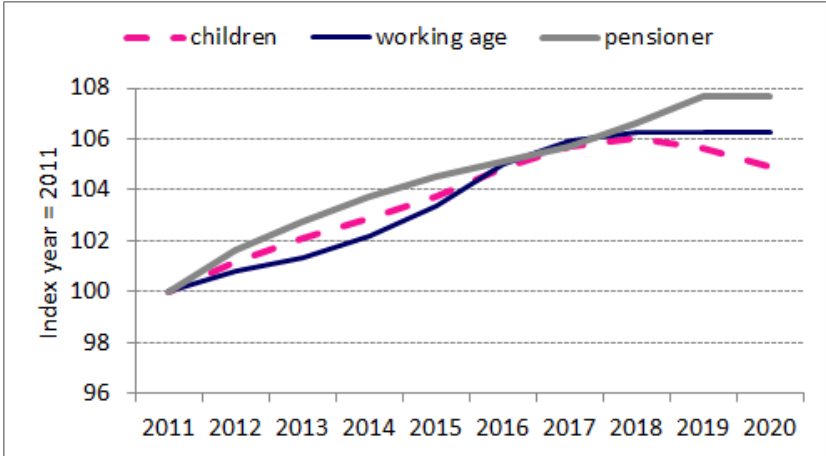
Significant Effects Indicators	
<p>16. Water Quality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Watercourses of good chemical and biological quality. <p>Performance</p> <p>The majority of Birmingham lies within the Tame, Anker and Mease catchment area and, more specifically, the Tame Lower Rivers and Lakes 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. Data for 2015 cycle 2 reported that zero water bodies had good or high ecological status, 16 were moderate, 5 were poor and 1 had bad ecological status. In 2019 cycle 2 the situation was similar, with 14 moderate and 8 poor, but none were classified as bad. In terms of chemical status, 20 water bodies are good and 2 are classified as failing. In 2019 cycle 2 the situation had worsened with all 22 identified as failing, although only one of these is within Birmingham (Rea source to Bourn Brook). (source: Catchment Planning)</p>	
<p>17. Soil Quality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of planning permissions with a condition requiring ground investigation <p>Performance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2020/21 conditions requiring the submission of a contamination remediation scheme were applied to 32 approved planning applications. 	
<p>18. Noise</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of planning permissions with noise attenuation condition(s) <p>Performance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2020/21 conditions requiring noise attenuation measures or limiting noise levels were applied to 9 approved planning applications. 	
<p>19. Social and Environmental Responsibility.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation by BIDs in community activity <p>Performance</p> <p>There are 11 BIDs in Birmingham, five in the city centre and six in local centres. These organisations deliver a range of additional services benefitting local residents, businesses and visitors, including cleaning and public realm improvements, green infrastructure, enhancing both the perception of safety within centres and flagging emerging anti-social behaviour, plus place marketing and business support. The BIDs are important partners in the development and maintenance of Birmingham city centre and its local centres, working proactively with Birmingham City Council and other regional and local partners to improve the city as a place to live, work and invest in..</p>	
<p>Economic growth</p> <p>20. Economy and Equality</p> <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
<p>21. Learning and Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New school provision completed/approved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See TP36/1 and TP36/2
<p>Communities, healthy lifestyles and equality</p> <p>11. Sense of Place</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Monitoring Indicators for BDP Policy PG3 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See PG3
<p>22. Community Involvement</p> <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.
<p>23. Equality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of major developments meeting specified accessibility standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See TP45/1

Significant Effects Indicators	
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
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

