

# **BIRMINGHAM CITY COUNCIL**

## **MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCIL**

**TUESDAY, 23 FEBRUARY 2021 AT 14:00 HOURS**  
**IN ON-LINE MEETING, MICROSOFT TEAMS**

### **A G E N D A**

#### **1 NOTICE OF RECORDING**

Lord Mayor to advise that this meeting will be webcast for live or subsequent broadcast via the Council's Internet site ([www.civico.net/birmingham](http://www.civico.net/birmingham)) and that members of the press/public may record and take photographs except where there are confidential or exempt items.

#### **2 DECLARATIONS OF INTERESTS**

Members are reminded that they must declare all relevant pecuniary and non pecuniary interests arising from any business to be discussed at this meeting. If a disclosable pecuniary interest is declared a Member must not speak or take part in that agenda item. Any declarations will be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

#### **3 MINUTES**

**1 - 158**

To confirm and authorise the signing of the Minutes of the meeting of the Council held on 2 February 2021.

#### **4 LORD MAYOR'S ANNOUNCEMENTS**

**(1400-1410)**

To receive the Lord Mayor's announcements and such communications as the Lord Mayor may wish to place before the Council.

#### **5 PETITIONS**

**(10 minutes allocated) (1410-1420)**

To receive and deal with petitions in accordance with Council Rules of Procedure (B4.4 E of the Constitution)

As agreed by Council Business Management Committee a schedule of

outstanding petitions is available electronically with the published papers for the meeting and can be viewed or downloaded.

**159 - 452**

**6 FINANCIAL PLAN 2021-2025**

**(275 minutes allocated) (1420-1855 inclusive of the break)**

To consider a report of Interim Chief Finance Officer.

(A 15 Minute break will be taken during the debate)

**The Leader Councillor Ian Ward to move the Motions set out in document at Pages 161 to 163.**

In accordance with the Local Authorities (Standing Orders) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2014, a recorded vote will be taken at Full Council and Cabinet on any vote in respect of the Council's budget and council tax. The names of Members who voted for or against such a decision or abstained shall be recorded and entered into the minutes of the relevant meeting. A recorded vote shall also be taken on any proposed amendments relation to the budget and council tax.

**453 - 454**

**7 APPOINTMENT OF ACTING CHIEF EXECUTIVE**

**(20 minutes allocated) (1855-1915)**

Report of the Council Business Management Committee (Chief Officers and Deputy Chief Officers Appointments Dismissals and Service Conditions Sub-Committee).

**The Leader Councillor Ian Ward to move the following Motion:**

"That the City Council as required by Part C7.4 of the Constitution approves the appointment of Graeme Betts as Acting Chief Executive and Head of Paid Service from 7th March 2021 until the appointment of an Interim Chief Executive."

**8 DATE OF NEXT MEETING**

To note that the date of the next meeting of City Council is 13 April 2021.



**MEETING OF BIRMINGHAM  
CITY COUNCIL  
2 FEBRUARY 2021**

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF BIRMINGHAM CITY COUNCIL HELD  
ON TUESDAY, 2 FEBRUARY 2021 AT 1400 HOURS AS AN ON-LINE  
MEETING**

