



**Birmingham Development Plan
Authority Monitoring Report
2021 - 2022**

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Executive Summary

Birmingham's Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) sets out the progress on the implementation of the Local Development Scheme (LDS) and reports on the extent to which the policies set out in the Local Plan are being achieved, as well other requirements set out in the relevant regulations. This report covers the period from 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022.

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 2021/22 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 **3.99 years** housing land supply. This is derived from a 5-Year requirement under the government's Standard Local Housing Need Method (LHN) of 37,464 dwellings (including a 5% buffer) and a supply of 29,944 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 2021/22 was 25,500 dwellings. A total of 29,308 net new dwellings were completed in this period. The cumulative BDP plan target to date has therefore been exceeded by 3,818 dwellings.
- The Council achieved 167% delivery against the Government's Housing Delivery Test (January 2022).
- A total of 4,647 affordable dwellings have been completed between 2011/12 – 2021/22 against a requirement of 9,690 for this period. This means that 48% of the target has been met with an under-delivery of 5,043 dwellings. In the same period the total value of Section 106 clauses containing an affordable housing commuted sum received has been £13.74 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 2022 there were 114.8 hectares of readily available employment land, meaning that there are 5.98 year's worth of supply and the plan requirement is being achieved.

- There have been 114 hectares of employment land completed since the start of the plan period in 2011, resulting in just under 11 hectares per year. An additional 13.7 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 217,139 sq.m. has been developed since 2013 and a further 906,624 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 54,757 sq.m. of comparison retail was developed between 2015/16 and 2021/22. Before 2015/16, comparison and convenience retail were not monitored separately and 87,525 sq.m. was developed between 2011/12 and 2014/15. There is a retail supply pipeline of 190,789 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 2021 to 31st March 2022. 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 2022-2025. This section details the progress we are making with our planning policy documents against the timescales set out within the 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 (made November 2015)
 - Beeches, Booths and Barr (3Bs) Neighbourhood Plan (made November 2021)
- 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.

The Birmingham Plan

- 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. In October 2022 Cabinet gave approval for a revised LDS and authorisation for a six week public consultation period on the Issues and Options for the new Birmingham Local Plan. 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) | October / November 2022 |
| Preferred Options consultation (Regulation 18) | October / November 2023 |
| Publication/ Pre-submission consultation (Regulation 19) | October 2024 |
| Submission (Regulation 22) | June 2025 |
| Examination (Regulation 24) | Autumn 2025 |
| Receipt of Inspector's Report (Regulation 25) | Spring 2026 |
| Adoption (Regulation 26) | Summer 2026 |

Neighbourhood Development Plans

2.6 There is one NDP currently being prepared by a designated Neighbourhood Forum for the Jewellery Quarter. The Neighbourhood Forum is responsible for the timetable of NDP production.

- **Jewellery Quarter Neighbourhood Development Plan.** In May 2022, the Jewellery Quarter Neighbourhood Forum submitted their plan and supporting documents to the Council. Under Regulation 16 of the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations, 2012, the Council carried out a public consultation on the submitted Neighbourhood Plan and its relevant documents for eight weeks. The consultation began on the 25 July 2022 and ended on 16 September 2022. The next stage is Examination whereby comments received from the previous stage will be forwarded to and considered by an independent Examiner. The Examiner will decide if the plan and its policies meet the basic conditions and whether the plan should proceed to a local referendum. If successful at referendum, the Plan will be adopted, and its policies will be considered when determining planning

applications. More information on the examination and the referendum will continue to be made available on the City Council's [Jewellery Quarter Neighbourhood Plan webpage](#).

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 but this has now been revoked and the January 2020 version is now fully applicable again. The SCI can be downloaded from [the City Council's website](#).
- 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 the revised CIL Draft Charging Schedule consultation is complete. The results are being reviewed and the website will be updated with the next steps.

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 in Birmingham 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 include:
- 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 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 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 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](#). As of 2022 these reports remain the most up to date position on housing supply in the HMA.

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 2021/22 was 25,500 dwellings. A total of 29,308 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 3,818 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 |
| 2021/22 | 2,850 | 3,237 | 3,177 |
| Total | 25,500 | 32,225 | 29,308 |

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 Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA). The HELAA identifies sites in the city with potential to accommodate housing and employment development over the new Birmingham Local Plan period to 2042. The HELAA report 2022 can be viewed within the Homes and Neighbourhoods evidence base documents for the new [Birmingham Local Plan](#)
- 5.5 The table below has been adapted from the HELAA 2022 report, but the figures have been amended to reflect the BDP plan period to 2031. This has been achieved by only including capacity figures for the 0-5 and 6-10 year time periods, and removing the final year of the latter time period. In other words, it only includes the combined future housing land supply figures for the years 2022-27 and 2027-31.

| Category | Dwellings |
|---|------------------|
| Under Construction | 15,608 |
| Detailed Planning Permission (Not Started) | 12,000 |
| Outline Planning Permission | 3,795 |
| Permitted Development (office, retail, agricultural to residential) | 433 |
| Permission in Principle | 14 |
| Allocation in Adopted Plan | 4,489 |
| Other Opportunity (including suitable call for sites submissions) | 6,606 |
| Sub Total – Identified Sites | 42,945 |
| Lapse rate -12% (applied to outline consents and other opportunity) | -1,248 |
| Windfalls Below the HELAA survey threshold (<0.06ha) | 500 |
| Windfalls Above the HELAA survey threshold (>=0.06ha) | 3,600 |
| Sub Total – Unidentified Sites | 4,100 |
| Total Capacity | 45,797 |

| | Dwellings |
|--|------------------|
| HELAA Capacity 2022 (covering the period up to 2031) | 45,797 |
| Completions 11/12-21/22 | 29,308 |
| Total 2011-31 | 75,105 |

- 5.6 The future housing land capacity identified in the HELAA for the remaining plan period to 2031 is 45,797 dwellings. When this is considered together with the 29,308 new dwellings that were completed between 2011 and 2022, the total housing land supply in the city over the entire BDP plan period is 75,105 dwellings. This exceeds the BDP requirement for 51,100 new dwellings set by policy PG1 by 24,105.

PG1/4: Five-Year Housing Land Supply 2022-2027

- 5.7 The Five-Year Land Supply Statement 2022-2027 was published in October 2022. As this was longer than 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 Homes and Neighbourhoods evidence base documents for the new [Birmingham Local Plan](#)
- 5.8 The City has **3.99 years** land supply. This is derived from a 5 year requirement of **37,464** dwellings (including a 5% buffer) and a supply of **29,944** dwellings. Please note that due to the 5% buffer no lapse rate assumption is applied to the 5 year housing land supply calculation.

| Status | Dwellings (2022-2027) |
|--|------------------------------|
| Under Construction | 15,703 |
| Detailed Planning Permission (Not Started) | 11,479 |
| Outline Planning Permission | 0 |
| Permission in Principle | 0 |
| Permitted Development | 433 |
| Allocation in Adopted Plan | 520 |
| Other Opportunity | 0 |
| Total – Identified Sites | 28,144 |
| Windfalls | 1,800 |
| Total Unidentified Supply | 1,800 |
| TOTAL SUPPLY | 29,944 |

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 |
| 2021/22 | 9.35 | 0.19 | 9.54 |
| Total | 78.01 | 42.54 | 120.55 |

*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, unless the approved use is restricted to sub-classes E(g)(ii) or E(g)(iii).

- 5.9 Between 2011/12 and 2021/22 120.55 ha of employment land was completed, averaging 11 ha per annum. It is anticipated that completions will rise in future years as development progresses on the strategically important Peddimore and Wheels' sites.

PG1/6: Employment Land Supply Pipeline

- 5.10 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 114.8 ha in the readily available employment land supply (sites under construction or with planning permission), which is almost 19 hectares above the minimum requirement in policy PG1. Within this supply are 9.5 hectares of readily available employment land within the Regional Investment Sites, which has detailed planning permission for manufacturing uses.

| Status | Manufacturing* (B1b/c, B2) | Warehousing (B8 only) | Total |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| Under Construction | 15.61 | 1.64 | 17.25 |
| Detailed Planning Permission | 19.97 | 4.23 | 24.2 |
| Outline Planning Permission | 2.9 | 70.43 | 73.33 |
| Readily Available Total: | 38.48 | 76.3 | 114.78 |
| Other** | 87.19 | 0.84 | 88.03 |
| Grand Total | 125.67 | 77.14 | 202.81 |

* 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, call for site submissions, Committee Resolutions, sites covered a memorandum of understanding, former UDP allocations and expired permissions

- 5.11 Further detail about this supply can be viewed under indicator TP17 Portfolio of Employment Land and Premises within this report, and also in the Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA) which can be downloaded via the Economy and Centres evidence base documents for the new [Birmingham Local Plan](#)

PG1/7: Retail Floorspace Completed (Gross)

- 5.12 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. In many cases a completed unit is not yet occupied when annual monitoring is undertaken and so it is not possible to identify whether it will be in use for comparison retail. In such cases the overall retail floorspace completed is recorded in the table below but it is not recorded under the comparison floorspace column.

| 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 |
| 2021/22 | 9,587 | 2,014 |
| Total | 239,901 | 54,757 |

- 5.13 87,525 sq.m. total retail floorspace was developed between 2011/12 and 2014/15. Since 2015/16 a total of 54,699 sq.m. of comparison retail floorspace has been developed, with 2,014 sq.m completed in the past year. It can also be expected that a significant further proportion of this year's overall completed retail floorspace will be in a comparison retail use once occupied.
- 5.14 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 | 20,654 |
| Detailed Planning Permission | 35,849 |
| Outline Planning Permission* | 41,507 |
| Other** | 51,272 |
| Total | 149,282 |

*Sites do not include floorspace figures for all proposals

** Expired permissions

- 5.15 There is a retail supply pipeline of 149,282 sq.m. Taking this pipeline together with the comparison completions shown under indicator PG1/7 there is an apparent shortfall of 145,961 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.
- 5.16 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)

- 5.17 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. 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 it is clear from the completed scheme or planning application documents that office floorspace is included in the development scheme.

| Year | Office (B1(a) or E(g)(i) 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 |

| Year | Office (B1(a) or E(g)(i) only) Floorspace (sq.m) |
|--------------|---|
| 2020/21 | 14,785 |
| 2021/22 | 53,846 |
| Total | 217,211 |

PG1/10: Office Supply Pipeline

- 5.18 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.
- 5.19 The majority of floorspace in the office supply pipeline is located in the City Centre Growth Area and other district and local centres across the city, in accordance with the policy.

| Status | Area (Ha) | Floorspace (sq.m) |
|------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| Under Construction | 15.62 | 52,172 |
| Detailed Planning Permission | 11.66 | 156,641 |
| Outline Planning Permission | 10.7 | 379,929 |
| Other* | 16.16 | 252,413 |
| Total | 54.14 | 841,155 |

* Expired permissions

- 5.20 Taken together with the 217,139 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 and exceeded.

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

| Year | Location | Type | Capacity (per annum) |
|-------------|---|---|-----------------------------|
| 2011/12 | 61 Landor St, Nechells, B8 1AE | Wood Recycling Facility | Unknown |
| 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 |

| Year | Location | Type | Capacity (per annum) |
|-------------|---|---|--|
| 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 |
| 2015/16 | Webster & Horsfall, off Speedwell Rd, Hay Mills, B25 8DW | Energy from Waste facility – Combined Heat and Power generating 7 MW electricity annually (waste timber) | 60,000 tonnes |
| 2015/16 | Alcoa, Kitts Green Rd, B33 9QR | Relocation of existing Waste Transfer Station | Unknown |
| 2015/16 | 39 Trent Street, Digbeth, B5 5NL. | Waste Transfer Facility | 30 tonnes per day |
| 2016/17 | None | None | N/A |
| 2017/18 | None | None | N/A |
| 2018/19 | None | None | N/A |
| 2019/20 | Smurfit Kappa SSK Paper Mill, Nechells, B7 5AR | Cardboard recycling facility | Unknown |
| 2020/21 | 65 Cheston Road, Cheston Industrial Estate, Aston, B7 5ED | Waste Transfer Station | 35,000 tonnes pa |
| 2021/22 | Unit 1 Landor Street, Birmingham, B8 1AH | Change of use from storage to material recycling facility | 75,000 tonnes (Material recovery/recycling) 50,000 tonnes (commercial and industrial) |

PG2 Birmingham as an International City

PG2/1: Major Investments Attracted

- 5.21 The period running up to April 2022 saw a lot of inward investment associated with the city's hosting of the Commonwealth Games in the summer. This represents the start of a 'Golden Decade' of opportunity for Birmingham, as the Commonwealth Games will project the city onto a global stage.
- 5.22 The BBC has also announced major investment plans to relocate the production of MasterChef to Digbeth Loc Studios from 2024. Radio 1 Newsbeat and the Asian Network have also been announced as relocating in to Birmingham.

Business Attraction and Office Markets

- 5.23 With its performance in both 2021 and 2022, the Birmingham office market has shown itself to be highly resilient against a backdrop of national and global economic challenges. According to data from the Birmingham Office Market Forum, office deals have remained steady in 2022, in which a total of 115 office lettings in central Birmingham amounts to a total take up of 692,700 sq. ft – an increase of 21% from the previous year.
- 5.24 In the largest office deal of the year global bank Goldman Sachs committed to five floors and 110,000 sq ft of space for its permanent home in the city at One Centenary Way. The move will eventually support up to 1000 roles. In a further indication of the demand for quality office space, built environment consultancy Arup also committed to taking three floors and 69,000 sq ft of space at One Centenary Way (this will be their fourth largest global office). Delivered through a partnership between MEPC and the City Council the Paradise office scheme has become a major attraction for occupiers within the BPFS sector.
- 5.25 Major office lettings to government departments have become a trademark of Birmingham city centre office activity. In 2022, government lettings accounted for two notable deals including: the Office of the Public Guardian which expanded at Victoria Square House by 27,132 sq ft and the Department for Transport which took 22,928 sq ft at The Colmore Building.
- 5.26 The desire for well-located, high quality, sustainable office space has been of great benefit to new office buildings such as 103 Colmore Row. The scheme has been highly successful with almost 70,000 sqft being taken in 2022, including deals for Arcadis, Browne Jacobson, Colliers and Facepunch Studios.

Business Attraction and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

- 5.27 Business attraction and FDI enquiries are principally handled by our partners at the West Midlands Growth Company. In 2021/22 the Greater Birmingham and Solihull region recorded 49 Foreign Direct Investments creating 2063 jobs.
- 5.28 Major businesses attracted to the city include Accenture (BPFS sector, creating 500 jobs) and Edicius Enterprise Group (Indian company within the BPFS sector, creating 130 jobs). The main source of investment activity is the UK, but there has also been significant investment from USA and increasingly Germany and India.

- 5.29 Working with the WMGC we're also seeing evidence of a growth in our business investment pipeline that could deliver c.6000 jobs by 2027. Interestingly the pipeline has a high composition of smaller tech firms from Commonwealth markets, particularly India, arguably a significant number of which would traditionally have gone to London. Prior to the awarding of the Commonwealth Games these businesses would not have been aware of the opportunities that exist for them in the city.

Capital investment

- 5.30 The demand for new homes continues to drive capital investment flows into the city with significant activity within the Build to Rent sector. For the first time investment in residential-led BTR schemes overtook commercial assets with just over £450m (47%) of deals recorded by the Investor Bulletin spread over five transactions.
- 5.31 In the largest deal of 2022, Pension Insurance Corporation plc ('PIC') has forward funded One Eastside, which will be the tallest Build to Rent tower outside of London, standing at 154 meters tall. The £200 million investment will finance the construction of 667 residential apartments in central Birmingham on an existing brownfield site. One Eastside will be developed by specialist residential developer Court Collaboration.

PG2/2: International Events Held

- 5.32 Birmingham hosts international events on a regular basis at various venues across the city.
- 5.33 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 Birmingham Classic tennis tournament at Edgbaston Priory club;
 - The IAAF Diamond League athletics at Alexander Stadium;
 - British Basketball Finals at Arena Birmingham;
 - Edgbaston Cricket Ground regularly hosts international cricket fixtures.
- 5.34 The award-winning International Dance Festival is held biennially with participants from across the world performing in venues across the city. The Frankfurt Christmas market visits the city centre annually attracting visitors from around the UK and Europe.
- 5.35 The most significant international event to take place in Birmingham in 2022 are the XXII Commonwealth Games. The main venue for the games is a revamped Alexander Stadium in Perry Barr, which will host the athletic events. Other host venues across the city include Hockey at the University of Birmingham, Triathlon at Sutton Park and Basketball and Beach Volleyball at Smithfield. Smithfield and Victoria Square will also be festival sites which will be free to access and will host a range of entertainment and cultural activities.

PG2/3: Birmingham's Ranking in Relevant Monitors

- 5.36 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. The rankings have not been updated since 2019 due to the Coronavirus pandemic and the crisis in Ukraine.

- 5.37 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. This report has also had no further update since 2018.

PG3 Place-making

- 5.38 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 2021/22 | Net Completions since 2011 |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| Residential (Dwellings) | 2,076 | 12,508 |
| Employment (Sq.m) | 881 | 19,634 |
| Offices (Sq.m) | 53,074 | 181,425* |
| Retail (Sq.m) | 2,952 | 57,523 |

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

GA1/2: Development Pipeline

| Type of Development | Under Construction | Detailed Planning Permission |
|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| Residential (Dwellings) | 6,161 | 11,555 |
| Employment (Sq.m) | 7,595 | 3,693 |
| Offices (Sq.m) | 48,168 | 115,785 |
| Retail (Sq.m) | 12,978 | 23,584 |

| Type of Development | Outline Planning Permission | Allocated in BDP |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| Residential (Dwellings) | 3,296 | 12,800 |
| Employment (Sq.m) | 0 | N/A |
| Offices (Sq.m) | 352,211 | 700,000 |
| Retail (Sq.m) | 31,302 | 160,000 |

Development Pipeline Total

| Type of Development | Committed Development* | Remaining BDP Allocation** |
|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| Residential (Dwellings) | 21,012 | 0 |
| Employment (Sq.m) | 11,288 | N/A |
| Offices (Sq.m) | 516,164 | 2,411 |
| Retail (Sq.m) | 67,864 | 34,613 |

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

**allocations minus completions and committed development

- 5.39 The largest City Centre residential completions were at the Mercian Tower, Broad Street (480 apartments), the Timber Yard, Pershore Street (379 apartments), B5 Central (273 dwellings completed this year) and Landrow Place, Lionel Street (259 apartments). The largest residential developments in the pipeline are at The Hub, Adderley Street (1,987 apartments and student units) and Martineau Galleries (1,300 apartments).
- 5.40 The largest commercial completions in the City Centre were Arena Central (27,012m² offices and 1,120m² retail) and 103 Colmore Row (25,393m² offices and 1,479m² retail). The largest commercial schemes in the pipeline are Martineau Galleries (130,000m² offices and 27,500m² retail and leisure), remaining phases of Paradise (approx. 100,000m² offices) and Axis Square (65,470 m² offices).