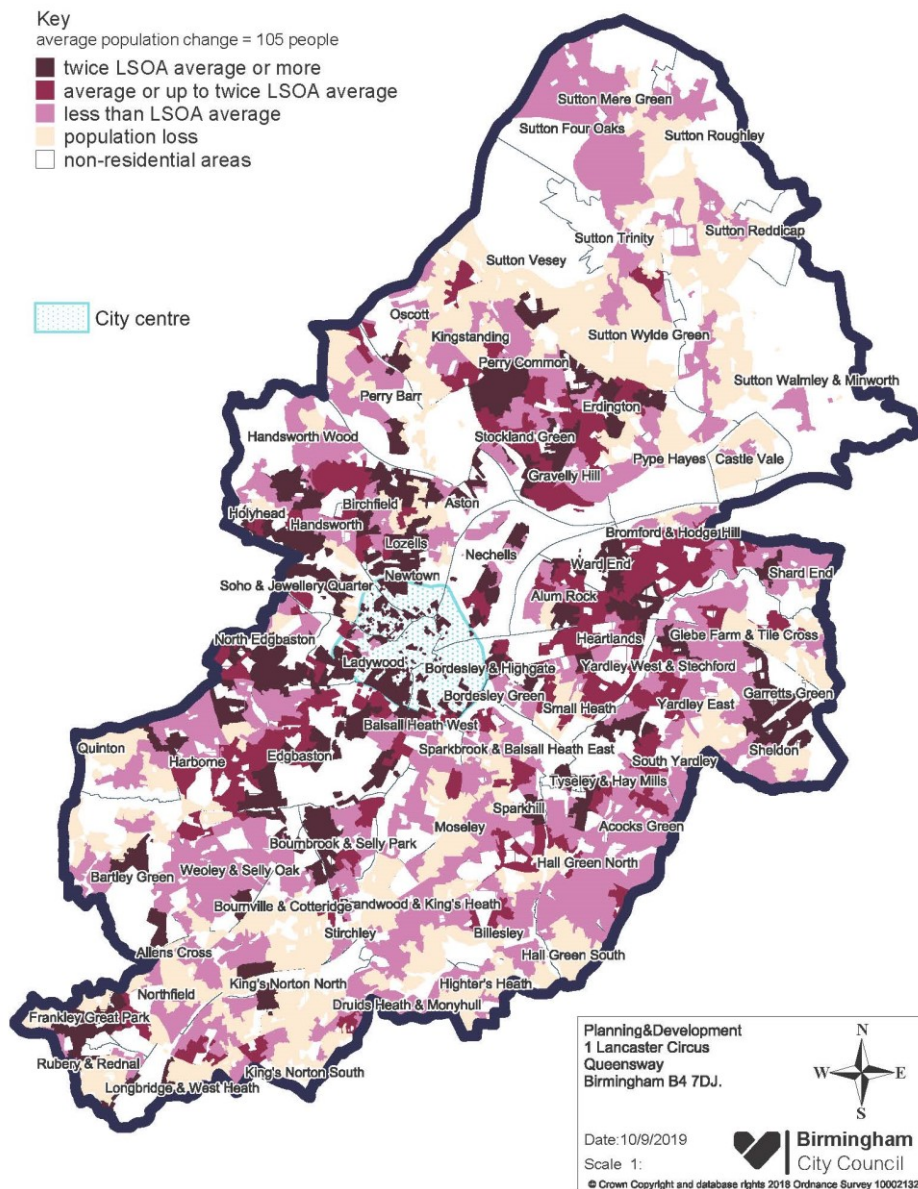
- 7.1 Birmingham is the largest city outside of London, it lies at the heart of the West Midlands region. Over recent decades the city has been revitalised through economic restructuring, having large areas of the city regenerated and its environment transformed. Birmingham has developed into an internationally recognised location for commerce, thriving businesses, retail and leisure offer. Birmingham is also a young city with 37% of the population below 25 years, this compares with the national average of 30%. In addition, there are five universities, supporting almost 72,500 full-time students during 2019/20.
- 7.2 Our city has a rich and varied religious and cultural heritage. The 2011 Census of population estimates 47% 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 1,140,500 (2020). This is a decrease of 1,300 (-1%) people since 2019. This is a break from the pattern of year on year population growth since the millennium. Decreasing fertility rates, changes to international migration policies and increased mortality rates, have contributed to the more modest growth of recent years. Deaths were up 16% in 2020 compared with an average of the previous 5 years. The size of the older population and excess winter deaths affected mortality rates. In addition, these estimates were influenced by the first wave of the COVID 19 pandemic as well as rule changes around international migration. The last decade saw an increase of 66,200 (2%) people living in Birmingham. The chart below shows the index of change by broad age groups since 2011. All groups have increased since 2011, with pensioners (7.7%) showing the strongest rate of growth.