**PRESENT:-** Deputy Lord Mayor (Councillor Yvonne Mosquito) in the Chair.

**Councillors**

Muhammad Afzal	Eddie Freeman	Majid Mahmood
Akhlaq Ahmed	Fred Grindrod	Zhor Malik
Mohammed Aikhlq	Paulette Hamilton	Karen McCarthy
Alex Aitken	Roger Harmer	Saddak Miah
Deirdre Alden	Kath Hartley	Gareth Moore
Robert Alden	Adam Higgs	Simon Morrall
Olly Armstrong	Charlotte Hodivala	Brett O'Reilly
Gurdial Singh Atwal	Penny Holbrook	John O'Shea
David Barrie	Jon Hunt	David Pears
Baber Baz	Mahmood Hussain	Robert Pocock
Bob Beauchamp	Shabrana Hussain	Julien Pritchard
Matt Bennett	Timothy Huxtable	Hendrina Quinnen
Kate Booth	Mohammed Idrees	Chauhdry Rashid
Sir Albert Bore	Zafar Iqbal	Carl Rice
Nicky Brennan	Ziaul Islam	Gary Sambrook
Marje Bridle	Morriam Jan	Kath Scott
Mick Brown	Kerry Jenkins	Shafique Shah
Tristan Chatfield	Meirion Jenkins	Mike Sharpe
Zaker Choudhry	Julie Johnson	Sybil Spence
Debbie Clancy	Brigid Jones	Ron Storer
Liz Clements	Josh Jones	Martin Straker Welds
Maureen Cornish	Nagina Kauser	Sharon Thompson
John Cotton	Mariam Khan	Paul Tilsley
Phil Davis	Zaheer Khan	Lisa Trickett
Adrian Delaney	Narinder Kaur Kooner	Ian Ward
Diane Donaldson	Chaman Lal	Mike Ward
Barbara Dring	Mike Leddy	Suzanne Webb
Neil Eustace	Bruce Lines	Ken Wood
Mohammed Fazal	Mary Locke	Alex Yip
Peter Fowler	Ewan Mackey	Waseem Zaffar
Jayne Francis		

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**NOTICE OF RECORDING**

19433 The Deputy Lord Mayor advised that the meeting would be webcast for live and subsequent broadcasting via the Council's internet site and that members of the Press/Public may record and take photographs except where there are confidential or exempt items.

The Deputy Lord Mayor reminded Members that they did not enjoy Parliamentary Privilege in relation to debates in the Chamber and Members should be careful in what they say during all debates that afternoon.

The Deputy Lord Mayor requested that Members ensure that their video cameras are switched off unless called to speak and that their microphone is switched off when they are not speaking.

The Deputy Lord Mayor advised Members that If they wished to speak, to indicate by using the Raise your Hand button and wait to be invited to speak and to state their name at the start of every contribution.

The Deputy Lord Mayor requested Members not to use the chat function unless they were having technical difficulties.

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**DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

19434 The Deputy Lord Mayor reminded Members that they must declare all relevant pecuniary and non-pecuniary interests relating to any items of business to be discussed at this meeting

Any declarations would be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

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**MINUTES**

Councillor Majid Mahmood referring to page 4510 of the minute indicated that the site of the former Beaufort Special School on Coleshill Road was in the Washwood Heath Ward when it was in the Bromford and Hodge Hill Ward. He continued that on page 4531 there was reference to a Hodge Hill Ward which no longer existed, Hodge Hill being the Constituency. He requested that the reference be changed to the Bromford and Hodge Hill Ward and that officers confirm that the information relates to that Ward.

It was moved by the Deputy Lord Mayor, seconded and –

19435 **RESOLVED:-**

That, subject to the above, the Minutes of the meeting held on 12 January 2021 having been circulated to each Member of the Council, be taken as read and confirmed and signed.

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**LORD MAYOR'S ANNOUNCEMENTS**

**Death of Former Lady Mayoress Jean Turner**

The Deputy Lord Mayor indicated that her only announcement was a sad one as she had to inform Members of the death of former Lady Mayoress Jean Turner, who passed away last Tuesday.

The Deputy Lord Mayor noted that Jean served alongside her husband Honorary Alderman Bill Turner deceased, who was Lord Mayor of Birmingham 1991 to 1992; and leaves behind their son Gary.

It was moved by the Deputy Lord Mayor, seconded and:-

19436 **RESOLVED:-**

That this Council places on record its sorrow at the death of former Lady Mayoress Jean Turner and its appreciation of her devoted service to the residents of Birmingham; it extends its deepest sympathy to Gary and other members of the family in their sad bereavement.

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**PETITIONS**

**Petitions Relating to City Council Functions Presented at the Meeting**

The following petitions were presented:-

(See document No. 1)

In accordance with the proposals by the Members presenting the petitions, it was moved by the Deputy Lord Mayor, seconded and -

19437 **RESOLVED:-**

That the petitions be received and referred to the relevant Chief Officer(s) to examine and report as appropriate.

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**Petitions Update**

The following Petitions Update had been made available electronically:-

(See document No. 2)

It was moved by the Deputy Lord Mayor, seconded and -

19438 **RESOLVED:-**

That the Petitions Update be noted and those petitions for which a satisfactory response has been received, be discharged.