GA2 Greater Icknield Growth Area

GA2/1: Development Completed since 2011

| Type of Development | Completed in 2021/22 | Net Completions since 2011 |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| Residential (Dwellings) | 3 | 859 |
| 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) | 15 | 1,054 |
| Employment (Sq.m) | 0 | 0 |
| Offices (Sq.m) | 0 | 0 |
| Retail (Sq.m) | 0 | 2,437 |

| Type of Development | Outline Planning Permission | Allocated in BDP |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| Residential (Dwellings) | 968 | 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) | 2,037 | 104 |
| Employment (Sq.m) | 0 | N/A |
| Offices (Sq.m) | 1,000 | N/A |
| Retail (Sq.m) | 5,437 | N/A |

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

**allocations minus completions and committed development

- 5.41 Most of the identified development capacity in Greater Icknield is associated with Icknield Port Loop where phases 1 and 2 of the development are now completed. Phases 3A and 3B now have detailed planning approval for 98 dwellings but have not yet started construction. The wider Port Loop site has outline approval for a further 710 dwellings, 3,000m² retail and 1,000m² office floorspace.
- 5.42 New additions to the development pipeline this year include the detailed approval of 503 new dwellings and 1,345m² of retail floorspace at 100 Broad Street, 130 apartments at the former Ladywood Social Club, and the outline approval of 260 apartments at the former Auto Service site on Icknield Port Road.

GA3 Aston Newtown and Lozells Growth Area

GA3/1: Development Completed since 2011

| Type of Development | Completed in 2021/22 | Net Completions since 2011 |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| Residential (Dwellings) | 16 | 954 |
| Employment (Sq.m) | 12,717 | 71,470 |
| Offices (Sq.m) | 0 | 7,824* |
| Retail (Sq.m) | 0 | 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) | 1,879 | 204 |
| Employment (Sq.m) | 0 | 10,772 |
| Offices (Sq.m) | 48 | 769 |
| Retail (Sq.m) | 2,552 | 500 |

| Type of Development | Outline Planning Permission | Allocated in BDP |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| Residential (Dwellings) | 529 | 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) | 2,612 | 0 |
| Employment (Sq.m) | 10,772 | 5.26 hectares*** |
| Offices (Sq.m) | 817 | 1,359 |
| Retail (Sq.m) | 3,052 | 15,848 |

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

**allocations minus completions and committed development

***land remaining at Aston Regional Investment Site

- 5.43 This year's dwelling completions have largely been on small sites, although 4 dwellings were from the remaining plots at Lea Hall Gardens which is now built out but had an approved capacity of 107 dwellings. A further 2,612 dwellings are in the pipeline, with a large proportion of this comprising of 1,400 new dwellings at Perry Barr Village. 12,717m² of employment floorspace was completed in 2021/22 with two major schemes at Aston RIS forming the bulk of this figure; 6,444m² at Aston Gateway and 5,277m² at IMI Truflo Marine.
- 5.44 Perry Barr is the host venue for the 2022 Commonwealth Games and a new masterplan to guide future development in the area up to 2040 and which seeks to maximise the legacy benefits of the Games was adopted in February 2022 ([Perry Barr 2040: A Vision for Legacy](#)).

GA4 Sutton Coldfield Town Centre Growth Area

GA4/1: Development Completed since 2011

| Type of Development | Completed in 2021/22 | Net Completions since 2011 |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| Residential (Dwellings) | 0 | 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) | 14 | 14 |
| Employment (Sq.m) | 0 | 0 |
| Offices (Sq.m) | 0 | 0 |
| Retail (Sq.m) | 138 | 0 |

| 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) | 28 | 0 |
| Employment (Sq.m) | 0 | 0 |
| Offices (Sq.m) | 0 | 19,886 |
| Retail (Sq.m) | 138 | 29,337 |

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

**allocations minus completions and committed development

- 5.45 There were no completions in this growth area this year but 14 dwellings are under construction at 2 High Street and a further 14 dwellings have detailed approval but are not yet started across five different sites. 138m² of retail floorspace is also under construction at Lower Parade.
- 5.46 The [Sutton Coldfield Masterplan SPD](#) was adopted in May 2021. This promotes a vision for future development and helps to guide decisions on future development proposals within this Growth Area.

GA5 Langley Sustainable Urban Extension

GA5/1: Development Completed since 2011

| Type of Development | Completed in 2021/22 | 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

- 5.47 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. 3,042 of the 6,000 planned homes are anticipated to be delivered within the BDP plan period.
- 5.48 An outline planning application is currently under consideration for the development of this Sustainable Urban Extension.

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) | 472,296 | N/A |
| Offices (Sq.m) | 0 | N/A |

Development Pipeline Total

| Type of Development | Committed Development* | Remaining BDP Allocation** |
|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| Employment (ha) | 71 ha | 0 ha |
| Employment (Sq.m) | 472,296 | N/A |
| Offices (Sq.m) | 0 | N/A |

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

**allocations minus completions and committed development

- 5.49 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.
- 5.50 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 2021/22 | Net Completions since 2011 |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| Residential (Dwellings) | 28 | 294 |
| Employment (Sq.m) | 0 | 6,675 |
| Offices (Sq.m) | 450 | 533* |
| Retail (Sq.m) | 97 | 1,405 |

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

GA7/2: Development Pipeline

| Type of Development | Under Construction | Detailed Planning Permission |
|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| Residential (Dwellings) | 26 | 41 |
| Employment (Sq.m) | 0 | 3,037 |
| Offices (Sq.m) | 0 | 73 |
| Retail (Sq.m) | 0 | 262 |

| 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) | 67 | 389 |
| Employment (Sq.m) | 3,037 | N/A |
| Offices (Sq.m) | 73 | N/A |
| Retail (Sq.m) | 262 | N/A |

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

**allocations minus completions and committed development

- 5.51 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.
- 5.52 Almost half of the 750 dwellings allocated in the BDP are now complete, under construction or with detailed planning permission. The committed employment floorspace figure has been boosted this year by the detailed approval of a 2,150m² warehouse at Connect House in Small Heath.

GA8 Eastern Triangle Growth Area

GA8/1: Development Completions

| Type of Development | Completed in 2021/22 | Net Completions since 2011 |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| Residential (Dwellings) | 27 | 607 |
| 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) | 6 | 324 |
| 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) | 330 | 63 |
| 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

- 5.53 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 63 dwellings remaining to be developed or receive planning permission. 24 of this year's dwelling completions were at the Manor House development on Station Road, Stechford.

GA9 Selly Oak and South Edgbaston Growth Area

GA9/1: Development Completions

| Type of Development | Completed in 2021/22 | Net Completions since 2011 |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| Residential (Dwellings) | 87 | 2,046 |
| Employment (Sq.m) | 0 | 1,500 |
| Offices (Sq.m) | 0 | 5,431* |
| Retail (Sq.m) | 0 | 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) | 171 | 455 |
| Employment (Sq.m) | 15,937 | 0 |
| Offices (Sq.m) | 0 | 549 |
| Retail (Sq.m) | 250 | 733 |

| Type of Development | Outline Planning Permission | Allocated in BDP |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| Residential (Dwellings) | 0 | 700 |
| Employment (Sq.m) | 61,515 | 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) | 626 | 0 |
| Employment (Sq.m) | 77,452 | N/A |
| Offices (Sq.m) | 549 | 4,020 |
| Retail (Sq.m) | 983 | 0 |

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

**allocations minus completions and committed development

- 5.54 There has been significant progress so far towards meeting the BDP allocation in this Growth Area with the residential and retail allocations having already been exceeded. All 87 new dwelling completions this year were at the former Selly Oak Hospital site.
- 5.55 15,937m² of employment floorspace is currently under construction at the former Birmingham Battery Site, with a further 61,515m² having outline planning approval at the same site.

GA10 Longbridge Growth Area

GA10/1: Development Completions

| Type of Development | Completed in 2020/21 | Net Completions since 2011 |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| Residential (Dwellings) | 46 | 1,221 |
| 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) | 134 | 96 |
| Employment (Sq.m) | 18,015 | 0 |
| 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) | 230 | 0 |
| Employment (Sq.m) | 18,015 | 7.5 ha |
| Offices (Sq.m) | 7,241 | 0 |
| Retail (Sq.m) | 3,100 | 0 |

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

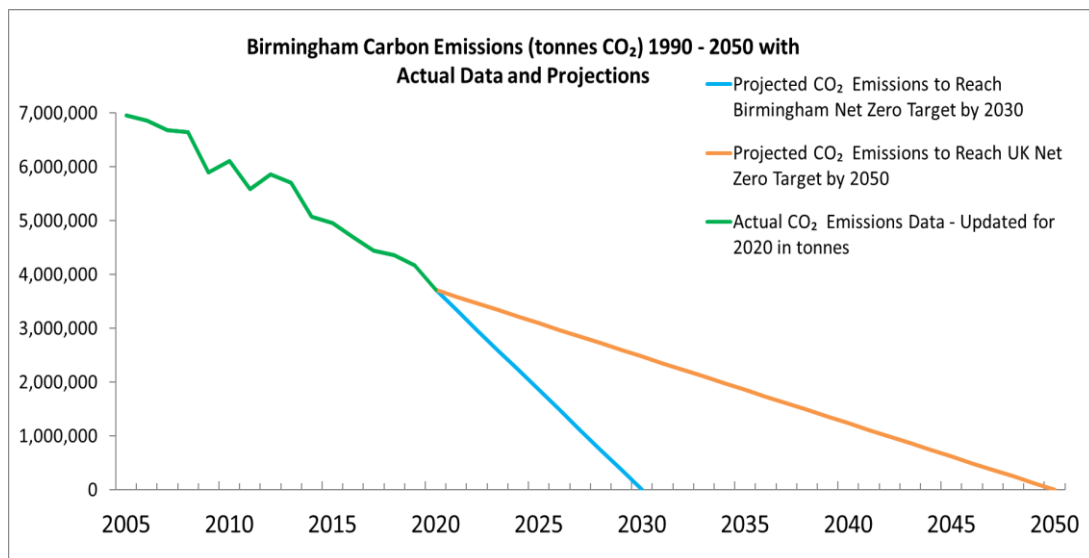
**allocations minus completions and committed development

- 5.56 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. 1,221 dwellings have been completed since 2011 with a further 121 in the pipeline, resulting in only 108 dwellings remaining to meet the plan target. 7,241m² of office development has been completed since 2011 and a further 7,241m² is in the pipeline, resulting in the BDP requirement being fully met.
- 5.57 Out of the 25 hectares that are designated as a Regional Investment Site there are 7.5ha remaining to be built or to receive planning permission, all of which falls within phase 1 at Longbridge West. A further 9.51ha 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

- 5.58 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 in policy TP1. 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.
- 5.59 The latest available data from 2020 shows that Birmingham's CO2 emissions had decreased by 46.6%, against a 2005 baseline. Detailed data is only available by sector since 2005, as shown in the graph below.



Graph produced from data released by [Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy \(DBEIS\), June 2022](#)

- 5.60 The above graph shows the 'actual' data trend line between 2005 and 2020, proceeded by the reduction required to achieve a 100% reduction and meet the Birmingham zero carbon by 2030 target and the UK zero carbon by 2050 target. Net zero includes the carbon capture and storage of emissions that cannot be eliminated without significant technological or economic cost. There is no local level allowance for carbon capture and storage and therefore is not included in this trajectory. In actuality, our path to 2030 and 2050 will not be a straight line, and will likely fluctuate year on year, as can be seen by the trend of the actual data. The trajectory lines are intended to show the average year on year reduction required to meet the targets.
- 5.61 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 [here](#). The Taskforce has since disbanded and has become the R20 Community Assembly. An update on the action plan has since been published – please see item 9 of the [11/01/22 Full Council agenda](#)

TP2 Adapting to Climate Change

5.62 See indicators for TP6, TP7 and TP8.

TP3 Sustainable Construction

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

5.63 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'

5.64 The Building Research Establishment (BRE) records the assessment of buildings against the BREEAM standards on the [Green Book Live website](#). 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 | 5 | 34 |
| 2019 | 7 | 41 |
| 2020 | 4 | 45 |
| 2021 | 3 | 48 |
| 2022 | 5 | 53 |

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

5.65 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 22 September 2015. The collective conclusion was that terminating the scheme and partnership with Carillion was the most cost effective decision.

- 5.66 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 beginning 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 February 2023. This is now delayed and due to financial dates, no replacement date has been confirmed.

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

- 5.67 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 2020. 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 | - | 0.3 | - | - | 0.3 |
| Manufactured Fuels | 0.5 | 1.0 | - | - | 1.5 |
| Petroleum Products | 49.4 | 0.3 | 2.1 | 377.1 | 436.9* |
| Gas | 268.2 | 495.9 | - | - | 764.1 |
| Electricity | 181.2 | 138.0 | - | - | 319.2 |
| Bioenergy & Wastes | 0.9 | 4.0 | - | 21.3 | 26.2 |
| | | | | TOTAL: | 1548.2 |

*includes 1.3GWh petroleum consumption in public sector and agricultural sectors, which are not shown in the table.

| | Industrial & Commercial | Domestic | Transport | Total |
|-----------|------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|
| All Fuels | 500.2 | 639.5 | 398.4 | 1548.2 |

Date source: [DBEIS Regional and Local Authority Electricity Consumption Statistics](#)

Low or zero carbon electricity

- 5.68 In 2020 the total electricity consumption in Birmingham was 3,711GWh ([DBEIS Regional and Local Authority Electricity Consumption Statistics](#)). In comparison, in 2020 there were 93,577MWh of renewable electricity generated in the City ([DBEIS Regional Renewable Statistics](#)).
- 5.69 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 ([OFGEM Feed in Tariffs](#)). The breakdown of renewables in 2020 was as follows:

| | Sites | Generation MWh 2020 | Installed Capacity MWh 2020 |
|-----------------------|--------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| Solar PV | 8,737 | 30,742 | 34.1 |
| Onshore Wind | 1 | X | 0 |
| Hydro | - | - | - |
| Anaerobic Digestion | 1 | X | 0.9 |
| Offshore Wind | - | - | - |
| Wave & Tidal | - | - | - |
| Sewage Gas | 1 | X | 10.5 |
| Landfill Gas | - | - | - |
| Municipal Solid Waste | 2 | X | 30 |
| Animal Biomass | - | - | - |
| Plant Biomass | 1 | - | 12 |
| Cofiring | - | - | - |
| Total | 8,743 | 30,742 | 87.5 |

Source: [DBEIS Regional Renewable Statistics](#)

- 5.70 There have been some changes to this dataset in the last year, on the whole renewable generation information data is now unavailable. [X] means there was some generation in this local authority, but it has been suppressed to prevent the output of individual plants being revealed

Heating

- 5.71 Gas is commonly used for space and water heating. In 2020 Birmingham's total consumption of gas was 8,891GWh, of which 5,770GWh was consumed by residential users and 3,121GWh by non-domestic users ([DBEIS Regional and Local Authority Gas Consumption Statistics](#)).
- 5.72 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 and Social Schemes](#)).

- 5.73 By the end of August 2020 there were 28 non-domestic RHI accreditations with 15MW installed capacity and 54 domestic accreditations in Birmingham ([DBEIS RHI monthly Deployment Data: July 2019](#)).
- 5.74 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 ([The Association for Decentralised Energy - Birmingham District Energy Scheme](#)).
- 5.75 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.
- 5.76 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).
- 5.77 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.
- 5.78 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.
- 5.79 The R20 team along with service providers have secured funding from BEIS HNDU to create a decarbonisation plan for the network. Specialist external consultants have been engaged to carry out the techno-economic management case which

should be in concluded in July 2023. This will provide direction on the best renewable technologies to deploy to make the network a low carbon energy scheme.

TP5 Low Carbon Economy

TP5/1: Low-carbon initiatives supported

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

Low carbon vehicle technologies:

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

- Using an initial tranche of OLEV funding, the existing Plugged-in Midlands public network of 36 charge points has been upgraded, with a further roll out of a publicly accessible fast (22kw) and rapid (50-250kw) **EV charge point network**. To date 686 charge points have been installed across the city, of which 143 are rapid charge points (enabling a full charge in less than 30 mins). This represents a 51% achievement towards the 2025 target of 280. The Cabinet approved EV Charge Point Strategy (approved Nov 2021) is a joint collaboration of the Public and Private Sector, where around 3,600 -5,000 (3.5kw-250kw) publicly accessible charge points overall are estimated by 2030, based on the Birmingham Transport Plan achieving at least 40% modal shift to public transport, cycling & walking through relevant transport infrastructure developments, alongside behaviour change programmes to realise the significant level of reduction required of private cars on the road.
- Completion of the '**Clean Vehicle Retrofit Accredited Scheme**' (**CVRAS**) - compliant LPG retrofit pilot 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 within 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.

- Birmingham City Council purchased **20 hydrogen fuel buses** to kick start the transition to hydrogen zero emission vehicles and re-fuelling facilities. National Express, as the Council's procured Hydrogen Bus Operator are piloting the buses under the 'Clean Air Hydrogen Bus Pilot'. Over 200 drivers have been trained, alongside the ongoing technical staff training and development in 'drive train' and fuel cell maintenance and operational requirements. Commercial and operational viability testing is ongoing with the bus operator and hydrogen fuel provider (ITM/Motive), including fuel speed dispensing, pressure of dispensing, trialling volumes of production and km/h usage, aligned to Hydrogen bus route assessments. The 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.
- The City Council has collaborated with Tyseley Energy Park in developing a **low/zero carbon emission re-fuelling hub**. Planning consent was granted in November 2017 with operation commencing in October 2019. Alternative fuels include hydrogen, electric and Bio-diesel.

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

- 5.82 The Environment Agency provided advice on 67 planning applications that were approved in 2021/22. 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

- 5.83 The BDP defines green infrastructure as including landscapes, natural environment, biodiversity, 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. The figures in the tables below for the areas of green infrastructure lost and gained only include green infrastructure that involves a land take. Green infrastructure incorporated into buildings such as green roofs and green walls are not included in these figures.

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

| Year | Number of Proposals | Area Lost (ha) |
|--------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 2011/12 | 2 | 3.61 |
| 2012/13 | 8 | 17.21 |
| 2013/14 | 2 | 0.64 |
| 2014/15 | 2 | 2.69 |
| 2015/16 | 6 | 10.97 |
| 2016/17 | 2 | 5.7 |
| 2017/18 | 15 | 7.58 |
| 2018/19 | 5 | 1.16 |
| 2019/20 | 26 | 49.5 |
| 2020/21 | 5 | 3.78 |
| 2021/22 | 8 | 4.27 |
| Total | 81 | 107.11 |

5.84 The green infrastructure losses shown in the table above are gross figures and so they don't take account of new green infrastructure provided within development 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 |
| 2021/22 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 21 | 22.27 |

5.85 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.