Index of Change - Birmingham population 2011 to 2020



7.4 Almost 25% (16,000) of population growth was attributable to the city centre. There are estimated to be 55,000 people resident in the city centre in 2020, 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 (36%, 8,000), Bournbrook & Selly Park (28.6%, 5,600), Soho and Jewellery Quarter (24.5%, 5,500), Newtown (23.6%, 3,000) and Bordesley & Highgate (22.5%, 3,000). The map below shows the distribution of population growth and losses (2011 to 2020) throughout Birmingham's neighbourhoods.

2011 to 2019 population change in Birmingham



2010 to 2020 Components of population change – Birmingham

Year:	Start population	Natural change: net	Internal migration: net	International migration: net	Other changes	Unexplained population change (UPC)	All population change	End population
2010-11	1,061,100	9,372	-5,500	7,500	0	1,800	13,200	1,074,300
2011-12	1,074,300	9,608	-3,200	4,500	0	0	10,900	1,085,200
2012-13	1,085,200	9,097	-5,600	3,400	0	0	7,000	1,092,200
2013-14	1,092,200	8,996	-5,100	5,400	0	0	9,300	1,101,500
2014-15	1,101,500	8,111	-4,500	7,900	0	0	11,400	1,113,000
2015-16	1,113,000	8,697	-4,500	10,800	100	0	15,100	1,128,100
2016-17	1,128,100	8,496	-7,600	8,300	0	0	9,000	1,137,100
2017-18	1,137,100	7,563	-10,400	7,200	0	0	4,300	1,141,400
2018-19	1,141,400	7,479	-11,600	4,400	0	0	400	1,141,800
2019-20	1,141,800	5,325	-13,400	6,900	100	0	-1,300	1,140,500

Note: Some figures may not add up due to rounding.

- 7.5 The table above shows that since 2011 there has been an average loss of 7,100 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 8,300 people from natural change (births minus deaths).

2011 to 2021 Population projections (2018 base) – Birmingham

Age group	2011	Projection year 2021	2011-2021 Increase	2011-2021 percent
Children (0 to 15)	245,000	260,900	15,900	6.5
Working age (16 to 64)	690,500	744,800	54,300	7.9
Pensioner (65+)	138,800	151,600	12,800	9.2
Birmingham Total	1,074,300	1,157,300	83,000	7.7

2011 to 2031 Population projections (2018 base) – Birmingham

Age group	2011	Projection year 2031	2011-2031 Increase	2011-2031 percent
Children (0 to 15)	245,000	252,000	7,000	2.9
Working age (16 to 64)	690,500	772,600	82,100	11.9
Pensioner (65+)	138,800	174,900	36,100	26.0
Birmingham Total	1,074,300	1,199,500	125,200	11.7

- 7.6 The 2018-based population projection 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 pensioner numbers 2011 to 2031 outstripping that of children: 36,200 increase in the number of 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.
- 7.8 Please note that this data is now only accessible via subscription, so it hasn't been possible to update it beyond 2019/20.

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

- 7.9 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.
- 7.10 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%).