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**QUESTION TIME**

19439 The Council proceeded to consider Oral Questions in accordance with Council Rules of Procedure (B4.4 F of the Constitution).

Details of the questions asked are available for public inspection via the Webcast.

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**UPDATE ON BIRMINGHAM CITY COUNCIL'S RESPONSE TO COVID-19**

The following report of the Cabinet was submitted:-

(See document No 3)

The Deputy Leader, Councillor Brigid Jones moved the recommendation, which was seconded by the Leader, Councillor Ian Ward.

A debate ensued

The Deputy Leader, Councillor Brigid Jones replied to the debate.

The recommendation having been moved and seconded was agreed.

It was therefore-

19440 **RESOLVED:-**

That the report be noted.

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**LEAD MEMBER REPORT: WEST MIDLANDS FIRE AND RESCUE AUTHORITY**

The following report of the Lead Member: West Midlands Fire and Rescue Authority was submitted:-

(See document No 4)

Councillor Zafar Iqbal moved the recommendation, which was seconded by Councillor David Barrie.

A debate ensued

Councillor Zafar Iqbal replied to the debate.

The recommendation having been moved and seconded was agreed.

It was therefore-

19441 **RESOLVED:-**

That the report be noted.

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At this point in the meeting Councillor Peter Fowler advised that Captain Sir Tom Moore had passed away and the Leaders of the Labour, Conservative and Liberal Democrat groups, together with Councillor Pritchard, paid tribute to him.

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### **ADJOURNMENT**

It was moved by the Deputy Lord Mayor, seconded and

19442 **RESOLVED:-**

That the Council be adjourned until 1640 hours on this day.

The Council then adjourned at 1625 hours.

At 1642 hours the Council resumed at the point where the meeting had been adjourned.

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### **ANNUAL REPORT - AUDIT COMMITTEE**

The following report of the Chair of the Audit Committee was submitted:-

(See document No 5)

Councillor Fred Grindrod moved the motion, which was seconded by Councillor Paul Tilsley.

A debate ensued during which following a speech from Councillor Meirion Jenkins the Deputy Lord Mayor reminded him not to identify officers. Councillor Jenkins noted that he had not named any officers but apologised if it was thought officers could be identified from the title he used. Councillor Liz Clements queried whether Councillor Meirion Jenkins should withdraw his remarks about Councillor Fred Grindrod's independence in Chairing the Audit Committee. Councillor Jenkins clarified that he was not suggesting that his comments applied to Councillor Grindrod particularly, but he was making general comments.

Councillor Fred Grindrod replied to the debate.

The Motion having been moved and seconded was agreed.

It was therefore-

19443

**RESOLVED:-**

That the report be noted.

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**SCRUTINY INQUIRY: REDUCING FLY-TIPPING**

The following report of the Housing and Neighbourhoods Overview and Scrutiny Committee together with an Executive Commentary was submitted:-

(See document No 6)

Councillor Penny Holbrook moved the motion, which was seconded by Councillor Deirdre Alden.

In accordance with Council Rules of Procedure, Councillors Adam Higgs and Gareth Moore gave notice of the following amendment to the Motion:-

(See document No. 7)

Councillor Adam Higgs moved the amendment which was seconded by Councillor Gareth Moore.

A debate ensued

Councillor Penny Holbrook replied to the debate.

The amendment in the names of Councillors Adam Higgs and Gareth Moore having been moved and seconded was put to the vote and, by the recorded vote set out below, was declared to be lost.

**For the amendment (30)**

Deirdre Alden	Peter Fowler	Ewan Mackey
Robert Alden	Eddie Freeman	Gareth Moore
David Barrie	Roger Harmer	Simon Morrall
Baber Baz	Adam Higgs	David Pears
Matt Bennett	Charlotte Hodivala	Julien Pritchard
Zaker Choudhry	Jon Hunt	Ron Storer
Debbie Clancy	Timothy Huxtable	Mike Ward
Maureen Cornish	Morriam Jan	Suzanne Webb
Adrian Delaney	Meirion Jenkins	Ken Wood
Neil Eustace	Bruce Lines	Alex Yip