5.86 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 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 |

April 2021-March 2022:

| Designation: | Approvals Within Designation: | Approvals Adjoining Designation: | Approvals with an Adverse Effect: | Approvals Delivering Positive Enhancement: |
|--------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| SSSI | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| NNR | 2 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| LNR | 9 | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| SINC | 19 | 32 | 0 | 0 |
| SLINC | 128 | 137 | 0 | 3 |

- 5.87 In 2021-22, 52% of approved planning applications 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 remainder, 18% were for new residential development (including householder extensions) and 30% were for a variety of other uses including commercial, industrial, retail, student accommodation and mixed use schemes. Most of the approvals adjoined LNRs, SINCs and SLINCs.
- 5.88 61% of the approvals within designated sites were for discharge and variation of planning conditions, non-material amendments, minor material amendments or reserved matters applications. Any positive or adverse impacts for these approvals 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 2021/04754/PA included a small section of Hill Hook SINC and LNR, but the development footprint was entirely outside the designated area. In another case, the red line boundary for planning application 2021/08609/PA overlapped with small areas of SLINC-designated woodland but the approved scheme did not involve any loss of these designated habitats.
- 5.89 For the remaining approvals within designated sites, most were small and appropriate mitigation and compensation measures could be secured to achieve no net loss of biodiversity. For example, planning application 2020/10217/PA involved a 1.61 hectare loss of Queslett SLINC. To mitigate and compensate for this loss, new areas of semi-natural open space will be created as part of the approved layout, and

a financial contribution was secured through a Section 106 Agreement to fund off-site biodiversity enhancements at other green spaces within the Ward.

5.90 Two schemes (2020/00528/PA and 2021/04633/PA) were approved within Sutton Park SSSI and NNR, both of which were associated with works to facilitate the park's use as a venue for the 2022 Commonwealth Games. But as both schemes disturbed habitats of low quality at the edge of the park they did not impact the overall integrity of the designated sites or their key habitats/features (heathland, acid grassland, wetland, semi-natural woodland). On this basis, it was concluded the benefit of the development outweighed any harm, and appropriate mitigation was secured, which included reinstatement of impacted areas after the Games.

5.91 Three approvals will deliver habitat enhancements within SLINCs, resulting in a biodiversity net gain:

- 2016/08273/PA will result in significant improvements to an urbanised section of the River Rea (Rea Valley SLINC) corridor in Digbeth and creation of new open space.
- 2020/08399/PA will deliver improvements to bankside habitats around the River Tame (Tame Valley SLINC) in Witton.
- 2021/06678/PA has enhanced a 800m section of the Hatchford Brook (Sheldon Country Park SLINC) corridor, including removal of two weirs, bankside re-profiling and wet woodland and wetland habitat creation.

TP8/2: Number and area of designated sites (SSSIs, NNRs, LNRs, SINCs and SLINCs) 2022

| Designation | Number of Sites | Area Designated (Ha) | Change in Number of Sites 2021-22 | Change in Designated Area (Ha) 2021-22 |
|-------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| SSSI | 2 | 892.52 | 0 | 0 |
| NNR | 1 | 811.73 | 0 | 0 |
| LNR | 11 | 316.73 | 0 | 0 |
| SINC | 55 | 827.99 | 0 | 0 |
| SLINC | 121 | 696.71 | 0 | -1.99 |

5.92 There has been no change in the overall number of designated sites during 2021-22. As noted above, 2020/10217/PA will result in the loss of 1.61ha of land at Queslett SLINC. A further reduction in the SLINC of 0.38ha is associated with an earlier phase of residential development, reported in previous years.

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 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 |

April 2021-March 2022:

| | Wider ecological network (Potential Sites of Importance) |
|---|---|
| Number of Approved Proposals with Adverse Effects | No update |
| Number of Approved Proposals with Positive Enhancements | No update |

5.93 The wider ecological network is defined as 'Potential Sites of Importance' (PSI). There is no update available on this indicator for this year, reporting on this will recommence in 2022-23.

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% |
| 2021/22 | 83.9% | 46.23% | 97.37% | 98.97% |

5.94 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. Whilst accessibility to open spaces and parks over 2ha in size is very good, provision of children's play areas requires significant improvement. From 2021/22 onwards this indicator utilises Census 2021 population data, but the overall trends are clearly consistent with previous years.

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

2011-21:

| 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 |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| Open Space | 12.02 | 0.00 | 0.18 | 0.00 | 3.04 | 15.24 |
| 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 |

- 5.95 Please see previous monitoring reports for a more detailed breakdown of the annual figures from 2011 to 2021.

New Land Uses 2021-22 (hectares):

| Year | Residential | Employment | Office | Retail | Other | Total |
|----------------|-------------|------------|--------|--------|-------|-------------|
| Open Space | 0.00 | 0.9 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.9 |
| Playing Fields | 0.51 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.19 | 1.7 |
| Allotments | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | | | | | | 2.6 |

New Land Uses 2011-22 (hectares):

| Year | Residential | Employment | Office | Retail | Other | Total |
|----------------|-------------|------------|--------|--------|-------|--------------|
| Open Space | 12.02 | 0.9 | 0.18 | 0.00 | 3.04 | 16.14 |
| Playing Fields | 14.26 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.45 | 6.87 | 21.58 |
| Allotments | 12.14 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.26 | 12.4 |
| | | | | | | 50.12 |

- 5.96 A total of 47.52 hectares of open space, playing fields and allotments has been lost to development since 2011. The largest single loss in 2021/22 was due to the construction of the new Prince Albert High School on a 0.92 hectare playing field at Holford Drive in Perry Barr (2019/03020/PA and 2019/06797/PA), however this was a private playing field that had not been in use for a number of years and its planned loss had previously been compensated for via an approval for the nearby Doug Ellis Sports Centre (2008/00349/PA).
- 5.97 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 |
| 2021/22 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 19.67 | 0 | 0 |

- 5.98 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.

- 5.99 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 2021/22.

| | |
|---|----|
| 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 agreements | 1 |
| • Superseded or discharged agreements | 5 |

TP10 Green Belt

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

- 5.100 68 planning applications were approved in the Green Belt in 2021/22. 43 these involved minor works to existing buildings and established uses. Most of the other approvals were for replacement dwellings and change of use of existing buildings. There were four approvals for major development, of which three had a planning application boundary that overlapped with the Green Belt and did not involve any development within the Green Belt itself.
- 5.101 One major approval at the Former Yardley Sewage Works (2021/01593/PA) is entirely within the Green Belt but relates to the discharge of conditions for a previously approved development. There was a similar minor approval of a single dwelling in the Green Belt (2021/09332/PA), which had been approved in a previous year as it was determined to constitute infill development and not have an impact on the openness of the Green Belt. One other approval was for temporary structures within Sutton Park for the Commonwealth Games triathlon event (2021/04633/PA), which will be removed when the games have ended.

| 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 |
| 2021/22 | 68 |
| Total | 628 |

TP11 Sports Facilities

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

5.102 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

- 5.103 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.
- 5.104 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.
- 5.105 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 |
| 2021/22 | 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 2022

| 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 |
| 2021/22 | 0 |
| Total | 83 |

5.106 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 900 planning and listed building applications which are approved. In the vast majority of cases where the Conservation Officer objects to part of a proposal but, on balance, it is considered that the reason for that objection would not cause sufficient detriment to the heritage asset or its setting to sustain a reason for refusal.

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

| Year | Number of Heritage Assets Recorded |
|--------------|---|
| 2011/12 | 57 |
| 2012/13 | 121 |
| 2013/14 | 33 |
| 2014/15 | 8 |
| 2015/16 | 0 |
| 2016/17 | 3 |
| 2017/18 | 0 |
| 2018/19 | 1 |
| 2019/20 | 1 |
| 2020/21 | 23 |
| 2021/22 | 3 |
| Total | 250 |

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 |
| 2021/22 | 0 |
| Total | 90 |

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

5.107 The Local List was compiled in 2013 and it contains 448 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. Seven additions have been made to the local list in the 2021/22 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 |
| 2019/20 | 0 | 0 |
| 2020/21 | 0 | 0 |
| 2021/22 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 3 | 3 |

5.108 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 |
| 2021/22 | 29 | 1 |

Source: Historic England

5.109 The number of heritage assets at risk has increased by one this year. One site has been removed (Moated site 700m east of Gannow Green Farm, New Frankley) but two new sites have been added (Birmingham Midland Institute and Holy Church of the New Testament, 11-13 Oughton Road/Friends Institute, 220 Moseley Road).

TP13 Sustainable Management of the City's Waste

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

Overall Waste Arisings:

| Year | Tonnes |
|---------|---------|
| 2011/12 | 484,099 |
| 2012/13 | 488,868 |
| 2013/14 | 493,596 |
| 2014/15 | 485,505 |
| 2015/16 | 488,811 |
| 2016/17 | 496,167 |
| 2017/18 | 479,477 |
| 2018/19 | 488,289 |
| 2019/20 | 484,417 |
| 2020/21 | 461,416 |
| 2021/22 | 460,337 |

Waste Recycled/Composted:

| Year | Tonnes | Percentage |
|---------|---------|------------|
| 2011/12 | 124,537 | 31.28% |
| 2012/13 | 130,035 | 32.31% |
| 2013/14 | 127,898 | 31.67% |
| 2014/15 | 111,593 | 29.4% |
| 2015/16 | 106,460 | 26.5% |
| 2016/17 | 111,030 | 26.84% |
| 2017/18 | 91,068 | 22.67% |
| 2018/19 | 99,673 | 24.34% |
| 2019/20 | 106,537 | 26.13% |
| 2020/21 | 98,917 | 24.59% |
| 2021/22 | 99,835 | 25.05% |

Source: BCC Fleet Waste Management

Note: Waste Recycling/Composting percentage values are of Household Waste (as reported in NI 192)

Waste Recovered (Energy from Waste):

| Year | Tonnes | Percentage |
|---------|---------|------------|
| 2011/12 | 348,157 | 71.92% |
| 2012/13 | 344,526 | 70.47% |
| 2013/14 | 335,275 | 67.95% |
| 2014/15 | 327,447 | 68.45% |
| 2015/16 | 320,004 | 67.47% |
| 2016/17 | 326,482 | 65.80% |
| 2017/18 | 330,447 | 68.92% |
| 2018/19 | 347,472 | 71.16% |
| 2019/20 | 336,813 | 69.53% |
| 2020/21 | 342,553 | 74.24% |
| 2021/22 | 347,502 | 75.49% |

Source: BCC Fleet Waste Management

Note: Waste Recycling/Composting percentage values are of Household Waste (as reported in NI 193)

Waste Sent to Landfill:

| Year | Tonnes | Percentage | Percentage of 2001 Level |
|---------|--------|------------|--------------------------|
| 2011/12 | 23,804 | 4.92% | 12.18% |
| 2012/13 | 36,584 | 7.48% | 18.71% |
| 2013/14 | 37,886 | 7.68% | 19.37% |
| 2014/15 | 27,117 | 5.59% | 13.87% |
| 2015/16 | 35,020 | 7.16% | 17.91% |
| 2016/17 | 14,211 | 9.11% | 23.13% |
| 2017/18 | 61,235 | 12.77% | 31.32% |
| 2018/19 | 46,987 | 9.66% | 24.03% |
| 2019/20 | 48,478 | 10.01% | 24.80% |
| 2020/21 | 38,808 | 8.30% | 19.85% |
| 2021/22 | 21,019 | 4.56% | 21.01% |

Source: BCC Fleet Waste Management

- 5.110 The amount of waste sent to landfill has reduced by 17,789 tonnes on the 2020/21 figure and is down by 40,216 tonnes from a high of 61,235 in 2017/18. The tonnes of waste recovered through Energy from Waste (EFW) has increased by 4,949 in the past year. The amount recycled or composted also increased by 918 tonnes. Overall, there was a reduction of 1,079 tonnes of waste generated.

TP13/2: Capacity of Waste Treatment Facilities within Birmingham (2020)³

| Facility Type Description | Number of Permits | Tonnes Received |
|---|-------------------|-----------------|
| Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station | 22 | 699,044 |
| Clinical Waste Transfer Station | 3 | 9,974 |
| Transfer Station taking Non-Biodegradable Wastes | 1 | 570 |
| Material Recycling Treatment Facility | 3 | 6,750 |
| Physical Treatment Facility | 5 | 157,009 |
| Physico-Chemical Treatment Installation | 1 | 2,450 |
| Metal Recycling Site (Vehicle Dismantler) | 3 | 8,280 |
| ELV Facility | 11 | 26,450 |
| Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's) | 3 | 91,525 |
| Chemical Treatment Facility | 1 | 165 |
| Composting Facility | 1 | 1,786 |
| Biological Treatment Facility | 2 | 371,894 |
| Hazardous Waste Transfer Station | 3 | 10,013 |
| Municipal Waste Incinerator | 1 | 360,328 |
| Energy from Waste Incinerator | 1 | 59,337 |
| Non-Ferrous Metals | 2 | 8,835 |
| Paper, Pulp & Board Manufacturing Activities | 1 | 213,905 |
| Asbestos Waste Transfer Station | 3 | 303 |
| 75kte Non-hazardous & hazardous HWA Site | 1 | 10,726 |

³ 2020 data is the most recently published, in February 2022.

| Facility Type Description | Number of Permits | Tonnes Received |
|---|-------------------|------------------|
| 75kte Materials Recycling Facility | 2 | 468 |
| S75kte Vehicle Depollution Facility | 2 | 3,570 |
| 75kte Metal Recycling Site | 2 | 8,860 |
| 75kte WEEE Treatment Facility | 1 | 282 |
| Clinical Waste Transfer Station | 2 | 1,981 |
| Storage of electrical insulating oils | 1 | 120 |
| 75kte HCI Waste TS + treatment | 2 | 31,458 |
| 75kte WEEE Treatment Facility | 1 | 312 |
| Vehicle Depollution Facility | 4 | 267 |
| Treatment of waste to produce soil <75,000 tpy | 3 | 162,548 |
| Vehicle Depollution Facility <5000 tps | 4 | 601 |
| Other Biological Treatment Installation | 1 | 106,991 |
| Non-Hazardous Waste Physical Treatment Installation | 1 | 147,962 |
| MRF Treatment Installation | 1 | 68,601 |
| Metal Recycling Installation | 2 | 27,508 |
| Hazardous Waste Transfer Station | 2 | 120,211 |
| Grand Total | 99 | 2,721,084 |

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator

- 5.111 Data from the 2020 Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator indicates that there were 99 permitted waste processing facilities in the city, an increase of 12 from the 87 that were identified in 2012. In 2020, the largest type of waste facility was Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Stations, with 699,044 tonnes received.

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 |

| Year | Location | Capacity (Tonnage) | Type of 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) |
| 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 |
| 2021/22 | 2020/05790/PA Household Waste Recycling Centre and Waste Transfer Station, Holford Drive, Perry Barr, B42 2TU | 233,000 tonnes (25,000 civic amenity, 208,000 transfer station) | Replacement household waste recycling centre and waste transfer station |
| 2021/22 | 2021/01546/PA Former Atlas Works, Tyseley, B11 2BH | Unknown | New Waste Services depot |
| 2021/22 | 2021/04541/PA Unit 3 Whitworth Industrial Park, Bordesley Green, B9 4PP | Unknown | Change of use of industrial unit to electrical cable recycling business |
| 2021/22 | 2021/05417/PA Unit 1 Landor Street, Birmingham, B8 1AH | 75,000 tonnes (Material recovery/recycling) 50,000 tonnes (commercial and industrial) | Change of use from storage to material recycling facility |

TP14/2: New Waste Facilities Completed

| Year | Location | Type | Capacity (per annum) |
|---------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 2011/12 | 61 Landor St, Nechells, B8 1AE | Wood Recycling Facility | Unknown |

| Year | Location | Type | Capacity (per annum) |
|-------------|--|--|---|
| 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 |
| 2015/16 | Webster & Horsfall, off Speedwell Rd, Hay Mills, B25 8DW | Energy from Waste facility – Combined Heat and Power generating 7 MW electricity annually (waste timber) | 60,000 tonnes |
| 2015/16 | Alcoa, Kitts Green Rd, B33 9QR | Relocation of existing Waste Transfer Station | Unknown |
| 2015/16 | 39 Trent Street, Digbeth, B5 5NL. | Waste Transfer Facility | 30 tonnes per day |
| 2016/17 | None | | |
| 2017/18 | None | | |
| 2018/19 | None | | |
| 2019/20 | Smurfit Kappa SSK Paper Mill, Nechells, B7 5AR | Cardboard recycling facility | Unknown |
| 2020/21 | 65 Cheston Road, Cheston Industrial Estate, Aston, B7 5ED | Waste Transfer Station | 35,000 tonnes pa |
| 2021/22 | Unit 1 Landor Street, Birmingham, B8 1AH | Change of use from storage to material recycling facility | 75,000 tonnes (Material recovery/recycling) 50,000 tonnes (commercial and industrial) |

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

5.112 Based on Environment Agency data, there was a decrease in waste facilities from 106 in 2007 to 92 facilities in 2020. Over the same period there has been an increase from 36 to 58 facilities in Household, Commercial & Industrial waste transfer stations. The overall decrease in waste facilities is likely due to the economic downturn in the early part of the period and due to more efficient processing of waste. (Source: Update to Waste Capacity Study, Birmingham City Council, Addendum, 25 June 2014 and Environment Agency returns Waste Data Interrogator 2020)

TP15 Location of Waste Management Facilities

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

5.113 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

5.114 To date, there have been no planning applications submitted with a minerals investigation.

5.115 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

5.116 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

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

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

| Year | Best Quality | Good Quality | Other Quality | Total |
|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| 2011/12 | 5.05 | 1.42 | 0.24 | 6.71 |

| Year | Best Quality | Good Quality | Other Quality | Total |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 2012/13 | 0 | 0.26 | 1.64 | 1.9 |
| 2013/14 | 15.90 | 4.30 | 0.36 | 20.56 |
| 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 |
| 2021/22 | 0 | 8.9 | 0.64 | 9.54 |
| Total | 55.54 | 51.86 | 6.17 | 113.58 |

5.118 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 developed within the best quality category. As this category consists of a smaller number of larger sites there are generally only completions in monitoring years when a single site is completed, whereas the other two categories include a larger number of smaller sites that provide a more continual supply of completions each year. 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 |
| 2021/22 | 0 | 19,292 | 2,922 | 22,214 |
| Total | 251,635 | 125,008 | 30,068 | 406,711 |

TP17/2: Land Available by Category at April 2022

| Category | Status | Total (Ha) |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| Best Quality | Under Construction | 0.00 |
| | Detailed Permission | 10.51 |
| | Outline Permission | 70.43 |
| | Total Readily Available: | 80.94 |
| | Other* | 40 |
| | Best Quality Supply Total: | 120.94 |
| Good Quality | Under Construction | 7.66 |
| | Detailed Permission | 11.49 |

| Category | Status | Total (Ha) |
|----------------------|--|---------------|
| | Outline Permission | 2.9 |
| | Total Readily Available: | 22.05 |
| | Other* | 30.61 |
| | Good Quality Supply Total: | 52.66 |
| | | |
| Other Quality | Under Construction | 0.08 |
| | Detailed Permission | 2.2 |
| | Outline Permission | 0.00 |
| | Total Readily Available: | 2.28 |
| | Other* | 3.88 |
| | Other Quality Supply Total: | 6.16 |
| | | |
| | Total Readily Available Supply: | 105.27 |
| | Total (non-RIS) Employment Land Supply: | 179.76 |

*Other sites are those without planning permission, including adopted and draft allocations, sites identified in non-statutory planning documents, call for site submissions, sites covered by a memorandum of understanding and expired approvals.