7.11 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 Local Authority Areas

Greater Birmingham and Solihull Local Enterprise Partnership (GBSLEP)	Rank
<i>Birmingham</i>	4
Redditch	80
Wyre Forest	97
Solihull	118
Tamworth	126
East Staffordshire	129
Cannock Chase	138
Lichfield	218
Bromsgrove	234

Source: MHCLG IMD 2019, Crown Copyright 2019

West Midlands Metropolitan Area	Rank
<i>Birmingham</i>	4
Sandwell	10
Walsall	15
Wolverhampton	16
Dudley	73
Coventry	75
Solihull	118

Source: MHCLG IMD 2019, Crown Copyright 2019

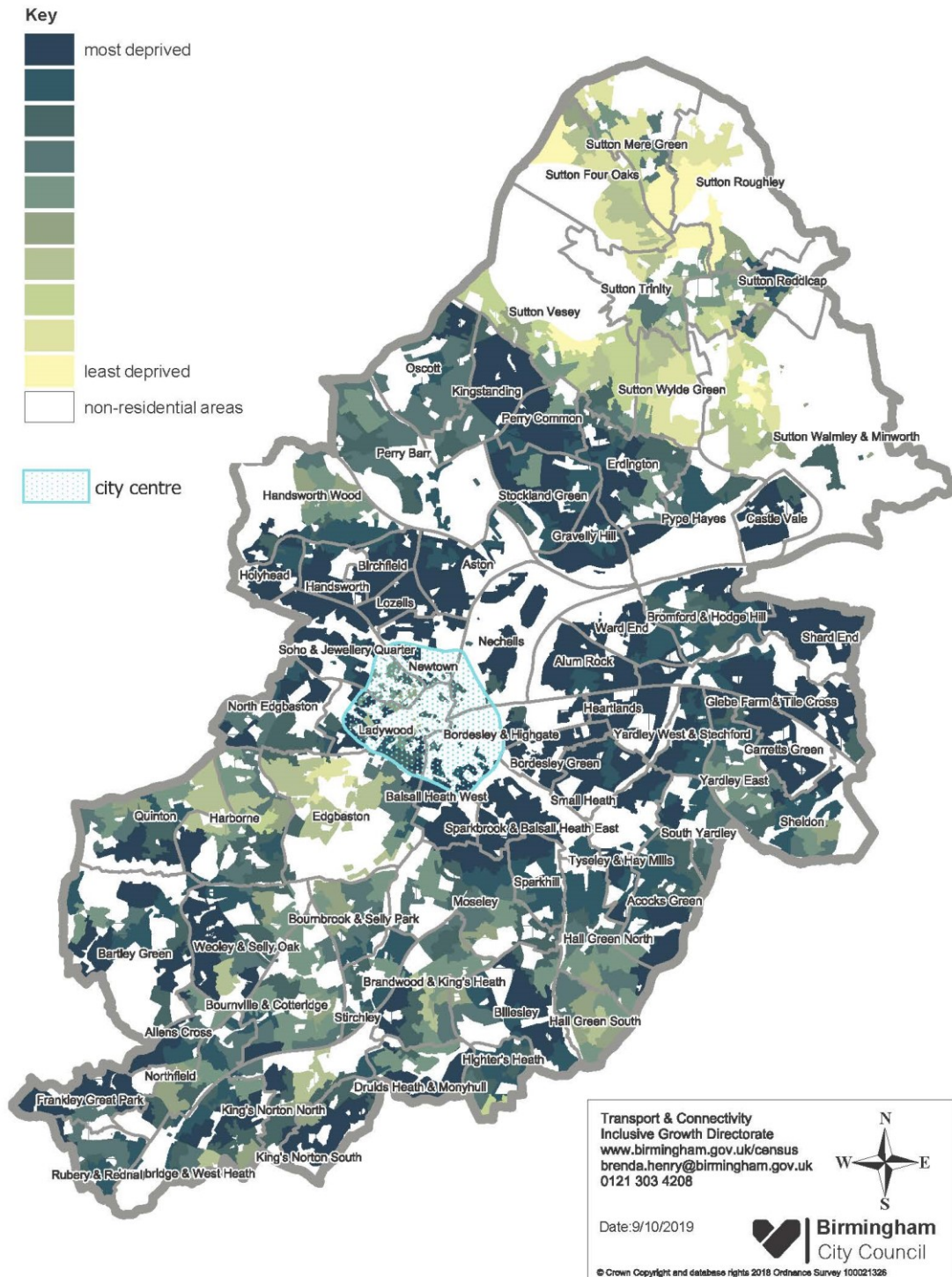
Core Cities	Rank
Liverpool	1
Manchester	2
<i>Birmingham</i>	4
Nottingham	11
Newcastle	38
Sheffield	47
Leeds	50
Bristol	68

Source: MHCLG IMD 2019, Crown Copyright 2019

7.12 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.