**Against the amendment (51)**

Akhlaq Ahmed	Kath Hartley	Majid Mahmood
Mohammed Aikhlaq	Penny Holbrook	Zhor Malik
Alex Aitken	Mahmood Hussain	Karen McCarthy
Kate Booth	Shabrana Hussain	Saddak Miah
Sir Albert Bore	Mohammed Idrees	John O'Shea
Nicky Brennan	Zafar Iqbal	Robert Pocock
Marje Bridle	Ziaul Islam	Hendrina Quinnen
Mick Brown	Kerry Jenkins	Carl Rice
Tristan Chatfield	Julie Johnson	Kath Scott
Liz Clements	Brigid Jones	Shafique Shah
John Cotton	Nagina Kauser	Mike Sharpe
Phil Davis	Mariam Khan	Sybil Spence
Diane Donaldson	Zaheer Khan	Martin Straker Welds
Barbara Dring	Narinder Kaur Kooner	Sharon Thompson
Jayne Francis	Chaman Lal	Lisa Trickett
Fred Grindrod	Mike Leddy	Ian Ward
Paulette Hamilton	Mary Locke	Waseem Zaffar

**Abstentions (1)**

Chauhdry Rashid

The Motion as amended having been moved and seconded was put to the vote and, by the recorded vote set out below, was declared to be carried.

**For the Motion (79)**

Akhlaq Ahmed	Fred Grindrod	Mary Locke
Mohammed Aikhlaq	Paulette Hamilton	Ewan Mackey
Alex Aitken	Roger Harmer	Zhor Malik
Deirdre Alden	Kath Hartley	Karen McCarthy
Robert Alden	Adam Higgs	Saddak Miah
Gurdial Singh Atwal	Charlotte Hodiola	Gareth Moore
David Barrie	Penny Holbrook	John O'Shea
Baber Baz	Jon Hunt	David Pears
Matt Bennett	Mahmood Hussain	Robert Pocock
Kate Booth	Shabrana Hussain	Julien Pritchard
Sir Albert Bore	Timothy Huxtable	Hendrina Quinnen
Nicky Brennan	Mohammed Idrees	Chauhdry Rashid
Marje Bridle	Zafar Iqbal	Carl Rice
Mick Brown	Ziaul Islam	Kath Scott
Tristan Chatfield	Morriam Jan	Shafique Shah
Zaker Choudhry	Kerry Jenkins	Mike Sharpe
Debbie Clancy	Meirion Jenkins	Sybil Spence
Liz Clements	Julie Johnson	Martin Straker Welds
Maureen Cornish	Brigid Jones	Sharon Thompson
John Cotton	Nagina Kauser	Lisa Trickett
Phil Davis	Mariam Khan	Ian Ward
Adrian Delaney	Zaheer Khan	Mike Ward

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Diane Donaldson	Narinder Kaur Kooner	Suzanne Webb
Barbara Dring	Chaman Lal	Ken Wood
Peter Fowler	Mike Leddy	Alex Yip
Jayne Francis	Bruce Lines	Waseem Zaffar
Eddie Freeman		

### **Against the motion (0)**

### **Abstentions (0)**

It was therefore-

19444 **RESOLVED:-**

That the Rough Sleeping Addendum (Appendix A) is approved and the Interim Director of Neighbourhoods be authorised to publish and disseminate the document as appropriate, as part of the City's overall Homelessness Prevention Strategy.

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### **DATE OF NEXT MEETING**

19445 The Deputy Lord Mayor asked Members to note that the date of the next meeting of City Council was 23 February 2021.

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The meeting ended at 1800 hours.

## **APPENDIX**

Questions and replies in accordance with Council Rules of Procedure B4.4 F of the Constitution:-

### **WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE LEADER OF THE COUNCIL FROM COUNCILLOR JON HUNT**

#### **A1     Commonwealth Games**

##### **Question:**

**Further to comments made in the local and national press by the Leader during the West Midlands Combined Authority meeting held on Friday, 15 January 2021, that while the council is working under the assumption the 2022 Commonwealth Games would go ahead and committing to spending along those lines to ensure improvement works are completed on time, could the Leader clarify these comments giving details of when such a decision will be made?**

##### **Answer:**

We live in uncertain times and it is right and proper that we regularly review the situation. But acknowledging potential risks does not automatically mean they become reality and the misinterpretation of my recent comments last week ignores the balanced and sensible approach the Games Partners are taking.