- 5.119 The table above shows the employment land supply in each category at April 2022. There were 80.94ha of best quality employment land readily available, comprising of 70.43ha from two outline approvals at Peddimore (2019/00108/PA and 2021/04566/PA) and 10.51ha at NSG Group, Eckersall Road, Kings Norton (2020/08911/PA). The further 40ha in the Best Quality supply is from the Wheels and environs site (16ha) which is allocated for employment development in the Bordesley Park Area Action Plan and 24ha of land following the construction of the Washwood Heath HS2 Rolling Stock Maintenance Depot, which is covered by a memorandum of understanding between HS2 Ltd and Birmingham City Council.
- 5.120 There are 22.04ha of readily available Good Quality land, which falls short of the plan requirement of 31ha. The readily available supply of Other Quality land is 2.28ha and therefore below the 5ha plan target. There are 3.88ha in the not readily available supply for Other Quality land which could be brought forward via new planning permissions.
- 5.121 The HEDNA has recommended a new portfolio of employment land to be taken forward in the new Birmingham Local Plan. This would see the current RIS, Best, Good and Other Quality categories replaced by four categories based on site size. Further information on this can be found within the HEDNA or the Birmingham Local Plan Issues and Options Consultation Document. The future portfolio will reflect the government's changes to the Use Classes Order which saw 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. As a result the future portfolio will only include land that is proposed for B2 or B8 development. Most of the existing portfolio comprises of land with planning permission that was granted before these changes were introduced on 1 September 2020.

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 |
| 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 |
| 2021/22 | 2.66 | 0 | 2.66 |
| Total | 13.19 | 0.53 | 13.72 |

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 |
| 2021/22 | 11,721 | 0 | 11,721 |
| Total | 55,227 | 2,436 | 57,663 |

5.122 As of April 2022 there were 9.51 ha of readily available land and 13.54 ha of not readily available land across the two RIS areas. In Longbridge the road scheme which is currently under construction will help unlock future development that is currently not readily available.

5.123 For further detail see the Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA), available under the Economy and Centres evidence page for the new [Birmingham Local Plan](#)

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

- 5.124 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.
- 5.125 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).
- 5.126 A veterinary referral and research centre, classed as a Sui Generis use, was approved in Longbridge RIS in November 2021 (2021/07145/PA), however because research and development (previously falling within the B1(b) use class) was a major element of the proposal it was determined to be appropriate development within the RIS.
- 5.127 A bed and breakfast development was approved within Aston RIS in 2020 (2018/08994/PA), however this was in connection with an existing social club that has been in operation since before the RIS was designated, and the accommodation has a role in supporting the wider industrial businesses. A sequential assessment was also provided which demonstrated that the development could not be located elsewhere.

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 |
| 2021/22 | 32,945 | 9.12 |
| Total | 509,250 | 129.05 |

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

section records the amount of land developed within Core Employment Areas for non-employment uses. The changes to the Use Classes Order mean that only B2 and B8 uses, or planning approvals with conditions restricting uses to E(g)(ii) or E(g)(iii) can now be considered as appropriate within the Core Employment Areas.

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. | |
| 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 Development of 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 reopened in 2022. | Development and delivery of highway improvements and Sprint along the A34 and A45, work will include a cycle route extension. The scheme will be delivered to serve the Commonwealth Games. |
| 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. |

| Core employment areas | Recent major investments | Planned major investment |
|---|--|---|
| 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 Wharfdale Bridge. |
| 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. This includes the installation of a new footbridge planned for the summer 2022. |
| 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 which is due to be completed in Spring 2023. |
| Dudley Road (City Hospital and Midland Metropolitan Hospital) | The first phase of the A457 Dudley Road highway scheme has been implemented including improvements to Western Road Junction and a segregated cycle lane. | Midland Metropolitan Hospital development and A457 Dudley Road highway improvements. The final 3 phases of the Dudley Road Highway Improvement scheme will be delivered during 2022 and 2023. The A457 will be improved to reduce congestion and encourage sustainable transport, work 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 |
| 2021/22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 2.01 | 1.65 | 27.27 | 30.93 |

5.129 There have been no non-employment uses completed within the Core Employment Areas this year.

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 |
| 2021/22 | 9.56 | 3.24 | 0 | 1.13 | 4.12 |

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 |
| 2021/22 | 12.35 | 0 | 0 | 3.28 | 2.09 |

5.130 Proposals for non-employment uses on employment land have to meet the requirements of Policy TP20 Protection of Employment Land. 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 is no longer attractive for employment development having been actively marketed, normally for a minimum of two years, or the site is commercially unviable.

TP21 Network and Hierarchy of Centres

5.131 Policy TP21 sets out the network and hierarchy of centres in the city, 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.

5.132 It should be noted that, in instances where no end user has been identified for a development, permission may have been granted for a number of potential uses including 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 – 2021/22 (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 |
| 2021/22 | 480 | 6,867 | 2,240 | 9,587 |
| Total | 137,842 | 58,793 | 43,337 | 239,972 |

TP21/1: Retail Completions 2011/12 – 2021/22 (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% |
| 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% |

| | In Centre | Edge-of-Centre | Out-of-Centre |
|---------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 2021/22 | 5% | 72% | 23% |
| Total* | 57% | 25% | 18% |

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

5.133 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 |
| 2021/22 | 30 | 1,921 | 63 | 2,014 |
| Total | 40,297 | 10,050 | 4,410 | 54,757 |

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% |
| 2021/22 | 1% | 95% | 4% |
| Total* | 74% | 18% | 8% |

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

TP21/2: Retail Supply Pipeline at April 2022 (gross floorspace sq.m.)

| | In Centre | Edge-of-Centre | Out-of-Centre | Total |
|------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| Under construction | 1,703 | 13,426 | 5,525 | 20,654 |
| Detailed planning permission | 4,866 | 15,654 | 15,329 | 35,849 |
| Outline planning permission | 16,167 | 11,117 | 14,223 | 41,507 |
| Other* | 10,660 | 30,253 | 10,359 | 51,272 |

*'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 2022 (percentage by location)

| | In Centre | Edge-of-Centre | Out-of-Centre |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Under construction | 8% | 65% | 27% |

| | In Centre | Edge-of-Centre | Out-of-Centre |
|------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Detailed planning permission | 14% | 43% | 43% |
| Outline planning permission | 39% | 27% | 34% |
| Other* | 21% | 59% | 20% |

*'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 |
| 2021/22 | 53,524 | 322 | 0 | 53,846 |
| Total | 196,492 | 7,267 | 13,452 | 217,211 |

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% |
| 2021/22 | 99% | 1% | 0 |
| Total* | 91% | 3% | 6% |

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

5.134 Almost all office completions this year were in centre, in accordance with policy TP21. There was no out of centre development. For office development, edge of centre is defined by the NPPF as being within 300 metres of a centre boundary or, outside of a centre but within 500 metres of a public transport interchange.

TP21/4: Leisure Developments Completed by location (gross 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 |

| Year | In Centre | Edge-of-Centre | Out-of-Centre | Total |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 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 |
| 2021/22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 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% |
| 2021/22 | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Total | 29% | 48% | 23% |

5.135 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

5.136 It should be noted that, in instances where no end user has been identified for a development, permission may have been granted for a number of potential uses including 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.

5.137 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 2022

| Centre and floorspace requirement (sq.m gross) | Completions since 2011/12 | Under Development | Detailed Planning Permission | Outline Planning Permission |
|---|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| City Centre (160,000) | 57,523 | 12,978 | 23,584 | 31,302 |
| Sutton Coldfield (30,000) | 525 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Perry Barr/ Birchfield (20,000) | 216 | 815 | 0 | 0 |
| Meadway (15,000) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Selly Oak (25,000) | 3,761 | 0 | 733 | 0 |

5.138 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 2022

| Centre and floorspace requirement (sq.m gross) | Completions since 2015/16 | Under Development | Detailed Planning Permission | Outline Planning Permission |
|---|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| City Centre (160,000) | 979 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sutton Coldfield (30,000) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Perry Barr/ Birchfield (20,000) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Meadway (15,000) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Selly Oak (25,000) | 547 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

5.139 The table below shows progress towards the office floorspace requirements for the centres. Significant progress has been made towards meeting the office floorspace requirement for the city centre, with over 340,000 sq.m. completed or under

construction and just over 400,000 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 - 2022

| Centre and floorspace requirement (sq.m gross) | Completions | Under Development | Detailed Planning Permission | Outline Planning Permission |
|---|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| City Centre (700,000) | 181,425 | 48,168 | 115,785 | 352,211 |
| 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

- 5.140 Birmingham Cycle Revolution is a major infrastructure programme that has been implemented in a number of centres within the city. The aim is to increase the number of cycling trips in the city by 5% in 2023 and 10% in 2033 and involves the implementation of cycling routes and supporting measures including cycle parking, 20mph speed limits, grants to businesses and schools, and provision of bikes. The segregated cycle tracks from the city centre to Perry Barr and Selly Oak were completed in 2019. Other district and local centres have benefited from new cycle parking and cycling hubs. An extension of the Birchfield Road scheme to Perry Barr centre is being delivered as part of the A34 Perry Barr Highway Scheme and is due for completion early summer 2022.
- 5.141 Highway improvements have been made to Chester Road and the Birmingham Ring Road scheme, work included enhancements at Bordesley, Holloway, Haden, Curzon and Ashted Circus. Paradise Circus is currently under development with several stages of work planned, including re-modelling the gyratory to facilitate development and provide necessary access. Phase 1 was completed in 2020 and Chamberlain Square reopened in 2021. Paradise Phase 2 was granted planning consent early in 2022.
- 5.142 In Stechford, construction work started in 2019 and continued throughout 2020 on highway improvements around Iron Lane and Station Road. This reduced

congestion in the local centre, improved journey times for buses, created new crossings for pedestrians and cyclists and provided a new bridge across the River Cole. Step-free access was completed at Stechford Railway Station in 2020.

- 5.143 Around Selly Oak local centre, the final phase of the Selly Oak New Road was completed in 2021. This involved the relocation of Sainsburys to the new Selly Oak Shopping Park and works on the New Road. 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. 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. 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. Initial work, including new wider platforms will be completed in Summer 2022 to provide access for the CWG, with further work planned for completion in Spring 2023.
- 5.144 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.
- 5.145 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, with the A34 and A45 schemes being prioritised and delivered for Summer 2022 to serve the Commonwealth Games and support the mass movement of spectators between venues. The route will connect local centres along the A34 (Newtown, Perry Barr and Great Barr) and A45 (Digbeth, Small Heath, Yardley and Sheldon). Perry Barr also saw transport infrastructure improvements including the removal of the A34 flyover, creating pedestrian and cycle friendly routes, a new railway station and a bus interchange with enhanced bus routes.
- 5.146 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. The Westside Extension to Broad Street / Hagley Road opened to passengers in Spring of 2022, alongside the Metro work on Corporation Street / Bull Street. Work has commenced on Digbeth High Street as part of the Metro Eastside Extension (to Digbeth). The reopening of the Camp Hill Railway Line will provide opportunities to invest in public realm improvements at

Hazelwell, Kings Heath and Moseley. 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.

- 5.147 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.
- 5.148 Significant public realm improvements are planned for the city centre including Snow Hill, Victoria Square, Paradise and Digbeth High Street with schemes delivered at Cornwall Street in December 2021, Livery Street in January 2022, and Edmund Street in March 2022.
- 5.149 The first Cross City Bus Route, Cross City Bus Package 3, will be introduced between Druids Heath and Dudley and development work is underway for 5 remaining Cross City routes. These are: City Centre; Perry Barr to Hawkesley, Sutton Coldfield to Longbridge, Harborne to Castle Bromwich; and West Bromwich to Meadway.

TP22 Convenience Retail Provision

- 5.150 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

- 5.151 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 |
| 2021/22 | 88 | 2,128 | 2,177 | 4,393 |
| Total | 18,663 | 26,891 | 10,555 | 56,082 |

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% |
| 2021/22 | 2% | 48% | 50% |
| Total | 33% | 48% | 19% |

TP22/2: Convenience Retail Development Pipeline at 2022 (gross floorspace sq.m.)

| | In Centre Floorspace | Edge-of-Centre Floorspace | Out-of-Centre Floorspace | Total |
|------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| Under construction | 0 | 0 | 370 | 370 |
| Detailed planning permission | 255 | 644 | 174 | 1,093 |
| Outline planning permission | 2,417 | 3,100 | 0 | 5,517 |

TP22/2: Convenience Retail Development Pipeline at 2022 (percentage by location)

| | In Centre | Edge-of-Centre | Out-of-Centre |
|------------------------------|-----------|----------------|---------------|
| Under construction | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Detailed planning permission | 23% | 60% | 17% |
| Outline planning permission | 44% | 56% | 0% |

TP23 Small Shops and Independent Retailing

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

- 5.152 Small shops and independent retailers were first monitored in 2015/16. In 2022, only Green Lane and Tyseley (both small Local Centres) had 100% of units occupied by independent operators. In a further 23 Local Centres and 4 District Centres, independent shops accounted for 90% or more of the units. Across all 73 Local Centres, typically 75-85% of units are independent retailers and national multiple retailer representation is 15-25%. In the larger District Centres, typically 55-75% of units are independent retailers and national multiple retailer representation is 25-45%. Health Checks for all 73 centres in early 2023 will contain detailed statistics for each centre.

TP24 Promoting a Diversity of Uses within Centres

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

5.153 The [Shopping and Local Centres SPD](#) was adopted in 2012 and its policies are monitored annually. 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

5.154 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.

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

5.156 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:

| | 2012-2021 | 2021-2022 | Total |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| Total number of relevant planning decisions | 1,281 | 90 | 1,371 |
| E(a)/A1 Retail Losses: | | | |
| Permissions leading to loss of E(a)/A1 retail use | 356 | 11 | 367 |
| E(a)/A1 Retail Gains: | | | |
| Permissions granted for new E(a)/A1 retail use | 168 units | 7 units | 175 units |
| Permissions granted for Change of use (CoU) to E(a)/A1 retail use | 73 units | 2 units | 75 units |
| Permissions granted for E(a)/A1 retail as part of mixed use permissions | 48 schemes, 189 units | 7 schemes, 12 units | 201 units |
| Total Retail Gains | 430 units | 21 units | 451 units |
| E(c)/A2 Financial & Professional Services: | | | |
| New construction or CoU to E(c)/A2 (financial & professional services) permissions | 32 units | 2 units | 34 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: | | | |

| | 2012-2021 | 2021-2022 | Total |
|--|--|--------------------|--------------|
| New construction or CoU to E(b)/A3 (restaurant & café) use | 189 units | 10 units | 199 units |
| New E(b)/A3 as part of mixed permissions | 41 units | 1 unit | 42 units |
| | | | |
| SG(p/q)/A4 Drinking Establishments: | | | |
| CoU to SG(p/q)/A4 (drinking establishment) use | 16 units | 2 units | 18 units |
| New SG(p/q)/A4 or CoU to SG(p/q)/A4 as part of mixed permissions | 13 units | 1 unit | 14 units |
| | | | |
| SG(r)/A5 Hot Food Takeaways: | | | |
| New construction or CoU to SG(r)/A5 (hot food takeaway) use | 53 units | 3 units | 58 units |
| New SG(r)/A5 or CoU to SG(r)/A5 as part of mixed permissions | 24 units | 0 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) | 49 units | 9 units | 58 units |
| | | | |
| F1/E(e)/D1 Non-Residential Institutions: | | | |
| New construction or CoU to F1/E(e)/D1 (non-residential institutions) use | 70 units | 0 units | 70 units |
| New F1/E(e)/D1 or CoU to F1/E(e)/D1 as part of mixed permissions | 7 units | 0 units | 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 | 954 units including 17 schemes (78 units), plus 7 large schemes (728 units). Total 1,628 units | 3 schemes, 8 units | 1,636 units |

| | 2012-2021 | 2021-2022 | Total |
|---|---|--------------------|------------|
| Conversion from F1/E(e)/D1 (non-residential institutions) to C3 (residential) use | 9 units + 1 scheme – 1146 units +268 extra care (Perry Barr Residential Scheme) Total 1429 units | 0 schemes, 0 units | 1429 units |
| Sui Generis: | | | |
| New construction or CoU to Sui Generis use (excluding SG(p/q/r – A4/A5)) | 54 units (not monitored prior to 2016) | 4 units | 58 units |
| Refusals and Appeals in Centres: | | | |
| E(b)/A3 refusals | 33* | 4 | 37 |
| E(b)/A3 applications withdrawn | 40* | 8 | 48 |
| SG(r)/A5 refusals | 63 | 4 | 67 |
| SG(r)/A5 applications withdrawn | 18* | 5 | 23 |
| E(b)/SG(r)/A3/A5 refusals | 23 | 5 | 28 |
| E(b)/SG(r)/A3/A5 (or other mixed uses including E(b)/SG(r)/A5) applications withdrawn | 20* | 2 | 22 |
| SG(r)/A5 appeals | 23 | 2 | 25 |
| SG(r)/A5 appeals dismissed | 20 (+1 withdrawn) | 0 | 21 |
| SG(r)/A5 appeals allowed | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| SG(r)/A5 appeals outstanding | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SG(r)/A5 Approvals and Refusals Outside Centres: | | | |
| New construction or CoU to SG(r)/A5 (hot food takeaway) use outside Centres | 88 units | 0 units | 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 | 75 units | 1 unit | 76 units |
| Mixed use proposals including SG(r)/A5 use refused outside Centres | 17 units* | 0 units | 17 units |
| SG(r)/A5 appeals allowed | 1* | 0 | 1 |
| SG(r)/A5 appeals dismissed | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SG(r)/A5 appeals outstanding | 0 | 0 | 0 |

*2014-21 only – not previously monitored.

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

5.157 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% remains stable.
- Selly Oak, at just under 45%, is subject to significant redevelopment proposals. In 2021-22, both the total number of units and the number of E(a) Units increased, although the E(a) percentage fell slightly. 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.
- Harborne, at 52.4%, where the centre is stable but the number of E(a) units has fallen considerably post-Covid, but there is good representation from E(b) and E(c) uses.
- Kings Heath, at 54.8%, where there has been a small decrease in the number of E(a) units, but the total number of units in the centre has increased, decreasing the percentage.

Other centres (50% threshold):

- Queslett and Scott Arms, where the part of those centres within Birmingham lies below the 50% threshold, although in both cases the number and percentage of E(a) units has increased.
- Ivy Bush, at 35.9%, a small decrease but the centre now appears to be stabilising.
- Balsall Heath (44%), College Road (45%) and Moseley (49%) are stable centres but both are below their 50% threshold.
- Hall Green (47.5%) and Yardley Road (44.7%), where the number of E(a) units remains stable but the total number of units in the centre has increased, thereby decreasing the percentages.