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

2019 English Index of Multiple Deprivation - 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.

Childhood Obesity Levels

- 7.13 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.
- 7.14 During the Covid-19 pandemic no local authority level data was obtained under this programme. The most recent data for the 2018/2019 school year shows that 21.8% of boys and 17.9% of girls in the year 6 age group in the city were obese (compared to the national average of 20.2% and 18.0%). 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%¹².

Employment

- 7.15 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 2020 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 11% and 9% 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
2020	359,000	156,500	515,500	524,000

Source: ONS/BRES

NB Employment includes employees and some self-employed workers

- 7.16 The following table shows the total number of working age Birmingham residents (16 to 64) who are employed. In 2020 there were 481,100 Birmingham residents in employment; an employment rate of 65.4%. The number of residents in work has increased by 73,500 since 2013; an increase of 18%.

¹² <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 – Employees in Full and Part-Time Jobs

Time Period:	Residents aged 16-64 in full-time employment	Percent of residents aged 16-64 in full-time employment	Residents aged 16-64 in part-time employment	Percent of residents aged 16-64 in part-time employment	Total
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
Jan 2020-Dec 2020	372,800	77.5%	108,300	22.5%	481,100

Source: ONS/APS

- 7.17 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 47,100 in 2020, a decline of 28,000. The unemployment rate has fallen from 15.6% to 8.9% over the same period. 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

Time Period:	Unemployed residents aged 16-64	Percent of residents aged 16-64 unemployed	Economically inactive residents aged 16-64	Percent of residents aged 16-64 economically inactive
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%
Jan 2020-Dec 2020	47,100	8.9%	207,800	28.2%

Source: ONS/APS

8. Community Infrastructure Levy

- 8.1 Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a charge on new buildings to ensure certain types of new development contribute to infrastructure needed to support that development. The infrastructure will support the growth aspirations outlined in the BDP and could include new schools, roads, parks and public transport improvements.
- 8.2 CIL Regulations require that a percentage of CIL receipts 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 2020/21	
Ward	Amount (£)
City Wide	2,309,805
Ladywood	242,887
Harborne	3,291
Bournville and Cotteridge	7,092
Selly Oak	0
Weoley & Selly Oak	0
Aston	0
Edgbaston	0
Newtown	70,861
Bournbrook & Selly Park	0
North Edgbaston	561
Stirchley	148,822
Soho & Jewellery Quarter	0
Kings Norton North	0
Bordesley and Highgate	69,261
Nechells	26,491
Hall Green North	0
TOTAL	2,879,071

CIL Expenditure 2020/21	
	Amount (£)
Expenditure on infrastructure	0
Amount of CIL applied to repay money borrowed	0

CIL Expenditure 2020/21	Amount (£)
Amount of CIL applied to administrative expenditure (5%)	151,803
Amount of CIL passed to Town/Parish Councils	16,969
Amount of CIL passed to Neighbourhood Plan areas	0
Amount of CIL carried forward to future years	2,879,071
TOTAL	3,047,843

9. Planning Management Performance

9.1 The Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities 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 case¹³. 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 – 2020/21 are shown in the table below.

Performance on Planning applications 2011/12-2020/21

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%
2020/21	92%	87%	93%	94%	98%

Source: Birmingham City Council.