As I have consistently said, we are all working towards 2022 and remain confident that the Games will go ahead, in spite of what is happening around the world with the pandemic.

The Games are a year and a half away and the vaccine roll-out means we can reasonably expect the situation to have improved dramatically by then. We will continue to monitor the situation and will of course learn from other major events scheduled to take place before July 2022.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE LEADER OF THE COUNCIL FROM  
COUNCILLOR PAUL TILSLEY**

**A2     COVID 19 – Supermarket spot check**

**Question:**

**The Times have recently reported Council staff will be visiting supermarkets to ‘spot check’ and ensure they are COVID secure. Could the Leader provide full details of this initiative in the City , confirming if the results of such visits will be made available to members of the public and if so, where?**

**Answer:**

Government Ministers have requested that Local Authorities assess how supermarkets are operating during the current lockdown, with reference to the implementation of the Covid control measures within supermarkets. This is as a result of concerns regarding the non-use of face masks within such premises and complaints of too many customers within stores.

All local authorities will be required to report their findings to the Local Government Association. The Office for Product Safety and Standards (OPSS) (part of the Business, Enterprise and Industrial Strategy Government Department) has provided local authorities with guidance for conducting these visits. The Environmental Health service will be undertaking this work for the City in the coming weeks.

Prior to this announcement, the Environmental Health Service has undertaken considerable enforcement and compliance interventions concerning supermarkets in the City Council area following whistleblowing complaints or associated Covid outbreaks. For this project a risk-based approach for visits to supermarkets has been devised as per OPSS guidance. These visits will include both the large national supermarkets and independent high street supermarkets.

Visits will be prioritised for the supermarkets that are located within hot spot areas (high positive Covid case rates). Mapping of hot spot areas has occurred, and the supermarkets identified in these areas. Visits will be carried out by City Council enforcement officers and West Midlands Police. These are programmed to be undertaken during the week commencing 8 February 2021.

The visits will be structured as detailed below, for consistency across the local authorities, nationally:

- Following the customer journey:
  - looking at whether customers’ egress is managed;
  - can they access cleaning materials and hand sanitiser;
  - can they see appropriate signage;
  - can they hear the tannoy scripts, etc.
- Police will be undertaking their role by
  - challenge customers and staff for not wearing face coverings;
  - monitor customer behaviour; and,
  - support the business in relation to the management of customer behaviour.



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- Enforcement officers and Police will educate customers who are not social distancing and/or shopping alone, helping to reinforce these messages;
- Enforcement officers will challenge the supermarket's management for employees not wearing face coverings and/or social distancing;
- Several national supermarkets have already shared their control measures with local authorities and enforcement officers will be checking, if Covid control measures and mitigations are being followed. If they are not being followed, this will be taken up with individual supermarkets;
- A national aide memoire of points to check will be used by officers to ensure consistency;
- The City Council will follow its enforcement policy regarding any required action for non-compliance of Covid Control measures.

It is expected that the result of the project will be reported to the Licensing and Public Protection Committee, as part of its routine open enforcement reports.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE DEPUTY LEADER FROM COUNCILLOR  
BABER BAZ**

**AA1    Business Grants**

**Question:**

**It has been widely publicised that one-off grants of £10,000 will be paid to 421 hospitality and leisure businesses in Birmingham which have previously missed out on Government support or require emergency intervention to protect jobs. Could the Cabinet Member confirm how many payments have now been made, including the number of businesses the grants have aided?**

**Answer:**

To date, we have made 142 grant payments to eligible hospitality and leisure businesses, totalling £1,420,000. These are one-off grants to businesses, which means that we have supported 142 separate businesses through this scheme so far.

Of the remaining 279 identified businesses:

- 102 businesses have submitted their details, and are awaiting validation and State Aid clearance prior to payment
- 177 businesses have been contacted by email and letter, requesting them to create a BRUM account and submit a form with their details to be considered for a payment. These are businesses that have not previously made an application for business support grants, so we do not have their details on file.