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 |
| 2021/22 | 1 | 41 |
| Total | 36 | 3,506 |

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 |
| April 2022 | 19 | 3,065 |

TP25/3: Major tourism schemes Completed

- 5.158 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 City Council Libraries Service](#)).
- 5.159 In September 2015 the refurbished New Street Station and new Grand Central shopping centre opened, accommodating 40 retail shops and 20 cafes and restaurants. 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 ([Network Rail: Birmingham New Street](#)).
- 5.160 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

- 5.161 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](#)).
- 5.162 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

- 5.163 As with the rest of the country and the world, Birmingham’s visitor economy was hit hard 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 pandemic⁴. 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 levels⁵. 2021 saw a gradual reopening of the city’s visitor economy and this is anticipated to accelerate through 2022 and in to 2023, facilitated in great part by the hosting of the Commonwealth Games in Summer 2022.
- 5.164 Birmingham is the third most visited local authority in England, with an average of 25.9 million day visits between 2017 and 2019. (Birmingham Economic Review 2022; [Greater Birmingham Chambers of Commerce](#)). 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 of Commerce](#)). This continues to be the most up to date data on tourism spending in the city.
- 5.165 Of the tourism venues in the city that are members of the [Association of Leading Visitor Attractions \(ALVA\)](#) the most visited venue in the city is Thinktank with 85,487 visits in 2021. Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery (BMAG) is usually the most visited, but was closed for refurbishment during most of the 2021/22 monitoring year.

TP26 Local Employment

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

Signed Section 106 Agreements with Local Employment Clauses

| | 2011-21 | 2021-22 |
|--|---------|---------|
| Total S106 agreements containing a local employment clause: | 39 | 1 |
| Total to be delivered by developer direct (zero financial contribution): | 38 | 1 |
| 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 | 0 |

Implemented Section 106 Agreements with Local Employment Clauses

⁴

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

⁵ https://www.greaterbirminghamchambers.com/latest-news/blogs/2021/11/ber21-the-future-of-birmingham-s-visitor-economy/#_ftn4

| | 2011-21 | 2021-22 |
|--|----------|---------|
| 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 | - |

5.166 Please see previous monitoring reports for a more detailed breakdown of the annual figures from 2011 to 2021.

5.167 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

5.168 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 ⁶ where effective mitigation has not been demonstrated | 0 |
| In Flood Zone 3a ⁷ where effective mitigation has not been demonstrated | 1 |
| In Flood Zone 3b ⁸ where effective mitigation has not been demonstrated | 1 |
| Not adequately served by Infrastructure | 0 |

⁶ 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.

⁷ Land assessed as having a 1 in 100 or greater annual probability of river flooding (>1%) in any year.

⁸ Functional flood plain where water has to flow or be stored in times of flood. The identification of functional floodplain takes account of local circumstances and is not defined solely on rigid probability parameters. Land which would flood with an annual probability of 1 in 20 (5%) or greater in any year or is designed to flood in an extreme (0.1%) flood provides a starting point for consideration.

| Schemes approved which are: | Number of Schemes |
|--|--------------------------|
| Not accessible to jobs, shops and services other than by car | 0 |
| Constraints (such as contamination / instability) which are not capable of remediation | 0 |
| Not sympathetic to cultural or natural assets | 0 |

5.169 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 (2021/09267/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

5.170 96% 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% |
| 2021/22 | 3,183 | 98% | 54 | 2% |
| Total | 30,820 | 96% | 1,451 | 4% |

TP29 Housing Trajectory

TP29/1: Annual Net Dwelling Completions

5.171 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.

5.172 The total new housing requirement to be delivered between 2011/12 and 2021/22 was 25,500 dwellings. A total of 29,308 net new dwellings were completed during this period and so the cumulative target to date has been exceeded by 3,808 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 |
| 2021/22 | 2,850 | 3,237 | 3,177 |
| Total | 25,500 | 32,225 | 29,308 |

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 |
| 2021/22 | 1,029 | 1,128 | 381 | 116 | 2,654 |
| Total | 8,446 | 10,238 | 4,261 | 3,238 | 26,183 |
| % | 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 |

| Year | Houses | Apartments | Total |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 2021/22 | 642 | 2,012 | 2,654 |
| Total | 11,145 | 15,038 | 26,183 |

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 | 56.6 | 32.4 | 44.1 |
| 2012/13 | 127.2 | 42 | 38 | 44.5 |
| 2013/14 | 121.6 | 53.5 | 45.3 | 50.8 |
| 2014/15 | 118.2 | 51.3 | 37.9 | 42.7 |
| 2015/16 | 178.7 | 60.7 | 36 | 48.3 |
| 2016/17 | 198.2 | 59.3 | 40.7 | 55.9 |
| 2017/18 | 265.5 | 67.3 | 45.4 | 66.5 |
| 2018/19 | 474.6 | 88.5 | 43.3 | 122.3 |
| 2019/20 | 322.4 | 32.7 | 31.1 | 54.06 |
| 2020/21 | 453.7 | 90.6 | 42 | 106.8 |
| 2021/22 | 572.8 | 49.3 | 30.4 | 62.3 |

Note: density figures are for wholly completed sites and are calculated using the gross area. Therefore, they represent an underestimation of the actual densities achieved.

TP31 Affordable Housing

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

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

Note: All figures are Gross.

- 5.173 To reflect changes to the definition of affordable housing 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 2018-22

| Tenure | 1 bed | 2 bed | 3 bed | 4 bed+ | Total |
|-------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|
| Private Market | 4,888 | 4,376 | 1,249 | 776 | 11,289 |
| Affordable Rent | 74 | 250 | 106 | 54 | 484 |
| Social Rent | 22 | 159 | 72 | 52 | 305 |
| Starter Homes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Discounted market sales | 33 | 34 | 4 | 2 | 73 |
| Other | 16 (S) 0 (RTB) 24 (INT) 14 (UN) | 121 (S) 9 (RTB) 13 (INT) 24 (UN) | 73 (S) 11 (RTB) 3 (INT) 30 (UN) | 2 (S) 2 (RTB) 0 (INT) 10 (UN) | 212 (S) 22 (RTB) 40 (INT) 78 (UN) |
| Total | 5,071 | 4,986 | 1,548 | 898 | 12,503 |

TP31/1: Completions by Tenure 2021-22

| Tenure | 1 bed | 2 bed | 3 bed | 4 bed+ | Total |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| Private Market | 1,013 | 1,018 | 278 | 93 | 2,402 |
| Affordable Rent | 0 | 74 | 61 | 17 | 162 |
| Social Rent | 0 | 24 | 11 | 6 | 41 |
| First Homes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Discounted market sales | 6 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 13 |
| Other | 0(S) 0 (RTB) 0 (INT) 0 (UN) | 5(S) 0 (RTB) 0 (INT) 0 (UN) | 31(S) 0 (RTB) 0 (INT) 0 (UN) | 0(S) 0 (RTB) 0 (INT) 0 (UN) | 36(S) 0 (RTB) 0 (INT) 0 (UN) |
| Total | 1,029 | 1,128 | 381 | 116 | 2,654 |

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

First Homes = discounted market sale properties, at least 30% below market value. Eligibility criteria apply for purchasers and discounts remain in perpetuity if sold on.

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 2018-22

| 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 |
| 2021/22 | 80 | 172 | 0 | 252 |

| Year | BMHT | Section 106 | RSL/Other | Total |
|--------------|------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| Total | 412 | 693 | 109 | 1,214 |

Affordable housing need

- 5.174 Of the 51,100 new homes to be delivered in the city, approximately 62% is needed for private market housing and 38% for affordable housing, as set out in the BDP and Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) 2013. The affordable housing requirement is therefore 19,400 dwellings.
- 5.175 The affordable housing required is a mix of affordable rented housing (at least 20% below local market rents); social rented housing (rent set using national rent regime, typically around 40% of local market rent) and shared ownership housing.
- 5.176 The delivery of social and affordable housing for rent remains a first priority for the city. With this in mind, at times, the 35% affordable housing policy requirement may not always be achieved, but a better mix or type of affordable housing is provided. For example, large family houses for social rent in place of 1 and 2 bed flats for rent. This means, at times, less than the 35% policy requirement is achieved on a scheme but a better result through the type of affordable housing is provided.

Affordable housing delivery

- 5.177 As shown in the table below, a total of 4,647 affordable dwellings have been completed between 2011/12 – 2021/22 against a requirement of 9,690 for this period. This means that 48% of the required affordable housing has been provided, with an under-delivery of 5,043 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 |
| 2021/22 | 2,850 | 1,083 | 252 |
| Total | 25,500 | 9,690 | 4,647 |

- 5.178 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.

5.179 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 |
| 2021/22 | 4 | £1,532,200 |
| Total | 51 | £15,280,109 |

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 |

| Year | Total no. of S106 agreements containing an affordable housing commuted sum | Total value of those clauses containing an affordable housing commuted sum |
|--------------|--|--|
| 2018/19 | 22 | £4,299,076.88 |
| 2019/20 | 10 | £2,018,271.80 |
| 2020/21 | 6 | £1,574,448 |
| 2021/22 | 7 | £729,136 |
| Total | 91 | £13,738,009 |

TP32 Housing Regeneration

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

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

Regeneration Area Completions 2011-2022

| Regeneration Area | Gross Completions | Net Completions |
|------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Lyndhurst | 251 | 157 |
| Bromford | 0 | -116 |
| Druids Heath and Maypole | 5 | 5 |
| Kings Norton – Three Estates | 383 | 39 |
| Meadway | 97 | 97 |
| Newtown | 326 | 253 |

5.181 Please see previous monitoring reports for a more detailed breakdown of the annual figures from 2011 to 2020. As shown in the table below, there were 3 demolitions and no new completions in Lyndhurst in 2021/22, so the overall net completions figure for this area is now lower than the 160 reported last year.

Regeneration Area Completions 2021-2022

| Regeneration Area | Gross Completions | Net Completions |
|------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Lyndhurst | 0 | -3 |
| Bromford | 0 | 0 |
| Druids Heath and Maypole | 0 | 0 |
| Kings Norton – Three Estates | 52 | 52 |
| Meadway | 0 | 0 |
| 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 |

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

5.182 The table below shows the figures from 2021/22 onwards, which now include the equivalent dwelling completions from communal student accommodation in accordance with the ratio applied in the [Housing Delivery Test \(HDT\) Measurement Rule Book](#)

| Year | Number of Schemes | Total Bedspaces | Bedspaces within communal accommodation | Equivalent dwellings from communal accommodation* | Studios |
|---------|-------------------|-----------------|---|---|---------|
| 2021/22 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 48 |

*Applying HDT ratio of 1.8

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

| | Under Construction | Detailed Permission | Outline Permission | Total |
|---|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Number of Schemes | 9 | 14 | 1 | 24 |
| Total Bedspaces | 1,455 | 2,160 | 950 | 4,565 |
| Bedspaces within communal accommodation | 1,099 | 1,442 | 0 | 2,541 |
| Equivalent dwellings from communal accommodation* | 440 | 577 | 0 | 1,017 |
| Studios | 356 | 718 | 950 | 2,024 |

*Applying HDT ratio of 1.8

TP34 Provision for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

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

5.183 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

5.184 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.’

5.185 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.

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

TP34/2: Pipeline information

5.187 There are no additional pitches in the pipeline.

TP35 Existing Housing Stock

TP35/1: Vacant Dwelling Rates

5.188 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 7,500 private sector empty homes in the city.

5.189 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 2024⁹. In the 2021/22 monitoring year, 270 empty properties were brought back in to use through the implementation of the strategy.

5.190 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 £7.6m¹⁰.

5.191 The number of vacant dwellings can be determined from the Council Tax record. The following table shows the number of vacant dwellings each year. Data for 2017 to 2020 was reported in September. Data in 2021 and 2022 was reported in March-May.

| Year | Vacant Dwellings |
|-------------|-------------------------|
| 2017 | 12,550 |
| 2018 | 11,968 |
| 2019 | 12,589 |

⁹

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

¹⁰ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/new-homes-bonus-final-allocations-2021-to-2022>

| Year | Vacant Dwellings |
|-------------|-------------------------|
| 2020 | 12,848 |
| 2021 | 11,050 |
| 2022 | 7,766 |

TP35/2: House Conditions

- 5.192 The condition of the housing stock has a significant effect on the lives of the people who live in it. Poor conditions in the housing sector impacts on health, attainment levels, social cohesion and overall quality of life. The City Council has recently adopted a new Housing Strategy 2023-28¹¹. One of the priorities of the new strategy is to improve the quality of existing homes and there are commitments to prioritise the condition of all stock across all tenures, and to attract inward investment to drive forward the quality of the existing stock.
- 5.193 A private sector stock condition survey undertaken this year identifies that approximately 23,173 privately rented properties are likely to have a serious category 1 hazard, making up 21% of private sector stock in the city. North Edgbaston (698) and Stockland Green (692) have the highest number of properties with at least one Category 1 hazard. This is significantly more than the national average which sits at 12%.
- 5.194 The city has a significant stock of Supported Exempt Accommodation, growing from 11,740 properties in 2018 to over 20,000 by the end of 2020. By December 2021 770 of these properties have been inspected and a total of 2,545 Category 1 hazards have been found within them.
- 5.195 Just under 60,000 properties are owned by the City Council and the strategy identifies that due to financial constraints there has been significant under investment in these properties when compared with other similar local authorities. To tackle this, the strategy states that more inward investment will be sought to drive improvements to the quality of this housing stock, and an annual rolling stock condition survey programme will be undertaken, at a rate of 10% per year over the next 5 years, to provide robust intelligence and evidence base to inform future investment and service priorities.

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 |

¹¹ <https://www.birmingham.gov.uk/housingstrategy>

| Year | Additional capacity (Pupils) |
|--------------|------------------------------|
| 2018/19 | 290 |
| 2019/20 | 1,664 |
| 2020/21 | 3,024 |
| 2021/22 | 1,646 |
| Total | 28,971 |

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 |
| 2021/22 | 794 |
| Total | 15,359 |

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

5.196 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.

5.197 The above data is collected from Birmingham's 2019 return ([School capacity: academic year 2018 to 2019](#)) which was published in August 2020. The [updated BCC position paper for surplus primary places](#) was published in May 2021.

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 |

| Year | Health facilities approved | Health facilities completed |
|--------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2015/16 | 5 | 2 |
| 2016/17 | 3 | 1 |
| 2017/18 | 5 | 1 |
| 2018/19 | 4 | 0 |
| 2019/20 | 1 | 3 |
| 2020/21 | 5 | 2 |
| 2021/22 | 2 | 1 |
| Total | 36 | 22 |

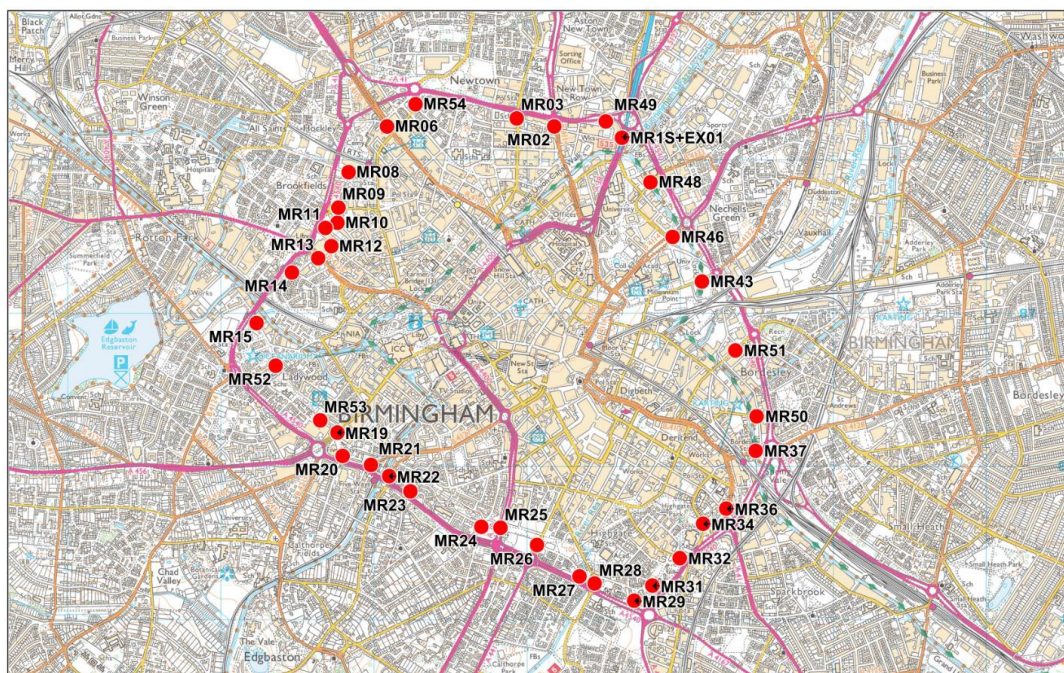
TP38 A Sustainable Transport Network

5.198 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.

5.199 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.

5.200 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)

5.201 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.

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 |
| 2021 | 80.7 | 81.0 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.9 |

*Note in 2011 only Inbound Modal Split was reported whereas in other years both Inbound and Outbound was reported.