¹³ <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/planning-applications-statistics>

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
2020/2021	131	83*	47	1

*includes two appeals that were withdrawn

Source: Birmingham City Council

Birmingham Development Plan Monitoring Indicators

BDP Policy	Monitoring Indicator	Page:
Planning for Growth		
PG1 Overall levels of growth	- PG1/1: Dwelling Completions (Birmingham)	16
	- PG1/2: Dwelling Completions (Other Council areas)	16
	- PG1/3: Residential Supply Pipeline	16
	- 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	115/121
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	23
Spatial delivery of Growth		
GA1 City Centre	- GA1/1: Development Completed since 2011	24
	- GA1/2: Development Pipeline	
GA2 Greater Icknield	- GA2/1: Development Completed since 2011	25
	- GA2/2: Development Pipeline	
GA3 Aston, Newtown and Lozells	- GA3/1: Development Completed since 2011	26
	- GA3/2: Development Pipeline	
GA4 Sutton Coldfield Town Centre	- GA4/1: Development Completed since 2011	27
	- GA4/2: Development Pipeline	
GA5 Langley SUE	- GA5/1: Development Completed since 2011	28
	- GA5/2: Development Pipeline	
GA6 Peddimore	- GA6/1: Development Completed since 2011	29
	- GA6/2: Development Pipeline	
GA7 Bordesley Park	- GA7/1: Development Completed since 2011	30
	- GA7/2: Development Pipeline	
GA8 Eastern Triangle	- GA8/1: Development Completed since 2011	31
	- GA8/2: Development Pipeline	
GA9 Selly Oak/South Edgbaston	- GA9/1: Development Completed since 2011	32
	- GA9/2: Development Pipeline	
GA10 Longbridge	- GA10/1: Development Completed since 2011	33
	- GA10/2: Development Pipeline	
Environment and Sustainability		
TP1 The city's carbon footprint	- TP1/1: Reduction in CO2 Emissions from 1990 Levels	34
	-	
TP2 Adapting to climate change	- No specific indicators. See TP6, TP7 and TP8	35
TP3 Sustainable Construction	- TP3/1: Number of New Homes Meeting Zero-Carbon Standards	35
	- TP3/2: Commercial Developments (BREEAM 'Excellent')	35

BDP Policy	Monitoring Indicator	Page:
	- TP3/3: Existing Homes Adapted Through Birmingham - Energy Savers	35
TP4 Low / zero carbon energy	- TP4/1: Homes & commercial developments connected to CHP	36
TP5 Low carbon economy	- TP5/1: Low-carbon initiatives supported	39
TP6 Managing flood risk	- TP6/1: Developments Approved against EA Flood Risk Advice	41
TP7 Green infrastructure network	- TP7/1: Proposals approved resulting in a loss of green infrastructure - TP7/2: New green infrastructure provided	42 42
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 44 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 47
TP10 Green Belt	- TP10/1: Number of Planning Applications Approved in the Green Belt	48
TP11 Sports facilities	- TP11/1: Sports Facilities Lost to Other Forms of Development - TP11/2: New Sports Provision Created	48 48
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 50 50 51 51 51 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	52 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	54 56 56