We are also sharing details of eligible businesses with BIDs to help promote take up.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE DEPUTY LEADER FROM COUNCILLOR  
ROGER HARMER**

**AA2    Social Isolation Payments**

**Question:**

**Could the Cabinet Member give a full update of the status of Social Isolation Payments in Birmingham comprising: (a) total number of applications to date (b) total number of claims rejected and the reasons why (c) total number of payments made since December 2020 (d) total number of cases pending and (e) average time waiting for payment?**

**Answer:**

**(a) total number of applications to date**

The volume of claims received by team continues to be considerably higher than the initial estimates provided by the Department for Health and Social Care (DHSC), placing significant pressure upon the service.

As of 24<sup>th</sup> January 2021, we have received 10,097 applications for Social Isolation Payments. DHSC had previously advised that we should expect to receive between 1,700 and 3,400 applications for support.

**(b) total number of claims rejected and the reasons why**

As of 24<sup>th</sup> January 2021, we have rejected 3,224 claims for Social Isolation Payments. A breakdown of the reasons for rejection is provided in the table below.

<b>Reason</b>	<b>% of rejections</b>
Severe hardship not demonstrated	21%
Not valid code or period on CTAS	18%
Not eligible – receiving full sick pay	13%
Not eligible - earning above eligibility threshold	12%
Information/evidence not received	10%
Insufficient evidence provided	9%
Not eligible - savings exceed threshold of £6,000	6%
Not currently employed	4%
Tested negative for Covid-19	2%
Not on a qualifying benefit	2%
Not eligible – claimant from abroad	1%
Not eligible – can work from home	1%
Claim not made within claim period	1%

**(c) total number of payments made since December 2020**

From 1<sup>st</sup> December 2020 to date (24<sup>th</sup> January 2021), we have paid 1,035 claims.

**(d) total number of cases pending**

As of 24<sup>th</sup> January 2021, we have 3,509 claims waiting to be processed. A further 1,125 claims are on hold awaiting further information from the claimant.

**(e) average waiting time for payment**

As of 24<sup>th</sup> January 2021, the average waiting time for a Social Isolation Payment is 17.53 days.

Before a payment can be made, all claims must be verified through the national DHSC 'CTAS' eligibility checker. The team has had to deal with multiple issues involving CTAS, which has considerably slowed down the rate of payments.

For the first two months of the scheme, CTAS would not display up-to-date information for over ten days for the majority of cases. This meant a large delay between citizens being told by the NHS App to self-isolate and their information becoming verifiable on the CTAS system. Despite initiating discussions with DHSC to find alternative methods of verification, we were informed that all claims must continue to be verified using CTAS and no other evidence could be considered in assessing a claim. This issue was not unique to Birmingham, and other local authorities experienced similar difficulties.

Adding to the delays, a high percentage of applicants do not supply the mandatory evidence to support their claim for support, requiring further communications from the team before an assessment can be made.

BCC remains in discussion with DHSC about resourcing. Considering the high number of applications received, and their complexity, the funding received by the Council to administer the scheme only covers around 55% of the actual administrative costs.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR CHILDREN'S  
WELLBEING FROM COUNCILLOR MAUREEN CORNISH**

**B1      Consultants/Interims**

**Question:**

In response to written questions for the November, December and January full Council meetings, of last year, you provided information regarding the use of consultants/interims. This information proved rather difficult to obtain as it had to be requested three times and on not one occasion did you manage to provide the complete dataset requested – you ended up providing separate tables and information, making it difficult to match together.

Please could you supply ALL of the information requested below in one table (this should not now prove difficult or time consuming as you will have analysed the majority of this information to provide the previous fragmented information). If this is not provided on this occasion it will be requested through FOI.