5.202 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 64. 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

5.203 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

5.204 Below is a summary of the schemes that have been delivered between 2015 and 2022. 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
- Castle Bromwich
- Chad Valley
- Cotteridge
- Edgbaston
- Harborne
- Hodge Hill
- Ladywood
- Moseley and Kings Heath
- Nechells
- Saltley
- Selly Oak
- Selly Park
- South Yardley
- Sparkbrook
- Springfield
- Stirchley
- Washwood Heath
- Weoley

Access to cycle routes has been improved at the following locations:

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

Pedestrian and toucan crossing schemes have been delivered at a number of locations between 2015 and 2022:

- 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)
- St Dunstons Catholic Primary (Bramwood & Kings Heath)
- Colmore Junior and Infant School (Bramwood & Kings Heath)
- Nansen Primary (Alum Rock)
- Brownmead Academy (Shard End)
- Court Farm Primary (Perry Common)

29 Safer Routes to School Schemes have been introduced across the city Between 2015 and 2022:

- Anderton Park Primary
- Ark Boulton Academy
- 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

5.205 Below is a summary new pedestrian priority schemes delivered during 2021/22.

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
- Lozells

TP39/2: Number of Collisions Involving Pedestrians

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

- **Killed** - died within thirty days as a result of the collision.
- **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 thirty or more days after the collision.
- **Slightly injured** - all other injury collisions.

| 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 |
| 2021 | 10 | 123 | 366 | 499 |
| Total | 70 | 1,088 | 3,095 | 4,253 |

TP40 Cycling

TP40/1: Extensions Delivered to Cycle Network

5.207 Many of the 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. A detailed breakdown for previous years can be viewed in earlier AMR reports. A number of schemes were delivered in 2021/22, 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
- Lozells

TP40/2: Percentage of Trips Made by Cycle

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

| Year | Cycle trips | Percentage of all vehicle trips |
|---------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|
| 2011 inbound cordon count | 1,827 | 1.0 |
| 2013 inbound cordon count | 1,391 | 0.8 |
| 2015 inbound cordon count | 1,485 | 1.0 |
| 2017 inbound cordon count | 1,260 | 0.8 |
| 2019 inbound cordon count | 1,519 | 1.2 |
| 2021 inbound cordon count | 2,452 | 1.4 |

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

| Year | Residents who travel by bike 5 days a week (%)* |
|------|---|
| 2015 | 3 |
| 2017 | 3 |
| 2019 | 3 |
| 2021 | 4 |

*Figures for 2015 and 2017 are for Birmingham residents. Figures for 2019 and 2021 are for residents living in the area covered by Transport for West Midlands

TP41 Public Transport

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

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

| Year | Scheme | Type |
|---------|-------------------------|------|
| 2015/16 | Four Oaks Park and Ride | Rail |

| Year | Scheme | Type |
|---------|--|---------------|
| 2015/16 | New Street Rail Station - refurbishment | Rail |
| 2015/16 | Pershore Road Bus Lane | Bus |
| 2015/16 | Bus Lane Enforcement | Bus |
| 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 | Queen Elizabeth Hospital bus priority scheme | Bus |
| 2021/22 | Perry Barr Station Rail Station Upgrade | Rail |
| 2021/22 | A45 Sprint Phase 1 | Bus |
| 2021/22 | A34 Sprint Phase 1 | Bus |

TP41/2: Percentage of Trips by Public Transport

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

Estimated inbound person trips

| | 2011 | 2013 | 2015 | 2017 | 2019 | 2021 |
|--------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| Car and taxi | 37,256 | 39,751 | 35,658 | 35,081 | 32,658 | 23,123 |
| Bus | 25,749 | 25,179 | 25,315 | 23,424 | 22,929 | 15,778 |
| Rail | 27,798 | 27,506 | 35,085 | 37,567 | 34,632 | 12,157 |
| Metro | 1,687 | 1,538 | 299 | 1,616 | 2,161 | 1,107 |
| Cycle | 464 | 549 | 609 | 580 | 674 | 450 |
| Light Vehicles* | 4,125 | 3,839 | 3,367 | 3,511 | 2,623 | 4,006 |
| Heavy vehicles | 757 | 1,058 | 720 | 1,000 | 1,856 | 949 |
| All | 97,836 | 99,420 | 101,053 | 102,779 | 97,534 | 80,693 |
| % Public Transport | 56.5% | 54.5% | 60.1% | 60.9% | 61.2% | 36.0% |

*excludes car and taxi

Estimated outbound person trips

| | 2011 | 2013 | 2015 | 2017 | 2019 | 2021 |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Car and taxi | 21,963 | 21,312 | 20,734 | 21,085 | 18,903 | 13,100 |
| Bus | 9,030 | 10,355 | 11,075 | 9,654 | 9,126 | 8,648 |

| | 2011 | 2013 | 2015 | 2017 | 2019 | 2021 |
|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Rail | 10,068 | 11,435 | 10,949 | 12,243 | 12,284 | 7,691 |
| Metro | 299 | 312 | 73 | 337 | 328 | 227 |
| Cycle | 105 | 134 | 136 | 110 | 172 | 155 |
| Light Vehicles* | 3,158 | 3,009 | 2,843 | 2,810 | 1,485 | 2,379 |
| Heavy vehicles | 763 | 1,047 | 864 | 831 | 1,373 | 707 |
| All | 45,386 | 47,604 | 46,674 | 47,070 | 43,672 | 32,907 |
| % Public Transport | 42.7% | 46.4% | 47.3% | 47.2% | 49.8% | 50.3% |

*excludes car and taxi

TP42 Freight

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

- 5.212 Existing provision is located at Birch Coppice, Hams Hall and Landor Street. There has been no gain or loss of these facilities.

TP43 Low Emission vehicles

- 5.213 The City Council is working with various partners on projects to increase the number and use of low emission vehicles in the city:
- Purchase of 20 new hydrogen double decker buses as part of the Clean Air Hydrogen Bus Pilot. The buses are the world's first zero-emission hydrogen fuel-cell double deckers and were introduced with National Express West Midlands in 2021.
 - The Council received 20 e-cargo vehicles from the Energy Saving Trust for a pilot scheme until 2022. 18 of the e-cargo vehicles have been loaned to the Council's local partner organisations, to demonstrate how they might be used to support day-to-day operations and deliver goods and services.

TP43/1: Number of Charging Points Provided

- 5.214 The number of electric vehicle charge points has significantly increased from the original 36 (7kw-11kw) installed through the plugged-in Midlands programme. Since 1st November 2022, 686 charge points have been installed across the city. 143 are rapid 50kw-250kws charge points, enabling a full charge in less than 30 mins, this represents a 51% achievement towards the Council approved EV Charge Point Strategy, which sets a target of 280 rapid charge points by 2025.
- 5.215 The Council approved EV Charge Point Strategy is a joint collaboration of the Public and Private Sector, where between 3,600-5,000 (3.5kw-250kw) publicly accessible charge points overall are estimated by 2030. This aligns with the Birmingham Connected Transport policy achievement of at least 40% modal shift to public transport, cycling & walking and through relevant transport infrastructure developments and behaviour change programmes, that realise a significant reduction of private cars on the road.

Electric Vehicle Charge Points within Birmingham

| Power (kW) | ESB Energy/City Council | Private Sector | TOTAL |
|--------------|-------------------------|----------------|------------|
| < 22 kW | 6 | 355 | 361 |
| 22 kW | 92 | 90 | 182 |
| 50 kW | 70 | 26 | 96 |
| 120 kW | 0 | 9 | 9 |
| 150 kW | 0 | 22 | 22 |
| 250 kW | 0 | 16 | 16 |
| TOTAL | 168 | 518 | 686 |

Electric Vehicle Charge Points within the Clean Air Zone

| Power (kW) | ESB Energy/City Council | Private Sector | TOTAL |
|--------------|-------------------------|----------------|------------|
| < 22 kW | 6 | 171 | 177 |
| 22 kW | 42 | 60 | 102 |
| 50 kW | 12 | 4 | 16 |
| 120 kW | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 150 kW | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 250 kW | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 60 | 237 | 297 |

5.216 From 2023 there will be a focus on deploying ultra-rapid hubs (100kw-250kws), alongside installing on-street/residential 'over-night' charge point solutions (3.5kw-7kw) within local communities challenged by little or no off-street parking. Where 70% of Birmingham households already have access to off-street parking, a key priority will be to focus on 'over-night' charge point solutions that align with planning consent requirements, highway regulatory approvals and the Council's PFI arrangements.

TP44 Traffic Congestion and Management

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 road traffic collisions. |
| 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 |

| Priority Improvement | Progress |
|---|---|
| Opticities ITS project completed October 2015 | Urban Traffic Management and Control (UTMC) and Intelligent Transport Systems that provide an effective means of managing and providing information about the transport network in Birmingham and the West Midlands conurbation. |
| Journey Time Reliability to Growth Areas | A package of highway measures to improve journey reliability by upgrading existing traffic signal capability and introducing Selective Vehicle Detection (SVD) for buses and freight. |
| Regional Co-ordination | The RTCC (Regional Transport Control Centre) 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 and also the complementary 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) |

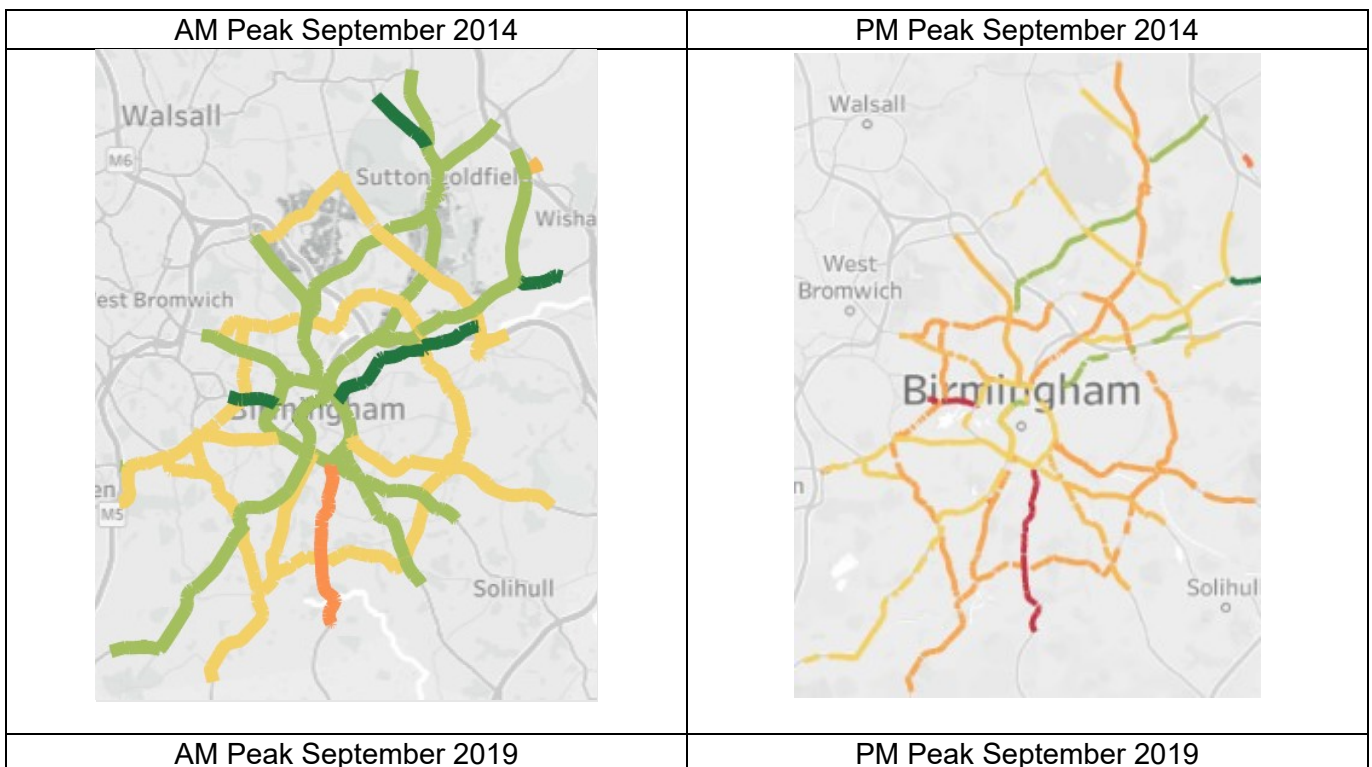
| Year | Improvement |
|------|--|
| 2018 | Holloway Circus, Ring Road Pinch Points |
| 2019 | Ashted Circus (Local Growth Fund) |
| 2019 | Longbridge Connectivity (Local Growth Fund) |
| 2019 | Battery Way (Local Growth Fund) |
| 2020 | Bristol Road Selly Oak New Road Phase 1b, Selly Oak Triangle |
| 2021 | First phase of the A457 Dudley Road highway |

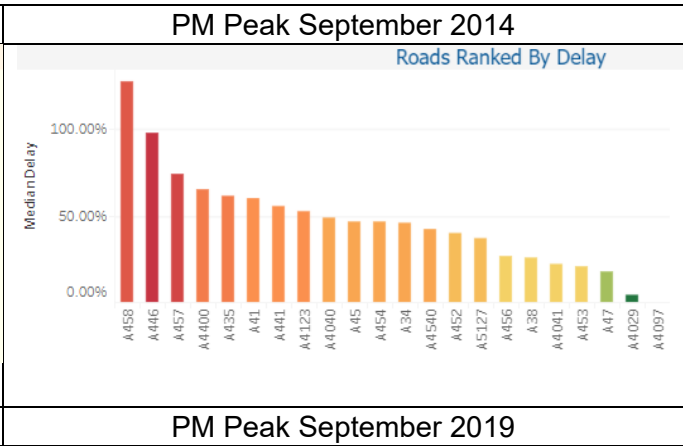
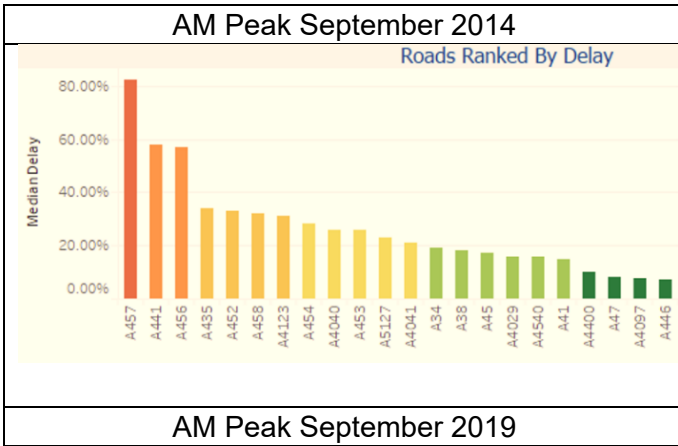
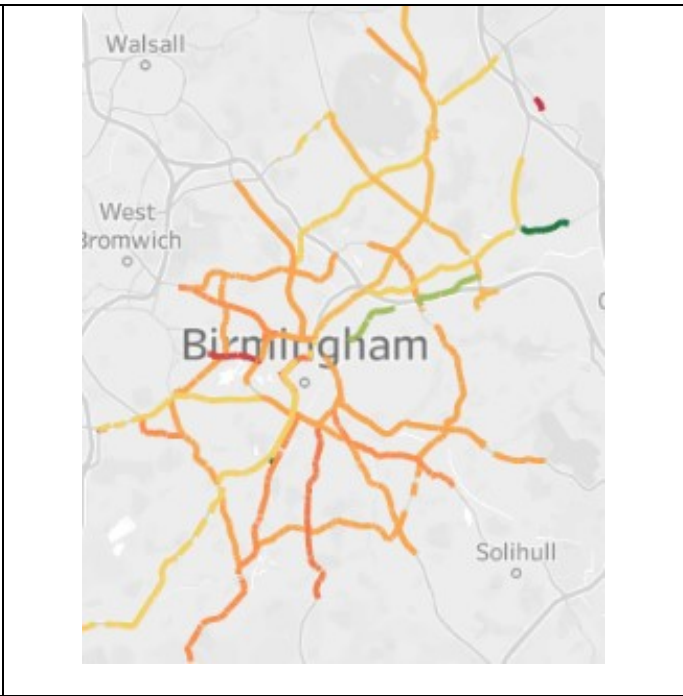
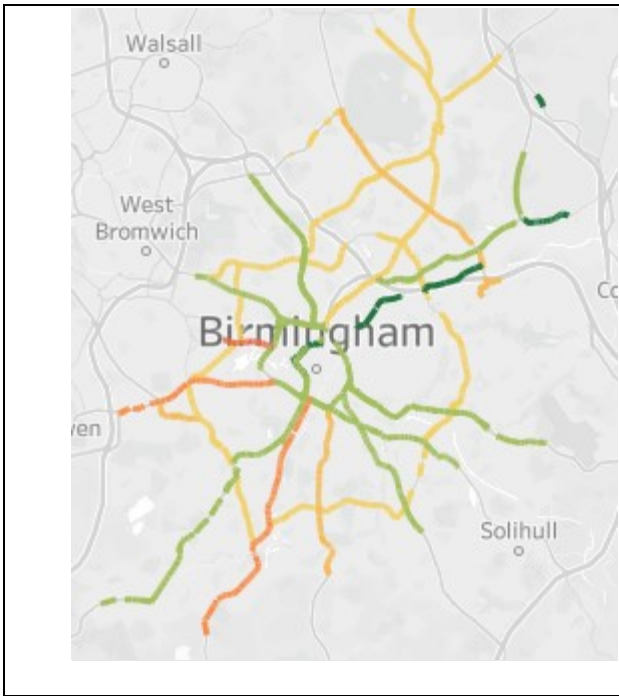
TP44/2: Changes in Journey Times

5.217 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.

5.218 The charts and maps below show September results for 2014 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.

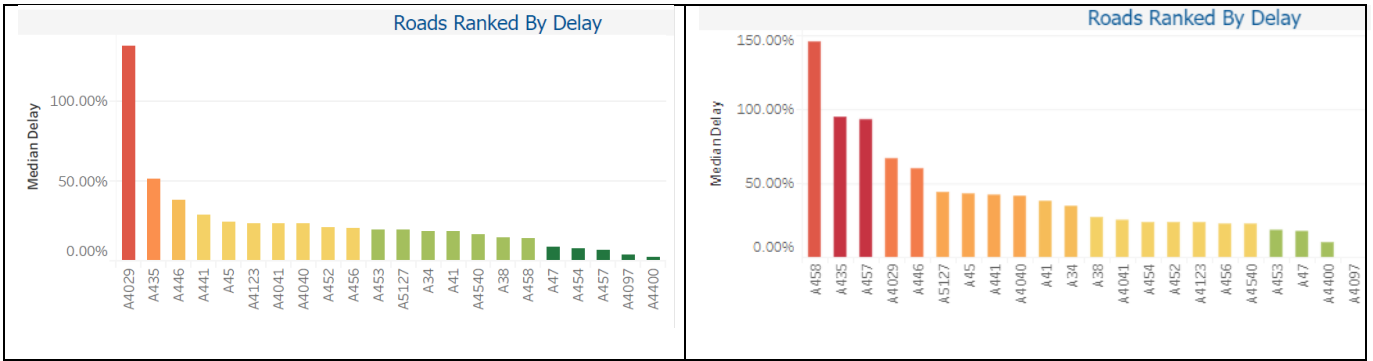
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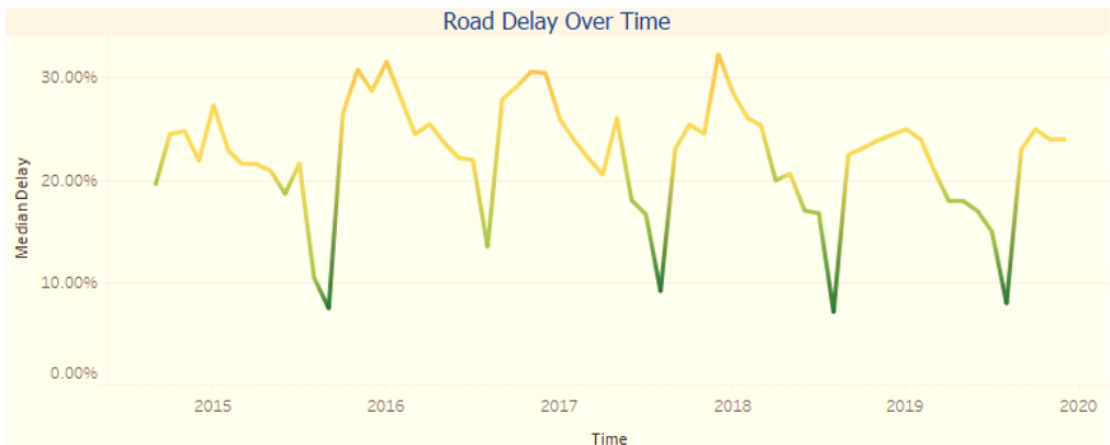
AM Peak September 2019

PM Peak September 2019

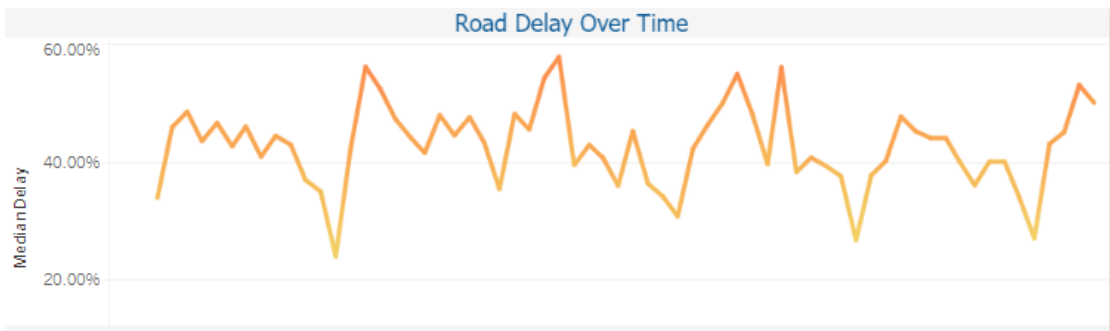


5.219 Delay varies year by year but the A457 Dudley Road, A441 (Pershore Road/ Redditch Road), A456 (Hagley Road) and A435 (Alcester Road) in south Birmingham suffer from greater delays than other roads. Delay information for some of the busiest roads (below) also shows the variation throughout the year with the least delay and better journey times in August, and peaks in delay during the Autumn months.