BDP Policy	Monitoring Indicator	Page:
TP15 Location of waste management facilities	- TP15/1: Land Available for Development for Waste Treatment Purposes in Line With the Criteria in the Policy	57
TP16 Minerals	- TP16/1: Number of minerals investigations submitted	57
Economy and Network of Centres		
TP17 Portfolio of employment land and premises	- TP17/1: Employment Land Developed by Category	58
	- TP17/2: Land Available by Category	58
TP18 Regional Investment Sites	- TP18/1: Land Developed in Each RIS	59
	- TP18/2: Permissions for Uses Outside those Specified in the Policy	60
TP19 Core employment areas	- TP19/1: Employment Development within Core Employment Areas	61
	- TP19/2: Major investments in improving infrastructure serving Core Employment Areas	61
	- TP19/3: Land Developed for non-employment uses	64
TP20 Protection of employment land	- TP20/1: Employment land Developed for Alternative Uses	64
	- TP20/2: Permissions Granted for Non-Employment uses on Employment Land	64
TP21 The network and hierarchy of centre	- TP21/1: Retail Completions	65
	- TP21/2: Retail Supply Pipeline	66
	- TP21/3: Office Developments in, on the Edge of and Out of Centre	67
	- TP21/4: Leisure Developments in, on the Edge of and Out of Centre	68
	- TP21/5: Progress towards growth levels proposed for each centre	68
	- TP21/6: Major investments in infrastructure/public realm in centres	70
TP22 Convenience retail provision	- TP22/1: Retail in, on the Edge and Out-of-Centre	73
	- TP22/2: Retail Development Pipeline	73
TP23 Small shops and independent retailing	- TP23/1: Changes in numbers of small shops / independent retailers	74
TP24 Promoting a diversity of uses within centres	- TP24/1: Applications Determined (Shopping and Centres SPD)	74
	- TP24/2: Changes in the Range of Uses within Centres	77
TP25 Tourism and cultural facilities	- TP25/1: Hotel Completions	78
	- TP25/2: Hotel Pipeline – Sites with Planning Permissions	78
	- TP25/3: Major tourism schemes Completed	78
	- TP25/4: Major Tourist Schemes Approved	79
	- TP25/5: Number of tourists visiting the city	79
TP26 Local employment	- TP26/1: Schemes with Local Recruitment / Supply Chain Targets	80
Homes and Neighbourhoods		
TP27 Neighbourhoods	- No specific indicators. See TP3, TP4, TP5, TP7, TP30, TP31, TP45	80

BDP Policy	Monitoring Indicator	Page:
TP28 Location of new housing	- TP28/1: Residential Schemes not complying with the Policy Criteria	81
	- TP28/2: Completions on Previously Developed and Greenfield Land	81
TP29 The housing trajectory	- TP29/1: Annual Net Dwelling Completions	82
TP30 The type, size and density of new housing	- TP30/1: Completions by Number of Bedrooms	82
	- TP30/2: Completions by Dwelling Type	83
	- TP30/3: Completions by Density	83
TP31 Affordable housing	- TP31/1: Completions by Tenure and Delivery Mechanism	84
	- TP31/2: Section 106 Commuted Sums Secured	87
TP32 Housing regeneration	- TP32/1: Net/Gross Housing Completions within each area	87
TP33 Student accommodation	- TP33/1: Purpose-Built Student Accommodation Completions	88
	- TP33/2: Purpose-Built Student Accommodation with Permission	88
TP34 Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople	- TP34/1: Number of Pitches provided (Transit and Permanent)	89
	- TP34/2: Position Statement -Progress Towards Delivery of Pitches	89
TP35 The existing housing stock	- TP35/1: Vacant Dwelling Rates	89
	- TP35/2: House Conditions	90
TP36 Education	- TP36/1: New School Provision Completed	91
	- TP36/2: New School Provision Approved	91
	- TP36/3: Number of children in 'basic need' of school provision	91
TP37 Health	- TP37/1: New health facilities approved and developed	92
Connectivity		
TP38 A sustainable transport network	- TP38/1: Modal Split	93
TP39 Walking	- TP39/1: Pedestrian Priority Schemes Delivered	94
	- TP39/2: Number of Accidents Involving Pedestrians	97
TP40 Cycling	- TP40/1: Extensions Delivered to Cycle Network	97
	- TP40/2; Percentage of Trips Made by Cycle	99
TP41 Public transport	- TP41/1: Rail, Rapid Transit and Bus Enhancements Delivered	99
	- TP41/2: Percentage of Trips by Public Transport	101
TP42 Freight	- TP42/1: Development or Loss of Inter-Modal Freight Facilities	102
TP43 Low emission vehicles	- TP43/1: Number of Charging Points Provided	102
TP44 Traffic and congestion management	- TP44/1 : Progress in Delivering Priority Improvements	103
	- TP44/2: Changes in Journey Times	105
	- TP44/3: Numbers of People Killed or Injured in Road Accidents	108
TP45 Accessibility standards	- TP45/1: Major Developments Meeting Accessibility Standards	109

BDP Policy	Monitoring Indicator	Page:
TP46 Digital communications	- TP46/1: Availability and Speed of High Speed Internet Access	110