All interim and consultant resource used in SEND and Home to School Transport, broken down on a monthly basis since September 2019 specifying:

- ☐ Interim/consultant/company details
- ☐ Day Rate for external resource
- ☐ Total Amount paid inclusive of expenses/other payments
- ☐ Number of days worked
- ☐ Dates the period of work covered
- ☐ Ethnic Origin of the Interim/Consultant
- ☐ Company/Interim resident in Birmingham (Y/N)
- ☐ Commissioned by (officer title)
- ☐ Approved by (officer title)
- ☐ Reports produced
- ☐ Performance improvement that has been made as a result of these costs. Please specify the data to demonstrate this performance improvement – what was the starting point, evidenced with stats and what was the outcome evidenced by stats
- ☐ Date Vacancy advertised internally to give current employees opportunity to deliver this work
- ☐ Date decision made to outsource this work

Answer:

The information has been collated into a single table as requested, however some of the newly requested information is not available:

- Day Rate
- Number of days worked - will take significant time to collate individual timesheets for 95 individuals
- Ethnic origin – Self defined categorisation of ethnicity has not been requested from interim resources and therefore cannot be provided
- Resident in Birmingham – this information not collected, one benefit of remote working is being able to access a wider resource market
- Date vacancy advertised & Date decision made to outsource this work – A decision has not been made to outsource this work. The majority of the interim resource are additional capacity that has been brought in to support the service therefore, there was no vacancy to advertise. Where vacancies are being temporarily resourced through interim resources these are being advertised as soon as possible, subject to completion of HR processes.

Role	Area	Approved By	Start Date	End Date	Cumulative costs to Nov 2020	A high-level list of activities	A summary of improvements
Guide transformation lead	Home To School Transport	Nichola Jones	27/01/2020	31/08/2020	£ 48,848	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Business case to support the reduction of Agency Guides</li> <li>• 1st Draft Business Case in relation to SEND Transport Application process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribution to the service Saving Strategy and improved gatekeeping and application of policy conditions relating to transport eligibility</li> </ul>
Interim Annual Review Officer / Plan Writers	SENAR Recovery - Annual Review	Nichola Jones	03/03/2020	31/10/2020	£19,300	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Reviewing and actioning 9,197 outstanding annual review paperwork</li> <li>* Reviewing and actioning newly received review paperwork</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5,271 outstanding reviews closed with all action completed</li> <li>• 2,873 outstanding reviews actioned and awaiting issue by Business Support</li> <li>• Reduction in the backlog of assessments from 500 to 200</li> </ul>
Interim Annual Review Officer / Plan Writers	Senar Recovery - Annual Review	Nichola Jones	09/03/2020	22/05/2020	£8,775		
Interim Annual Review Officer / Plan Writers	SENAR Recovery - Annual Review	Nichola Jones	03/03/2020	31/10/2020	£19,840		
Interim Annual Review Officer / Plan Writers	SENAR Recovery - Annual Review	Nichola Jones	03/03/2020	31/10/2020	£22,840		
Interim Annual Review Officer / Plan Writers	Senar Recovery - Annual Review	Nichola Jones	03/03/2020	31/05/2020	£19,810		
Interim Annual Review Officer / Plan Writers	SENAR Recovery - Annual Review	Nichola Jones	03/03/2020	31/07/2020	£13,910		
Interim Annual Review Officer / Plan Writers	Senar Recovery - Annual Review	Nichola Jones	09/03/2020	31/05/2020	£11,700		

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Role	Area	Approved By	Start Date	End Date	Cumulative costs to Nov 2020	A high-level list of activities	A summary of improvements
Interim Annual Review Officer / Plan Writers	Senar Recovery - Annual Review	Nichola Jones	09/03/2020	31/05/2020	£13,378		
Interim Annual Review Officer / Plan Writers	Senar Recovery - Annual Review	Nichola Jones	09/03/2020	31/05/2020	£14,280		
Interim Annual Review Officer / Plan Writers	Senar Recovery - Annual Review	Nichola Jones	04/10/2020	18/12/2020	£43,470		
Interim Annual Review Officer / Plan Writers	Senar Recovery - Annual Review	Nichola Jones	03/03/2020	31/05/2020	£12,350		
Interim Annual Review Officer / Plan Writers	Senar Recovery - Annual Review	Nichola Jones	19/03/2020	31/05/2020	£12,220		
Interim Annual Review Officer / Plan Writers	Senar Recovery - Annual Review	Nichola Jones	09/03/2020	31/05/2020	£13,780		
Interim Annual Review Officer / Plan Writers	Senar Recovery - Annual Review	Nichola Jones	03/03/2020	31/05/2020	£18,540		
Interim Annual Review Officer / Plan Writers	Senar Recovery - Annual Review	Nichola Jones	11/03/2020	31/05/2020	£16,940		
Interim Annual Review Officer / Plan Writers	Senar Recovery - Annual Review	Nichola Jones	03/03/2020	31.10.2020	£19,020		