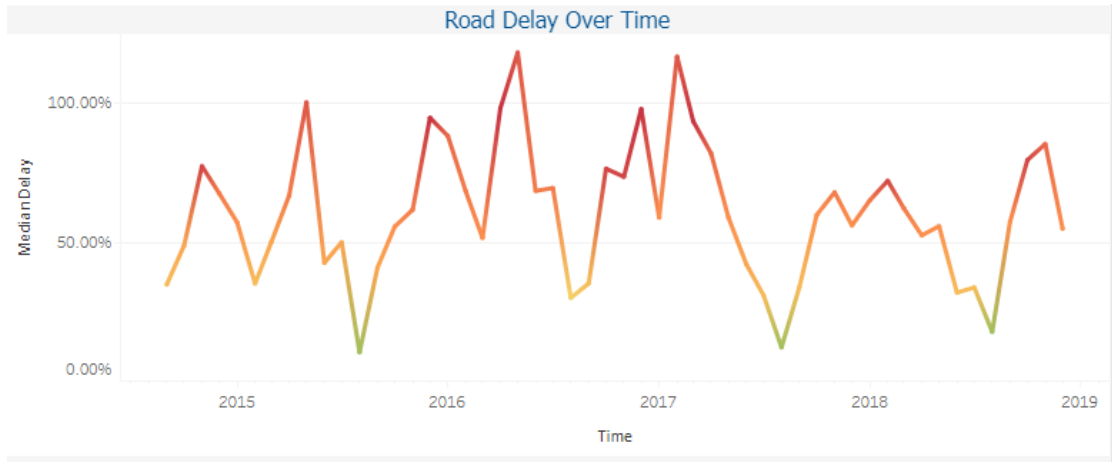
All A Roads Delay Over Time AM Peak



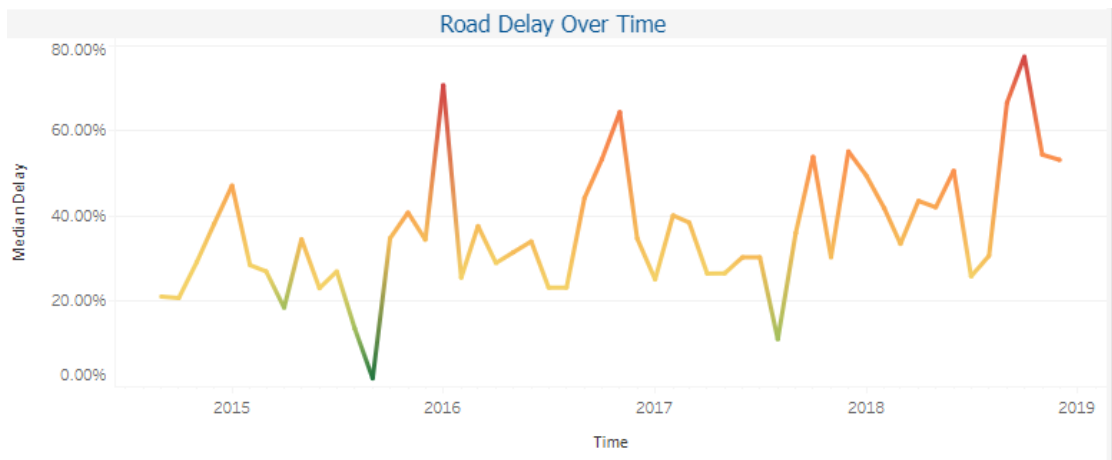
All A Roads Delay Over Time PM Peak



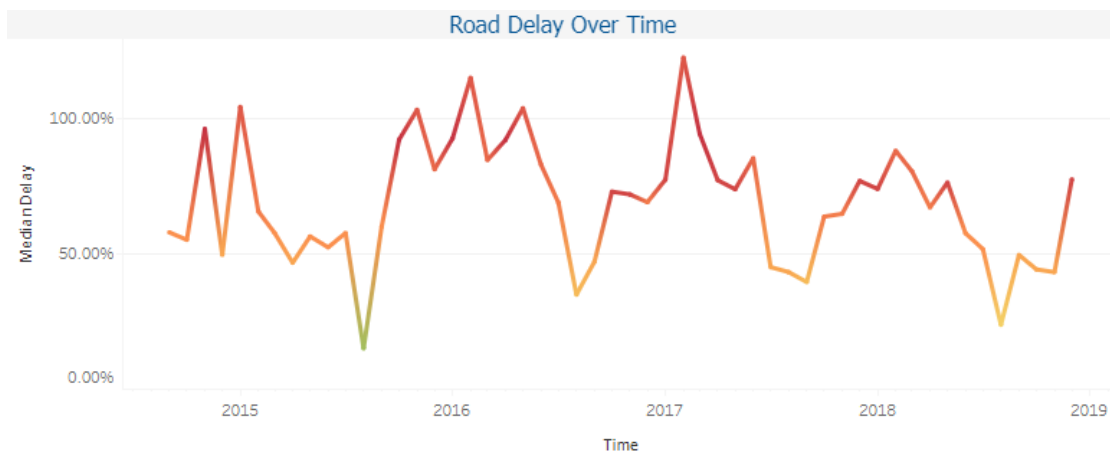
A457 Dudley Road



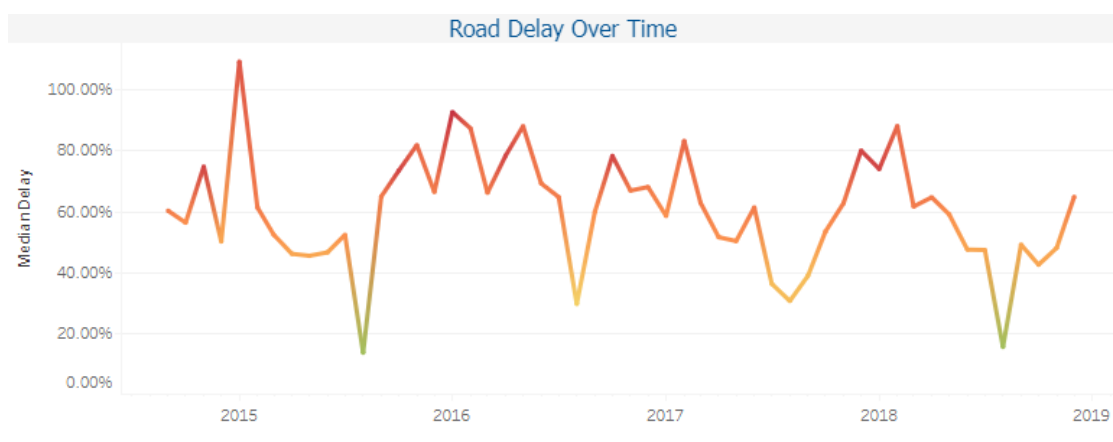
A441 Pershore Road / Redditch Road



A456 Hagley Road



A435 Alcester Road



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

5.220 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 | 459 | 3,088 | 3,560 |
| 2020 | 10 | 342 | 2,113 | 2,465 |
| 2021 | 28 | 365 | 2,440 | 2,833 |
| Total | 158 | 2,917 | 20,955 | 24,030 |

TP45 Accessibility Standards for New Development

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

5.221 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:

5.222 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 2011-22 | 505 | 100% |
| Sites within 15 minute walk of a GP surgery | 443 | 87.7% |
| Sites within 10 minutes PT travel time of a local centre | 324 | 64% |
| Sites within 40 minutes PT travel time of the city centre | 433 | 86% |

| Policy Criteria: | Number of Sites | Proportion of Sites |
|---|------------------------|----------------------------|
| Sites comprising of 14+ retirement dwellings | 16 | 100% |
| Retirement dwelling sites within 10 minute walk of a GP surgery | 5 | 31.25% |

5.223 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 2011-22 (excluding retirement dwellings, student accommodation or single person apartments) | 368 | 100% |
| Sites within 10 minutes walk of a primary school | 348 | 94.56% |
| Sites within 20 minutes walk of a secondary school | 344 | 93.48% |

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

- 5.224 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.
- 5.225 Therefore we will explore further opportunities through the Development Management process to maximise Policy TP46 to ensure sufficient ducting for full fibre connectivity infrastructure to premises within new developments. We are already working with a number of existing telecommunication infrastructure providers to increase the fibre footprint across the City.

Policies with no specific monitoring indicators

| Policy | Topic | Other Relevant Indicators |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| PG3 | Place Making | TP12, TP30 |
| TP1 | Reducing the City's Carbon Footprint | TP3, TP4, TP5, TP13, TP39 |
| TP27 | Sustainable Neighbourhoods | TP3, TP4, TP5, TP7, TP30, TP31, TP45 |

6. Significant Environmental Effects Indicators

6.1 It is a requirement of the SEA Directive to monitor the significant sustainability effects of implementing the BDP. The likely significant effects are set out in the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report. The table below sets out the SA Objectives and related monitoring indicators. Many of the monitoring indicators correspond with BDP indicators and references are made to the relevant part of Section 5 of this document. Other indicators are reported in the Population and Demographic section of this document (section 7).

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

| Significant Effects Indicators | |
|---|--|
| <p>Historic environment, landscape, biodiversity and geodiversity</p> <p>12. Built and Historic Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of designated heritage assets • Number of applications approved adversely affecting or providing positive enhancement to a designated heritage asset or its setting • Number of heritage assets at risk • Number of completed Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plans | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See TP12/1 • See TP12/2 • See TP12/7 • See TP12/6 |
| <p>13. Natural Landscape</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposals approved resulting in a loss of green infrastructure • New green infrastructure provided | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See TP7/1 • See TP7/2 |
| <p>14. Biodiversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of development proposals approved within or adjoining designated sites (SSSIs, NNRs, LNRs, SINCS and SLINCS) • Number and area of designated sites | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See TP8/1 • See TP8/2 |
| <p>Pollution</p> <p>15. Air Quality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in Birmingham's AQMA <p>Performance</p> <p>A city-wide AQMA was designated in 2005 because of elevated levels of nitrogen dioxide (NO₂). An annual Air Quality Status Report (ASR) is published by the City Council, with the most recent being published in September 2021. This shows that NO₂ concentrations have increased significantly since the AQMA was declared in 2005, from 46 microgrammes per cubic metres in 2005 to 51.9 in 2021. The objective is to achieve levels below 40 microgrammes per cubic metre. 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 84 sites in 2020. The annual mean for NO₂ was exceeded at many non-automatic monitoring sites within the city centre. Overall trends outside of the city centre show declining concentrations, again with a dramatic drop in 2020 due to the pandemic.</p> <p>A new Clean Air Strategy was published in January 2022 which provides a roadmap to deliver cleaner air across all communities in Birmingham.</p> <p>In order to address compliance with national and international 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 targets the dirtiest vehicles, seeking to encourage their owners to replace them or to avoid entering the area covered by the zone. The aim is to reduce concentrations of nitrogen dioxide and reducing public exposure to this harmful pollutant. With the reduction of NO₂ through low/zero emission vehicles, carbon is set to also be reduced as a result.</p> <p>BrumBreathes is the Council's overarching programme air quality programme.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Development Management in Birmingham (DMB) indicator DM1 |

| 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 3 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 3 the situation had worsened with all 22 identified as failing, although only one of these is within Birmingham (Rea source to Bourn Brook). (source: Environment Agency - Tame Lower Rivers and Lakes Operational Catchment)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No specific indicator |
| <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 2021/22 conditions requiring the submission of a contamination remediation scheme were applied to 104 approved planning applications. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Development Management in Birmingham (DMB) indicator DM3 |
| <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 2021/22 conditions requiring noise attenuation measures or limiting noise levels were applied to 7 approved planning applications. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Development Management in Birmingham (DMB) indicator DM6 |
| <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 active 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> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No specific indicator |
| <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 |

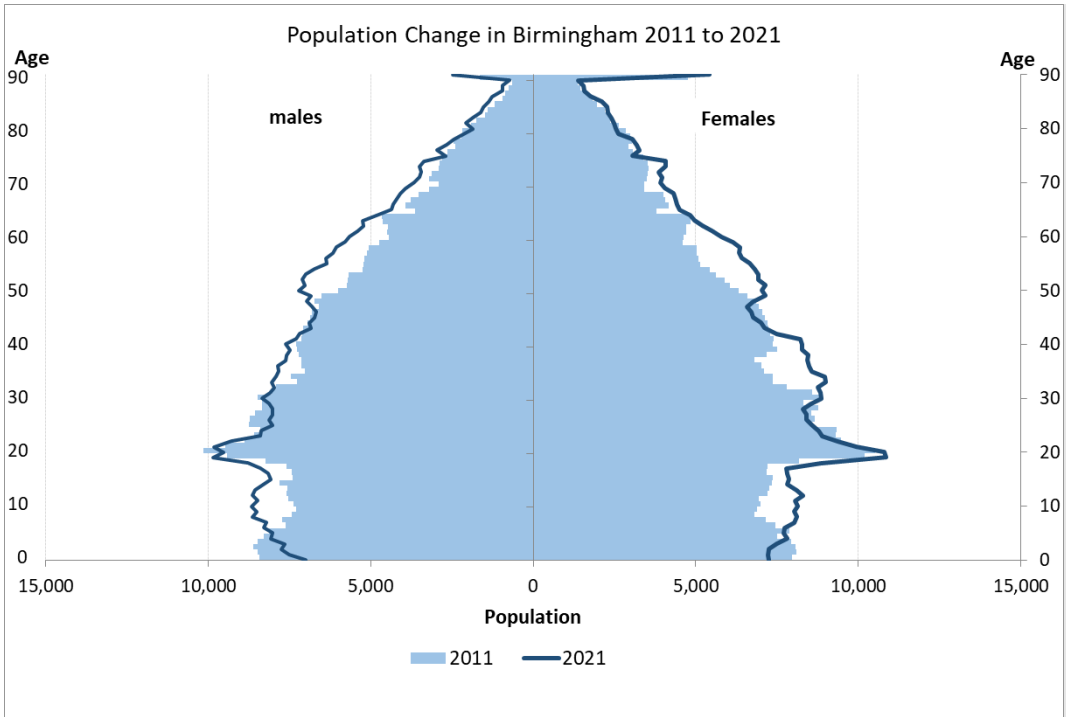
| Significant Effects Indicators | |
|--|--|
| Communities, healthy lifestyles and equality | |
| 11. Sense of Place <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Monitoring Indicators for BDP Policy PG3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See PG3 |
| 22. Community Involvement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress on Neighbourhood Development Plans | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See paragraph 2.6 for details of adopted and emerging Neighbourhood Development Plans. |
| 23. Equality <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of major developments meeting specified accessibility standards | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See TP45/1 |
| 24. Poverty <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IMD • Employment levels | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See section 7 |
| 25. Health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wards falling within the lowest 20% IMD Health Domain. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See section 7 |
| 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 29%. In addition, there are five universities, supporting 76,850 full-time students during 2019/20¹². This includes 16,125 (21%) foreign students.

7.2 Birmingham’s population is estimated at 1,144,900 (2021). This is an increase of 71,900 (6.7%) people since 2011. There were 165,183 births and 86,783 deaths in Birmingham during the decade resulting in natural change of 78,400 people. This means that natural change was higher than population change. This has happened because Birmingham has a longstanding trend of net outmigration to other areas of the UK, particularly to the neighbouring Districts. As well as the high number of births over deaths, people moving in from overseas help to offset this outward net migration from Birmingham.

Birmingham population 2011 to 2021



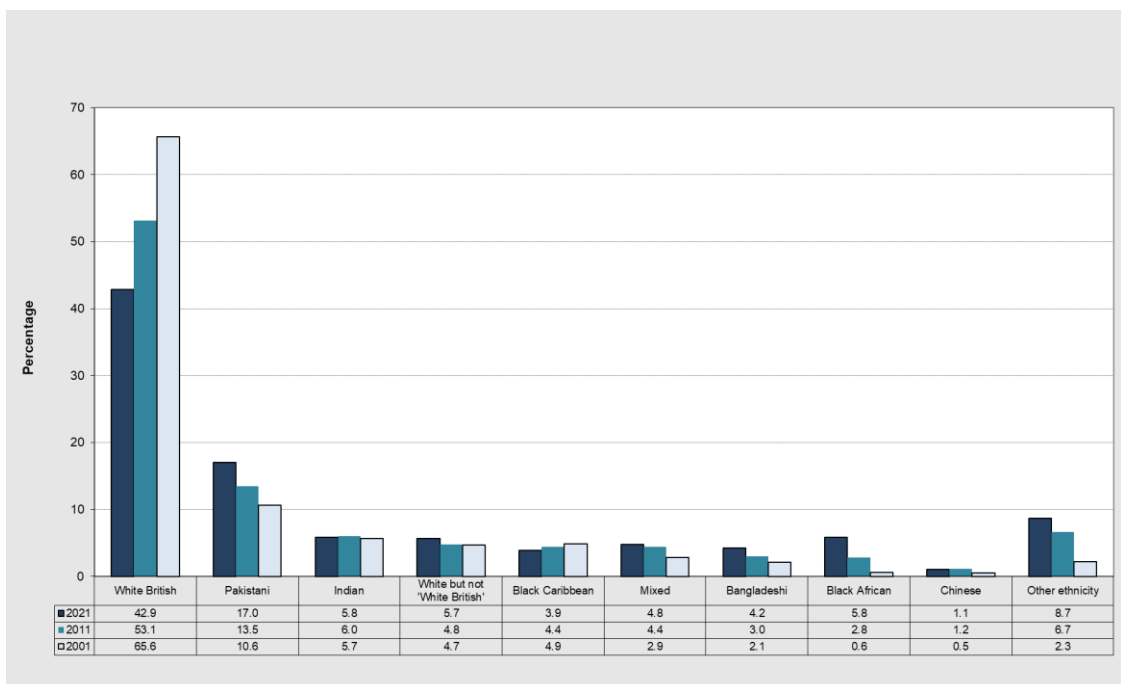
7.3 The chart above shows the 2011 age pyramid compared with 2021. Females accounted for over half (54%) of population growth in Birmingham, in contrast to 2001 to 2011 where men accounted for the majority (57%) of growth. Overall, most age groups show an increase between 2011 and 2021. There is some evidence that despite Birmingham’s youthful population that our population is aging. The number

¹² Higher Education Standards Agency (HESA) 2020/21 data

of people in their 50's shows the largest increase 24,800 (23%), accounting for more than a third of population growth since the last census. Numbers of pensioners have increased by 9% (12,500). Although the number of the very elderly (90+) is comparatively small, their numbers increased by more than a fifth from 6,400 in 2011 to 7,900 in 2021. There were decreases in the number of pre-school children (-8.4%, -6,900) and young adults in their twenties (-2.1%, -3,700)

7.4 Our city has a rich and varied religious and cultural heritage. According to the 2021 Census 57% of the population said that they belong to an ethnic group that is not White British. This is up from 46.7% in 2011. Overseas migration mainly from commonwealth countries began in the late 1940's, peaking in the 1960's, gradually declining in the 1970's. They answered the call to help rebuild the country after the Second World War. More recent trends have seen raised migration from many different parts of the world through the expansion of the European Union, various conflicts and political situations, most recently we have welcomed new arrivals from Afghanistan, Syria and Ukraine. 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. The school census records around 200 languages spoken by Birmingham's school children. Birmingham is truly a super diverse city.

2001 to 2021 Ethnic groups in Birmingham



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 | 2011-2021 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 |

- 7.5 The 2018-based population projections are the latest official estimates published by ONS. The next set of projections will use the information in the 2021 Census and publication is expected in 2024. The 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: an increase of 36,200 pensioners, compared with 7,000 children.

Crime

- 7.6 The crime and anti-social behaviour data presented below covers an exceptional period during the Covid-19 pandemic and its associated lockdowns. The data therefore cannot be considered as representing normal trends.
- 7.7 During this period burglary, theft and vehicle offences decreased, but they have now started to rise in line with pre-covid reporting. Anti-social behaviour increased significantly during the pandemic, particularly during periods of restricted public activity when high numbers of breaches were reported. These incidents have now reduced significantly as restrictions have eased, and overall anti-social behaviour continues to fall. Offences relating to violence have continued to rise throughout the period.

Recorded Incidents of Anti-Social Behaviour and Crime in Birmingham

| Incident type | April 2020 to March 2021 | April 2021 to March 2022 |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Anti-Social Behaviour | 26,563 | 12,404 |
| Burglary | 8,142 | 9,318 |
| Robbery | 3,460 | 4,187 |
| Vehicle | 10,533 | 12,520 |
| Violent Crime (Violence Against the Person) | 55,127 | 70,289 |
| Shoplifting | 3,796 | 5,453 |
| Criminal Damage and Arson | 10,138 | 12,064 |
| Other Theft | 7,414 | 10,063 |
| Drugs | 3,029 | 3,397 |
| Bike Theft (Bicycle Theft) | 964 | 1,042 |
| Theft From the Person | 951 | 2,207 |
| Weapons (Possession of Weapons) | 1,760 | 2,913 |
| Public Order | 12,007 | 15,615 |

Source: West Midlands Police

Deprivation

- 7.8 The 2019 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is the most recent official measure of relative deprivation in England. However, the 2021 Census has published some information about household deprivation based on 4 dimensions, education, housing, employment and health. The IMD measures multiple deprivation at a place-based level, while the Census data gives a more granular insight into what is happening in individual households.
- 7.9 The Census 2021 data shows that there were 60% of households in Birmingham that were deprived in one or more dimensions, compared with 66% in 2011. The wards with the greatest level of household deprivation were Alum Rock (77%), Bordesley Green (76%) and Small Heath (74%). The four Sutton wards were the least deprived with an average of 42%.
- 7.10 The IMD 2019 uses more data than the Census, combining 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. 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 |

| West Midlands Metropolitan Area | Rank |
|--|-------------|
| Dudley | 73 |
| Coventry | 75 |
| Solihull | 118 |

Source: MHCLG IMD 2019, Crown Copyright 2019

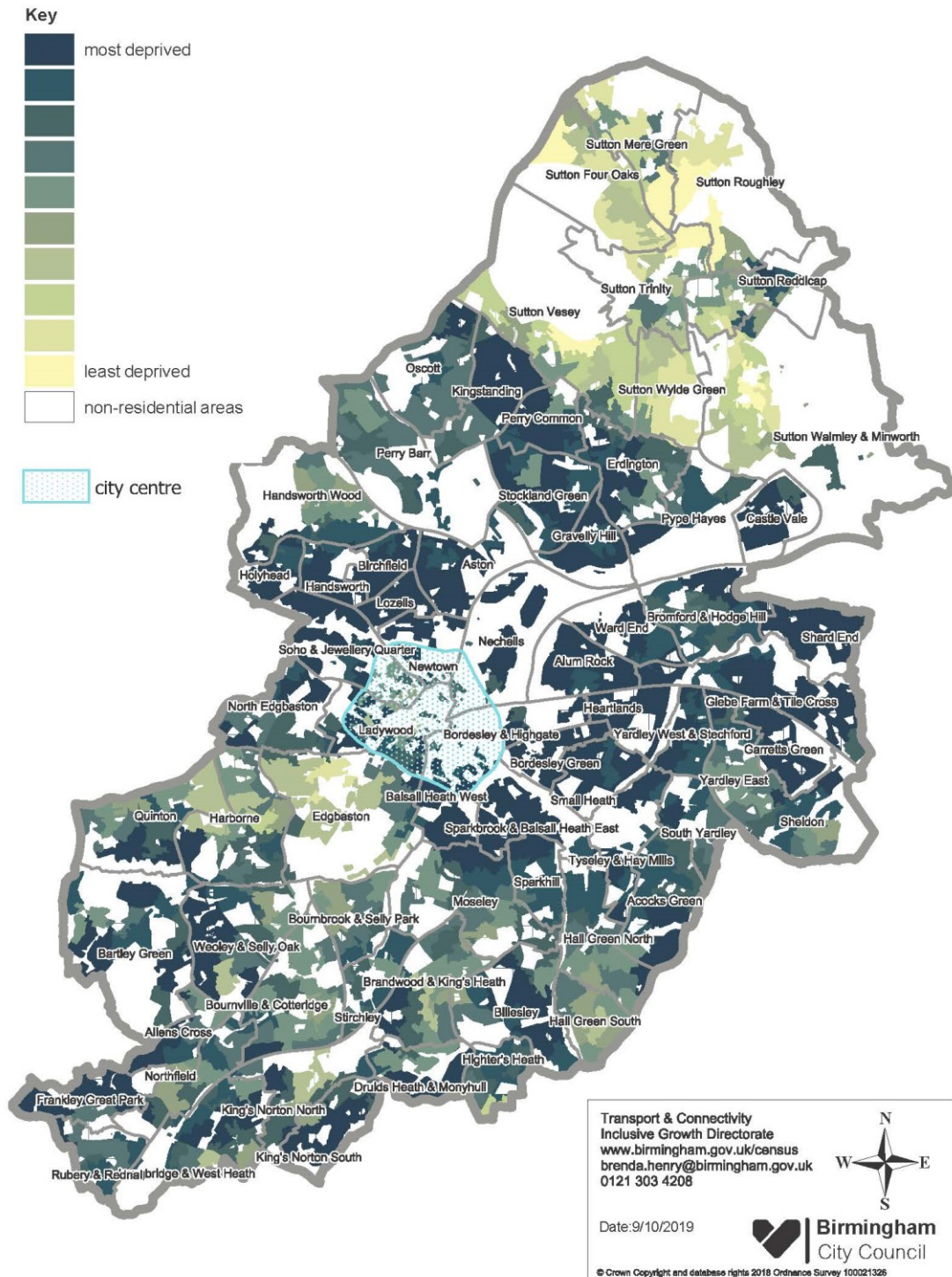
| Core Cities | Rank |
|--------------------|-------------|
| Liverpool | 1 |
| Manchester | 2 |
| <i>Birmingham</i> | 4 |
| Nottingham | 11 |
| Newcastle | 38 |
| Sheffield | 47 |
| Leeds | 50 |
| Bristol | 68 |

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 & Monymhull, 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 The most recent data for the 2021/22 school year shows that 27.9% of children in the year 6 age group in the city were obese (compared to the national average of 23.4%). 12.2% of reception age children over the same period were classed as obese, compared to the national average of 10.1%¹³.

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 2021 shows there are 541,000 people employed in the city, this has grown from 478,500 in 2011, an increase in employment of 62,500 (13%). Full time employee jobs and part time employee jobs have both increased by 14%.

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 | 140,000 | 494,000 | 504,000 |
| 2016 | 354,000 | 154,000 | 508,000 | 517,000 |
| 2017 | 357,000 | 157,000 | 515,000 | 525,000 |
| 2018 | 359,000 | 153,000 | 511,000 | 519,000 |
| 2019 | 354,000 | 160,000 | 515,000 | 524,000 |
| 2020 | 360,000 | 156,000 | 515,000 | 524,000 |
| 2021 | 368,000 | 164,000 | 532,000 | 541,000 |

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. The latest data for the 12 months to June 2022 shows that there were 481,500 Birmingham residents in employment; an employment rate of 65.1%. The number of residents in work has increased by 73,900 since 2013; an increase of 18%.

¹³ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/child-obesity-patterns-and-trends>

Resident Based Employment – Employees in Full-Time Jobs

| Time Period: | Residents aged 16-64 in full-time employment | Percent of residents aged 16-64 in full-time employment |
|-------------------|--|---|
| Jan 2013-Dec 2013 | 308,400 | 75.7 |
| Jan 2014-Dec 2014 | 319,600 | 73.5 |
| Jan 2015-Dec 2015 | 327,700 | 75.2 |
| Jan 2016-Dec 2016 | 338,800 | 74.3 |
| Jan 2017-Dec 2017 | 338,100 | 73.2 |
| Jan 2018-Dec 2018 | 368,300 | 77.4 |
| Jan 2019-Dec 2019 | 360,900 | 75.8 |
| Jan 2020-Dec 2020 | 373,400 | 77.5 |
| Jan 2021-Dec 2021 | 377,100 | 79.0 |
| Jul 2021-Jun 2022 | 377,300 | 78.4 |

Source: ONS/APS

Resident Based Employment – Employees in Part-Time Jobs

| Time Period: | Residents aged 16-64 in part-time employment | Percent of residents aged 16-64 in part-time employment |
|-------------------|--|---|
| Jan 2013-Dec 2013 | 96,700 | 23.7 |
| Jan 2014-Dec 2014 | 112,400 | 25.9 |
| Jan 2015-Dec 2015 | 106,200 | 24.4 |
| Jan 2016-Dec 2016 | 117,300 | 25.7 |
| Jan 2017-Dec 2017 | 121,900 | 26.4 |
| Jan 2018-Dec 2018 | 107,000 | 22.5 |
| Jan 2019-Dec 2019 | 111,700 | 23.4 |
| Jan 2020-Dec 2020 | 107,700 | 22.4 |
| Jan 2021-Dec 2021 | 100,100 | 21.0 |
| Jul 2021-Jun 2022 | 102,600 | 21.3 |

Source: ONS/APS

Overall Resident Based Employment

| Time Period: | Total 16-64 in Employment | 16-64 Employment Rate |
|-------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Jan 2013-Dec 2013 | 407,600 | 59.0 |
| Jan 2014-Dec 2014 | 434,600 | 61.9 |
| Jan 2015-Dec 2015 | 435,900 | 61.4 |
| Jan 2016-Dec 2016 | 456,100 | 63.3 |
| Jan 2017-Dec 2017 | 461,700 | 63.5 |
| Jan 2018-Dec 2018 | 475,900 | 65.3 |
| Jan 2019-Dec 2019 | 476,400 | 65.2 |
| Jan 2020-Dec 2020 | 481,100 | 65.4 |
| Jan 2021-Dec 2021 | 477,200 | 64.6 |
| Jul 2021-Jun 2022 | 481,500 | 65.1 |

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 40,200 in the 12 months to June 2022, a decline of 34,900. The unemployment rate has fallen from 15.6% to 7.7% 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 | 207,600 | 28.2 |
| Jan 2021-Dec 2021 | 50,600 | 9.6 | 211,400 | 28.6 |
| Jul 2021-Jun 2022 | 40,200 | 7.7 | 217,900 | 29.5 |

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 receipted must be passed to Parish and Town Councils where development has taken place. This is capped at £100 per council tax dwelling, per year. If there is a Neighbourhood Plan or Neighbourhood Development Order in place, 25% of CIL receipts 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 2021/22

| Ward | Amount (£) |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| City Wide | 3,469,426 |
| Ladywood | 293,456 |
| Harborne | 1,578 |
| Bournville and Cotteridge | 10,148 |
| Selly Oak | 0 |
| Weoley & Selly Oak | 0 |
| Aston | 0 |
| Edgbaston | 54,528 |
| Newtown | 7,157 |
| Bournbrook & Selly Park | 6,390 |
| North Edgbaston | 4,931 |
| Stirchley | 18,736 |
| Soho & Jewellery Quarter | 100,799 |
| Kings Norton North | 0 |
| Bordesley and Highgate | 69,261 |
| Nechells | 44,347 |
| Hall Green North | 0 |
| TOTAL | 4,080,757 |

CIL Expenditure 2021/22

| Expenditure | Amount (£) |
|--|------------------|
| Strategic CIL Expenditure on infrastructure | 8,564,690 |
| Amount of CIL applied to repay money borrowed | 0 |
| Amount of CIL applied to administrative expenditure (5%) | 216,839 |
| Amount of CIL passed to Town/Parish Councils | 39,182 |
| Amount of CIL passed to Neighbourhood Plan areas | 0 |
| TOTAL | 8,820,711 |
| Strategic CIL Balance at 31/03/2022 | 6,045,500 |

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 case¹⁴. 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

¹⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/planning-applications-statistics>

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 – 2021/22 are shown in the table below.

Performance on Planning applications 2011/12-2021/22

| 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% |
| 2021/22 | 98% | 91% | 95% | 96% | 99% |

Source: Birmingham City Council.

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 | 81 | 47 | 1 |
| 2021/2022 | 149 | 94 | 50 | 1 |

Source: Birmingham City Council

9.4 In addition to the above figures, two appeals were withdrawn in 2020/21 and four were withdrawn in 2021/22.

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 | 20 |
| | - PG1/9: Office Floorspace Completed | 20 |
| | - PG1/10: Office Supply Pipeline | 21 |
| | - 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 | 23 |
| | - PG2/2: International Events Held | 24 |
| | - PG2/3: Birmingham's Ranking in Relevant Monitors | 24 |
| PG3 Place making | - No Specific Indicators. See TP12, TP 29 | 25 |
| Spatial delivery of Growth | | |
| GA1 City Centre | - GA1/1: Development Completed since 2011 | 26 |
| | - GA1/2: Development Pipeline | |
| GA2 Greater Icknield | - GA2/1: Development Completed since 2011 | 27 |
| | - GA2/2: Development Pipeline | |
| GA3 Aston, Newtown and Lozells | - GA3/1: Development Completed since 2011 | 28 |
| | - GA3/2: Development Pipeline | |
| GA4 Sutton Coldfield Town Centre | - GA4/1: Development Completed since 2011 | 29 |
| | - GA4/2: Development Pipeline | |
| GA5 Langley SUE | - GA5/1: Development Completed since 2011 | 30 |
| | - GA5/2: Development Pipeline | |
| GA6 Peddimore | - GA6/1: Development Completed since 2011 | 31 |
| | - GA6/2: Development Pipeline | |
| GA7 Bordesley Park | - GA7/1: Development Completed since 2011 | 32 |
| | - GA7/2: Development Pipeline | |
| GA8 Eastern Triangle | - GA8/1: Development Completed since 2011 | 33 |
| | - GA8/2: Development Pipeline | |
| GA9 Selly Oak/South Edgbaston | - GA9/1: Development Completed since 2011 | 34 |
| | - GA9/2: Development Pipeline | |
| GA10 Longbridge | - GA10/1: Development Completed since 2011 | 35 |
| | - GA10/2: Development Pipeline | |
| Environment and Sustainability | | |
| TP1 The city's carbon footprint | - TP1/1: Reduction in CO2 Emissions from 1990 Levels | 36 |
| TP2 Adapting to climate change | - No specific indicators. See TP6, TP7 and TP8 | 37 |

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| TP3 Sustainable construction | - TP3/1: Number of New Homes Meeting Zero-Carbon Standards | 37 |
| | - TP3/2: Commercial Developments (BREEAM 'Excellent') | 37 |
| | - TP3/3: Existing Homes Adapted Through Birmingham Energy Savers | 37 |
| TP4 Low / zero carbon energy | - TP4/1: Homes & commercial developments connected to CHP | 38 |
| TP5 Low carbon economy | - TP5/1: Low-carbon initiatives supported | 41 |
| TP6 Managing flood risk | - TP6/1: Developments Approved against EA Flood Risk Advice | 43 |
| TP7 Green infrastructure network | - TP7/1: Proposals approved resulting in a loss of green infrastructure | 43 |
| | - TP7/2: New green infrastructure provided | 44 |
| TP8 Biodiversity and Geodiversity | - TP8/1: Number of development proposals approved within or adjoining designated sites (SSSIs, NNRs, LNRs SINC and SLINCs) | 45 |
| | - TP8/2: Number and area of designated sites | 46 |
| | - TP8/3: Approved proposals adversely affecting the integrity of or providing positive enhancement to the wider ecological network | 46 |
| TP9 Open space, playing fields and allotments | - TP9/1: Percentage of Population within the Distance Thresholds | 47 |
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| TP10 Green Belt | - TP10/1: Number of Planning Applications Approved in the Green Belt | 49 |
| TP11 Sports facilities | - TP11/1: Sports Facilities Lost to Other Forms of Development | 50 |
| | - TP11/2: New Sports Provision Created | 50 |
| TP12 Historic environment | - TP12/1; Number of Designated Heritage Assets (Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Conservation Areas) | 51 |
| | - TP12/2: Applications Approved Affecting a Heritage Asset | 51 |
| | - TP12/3: Heritage Assets Recorded (Historic Environment Record) | 52 |
| | - TP12/4: Investigations Added to the Historic Environment Record | 52 |
| | - TP12/5: Number of Structures Added to the Local List | 52 |
| | - TP12/6: Conservation Area Appraisals & Management Plans | 53 |
| | - TP12/7: Number of Heritage Assets at Risk | 53 |
| TP13 Sustainable management of the city's waste | - TP13/1: Tonnage of waste produced by methods of disposal | 54 |
| | - TP13/2: Capacity of Waste Treatment Facilities Within Birmingham | 55 |
| TP14 New and | - TP14/1: New waste facilities approved | 56 |

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|---|---|--------------|
| existing waste facilities | - TP14/2: New waste facilities constructed | 58 |
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| Economy and Network of Centres | | |
| TP17 Portfolio of employment land and premises | - TP17/1: Employment Land Developed by Category | 60 |
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