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Role	Area	Approved By	Start Date	End Date	Cumulative costs to Nov 2020	A high-level list of activities	A summary of improvements
	Annual Review						
Interim Annual Review Officer / Plan Writers	Senar Recovery - Annual Review	Nichola Jones	09/03/2020	31/05/2020	£21,600		
Interim Annual Review Officer / Plan Writers	Senar Recovery - Annual Review	Nichola Jones	09/03/2020	31/05/2020	£12,220		
Interim Annual Review Officer / Plan Writers	Senar Recovery - Annual Review	Nichola Jones	17/03/2020	31/05/2020	£14,040		
Interim Annual Review Officer / Plan Writers	Senar Recovery - Annual Review	Nichola Jones	03/03/2020	31/10/2020	£20,865		
Interim Annual Review Officer / Plan Writers	Senar Recovery - Annual Review	Nichola Jones	12/03/2020	31/10/2020	£21,880		
Interim Annual Review Officer / Plan Writers	Senar Recovery - Annual Review	Nichola Jones	16/03/2020	31/05/2020	£16,563		
Interim Communication Officer	Transformation & Project Support	Nichola Jones		30/03/2021	£17,850	* Communication strategy * Communication plan * Communication material including newsletters for schools and parents, and briefings	* Improved communication and engagement with PCF
Interim Communication officer	Transformation & Project Support	Nichola Jones	30/12/2019	12/02/2020	£1,313		

## City Council – 2 February 2021

Role	Area	Approved By	Start Date	End Date	Cumulative costs to Nov 2020	A high-level list of activities	A summary of improvements
Interim Compliance Officer	Home To School Transport	Nichola Jones	06/10/2020	21/04/2021	£10,400	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proposed Safeguarding and PATS training program to be delivered to 480 guides in the new year.</li> <li>• Driver and Guide handbook to be issues to all guides and then drivers.</li> <li>• Daily compliance reports</li> <li>• Supplier check reports</li> <li>• Investigation findings for safeguarding complaints</li> </ul>	As per Compliance Manager and Senior Compliance Officer
Interim Compliance Performance Officer	Home To School Transport	Nichola Jones	23/09/2020	21/04/2021	£6,825	Generate information from the Compliance team and Assessment officer to develop and produce accurate information that can provide an overview of the service performance and suppliers, identify trends and areas of improvement. Provide additional support to the Compliance team to carry out site visits and depot audits as required.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Directors and Heads of service are now understanding the performance of suppliers and identify social, mechanical or performance trends at source and in the coming weeks/ months note an increase in service delivery</li> </ul>
Interim Data Officer	Transformation & Project Support	Nichola Jones	18/03/2020	18/09/2020	£50,060	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* EHCP requests tracker and associated reports</li> <li>* EHCP review recovery project database and associated reports</li> <li>* Tracker for new EHCP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved workflow management</li> <li>*Automated monitoring reports for managers</li> </ul>
Interim Data Officer	Transformation &	Nichola Jones	18/03/2020	18/12/2020	£46,550		

## City Council – 2 February 2021

Role	Area	Approved By	Start Date	End Date	Cumulative costs to Nov 2020	A high-level list of activities	A summary of improvements
	Project Support					reviews * Tracker for complaints * Tracker for mediations and appeals	
Interim Early Years SEND Lead	SEND Strategic Transformation	Nichola Jones	01/09/2020	01/09/2021	£7,500	* Review of early years service	* Recommendations to improve early years service
Interim Educational Psychologist	SEND Strategic Transformation	Nichola Jones	06/07/2020	18/09/2020	£29,910	* Tracker of children awaiting a special school place	• Consolidated view of children awaiting special school place so placements could be managed
Interim Finance Project Support Officer	Transformation & Project Support	Nichola Jones	01/11/2019	30/09/2020	£21,900	* Review formula funding for specialist provision	• Established mechanisms for financial reporting for specialist provision • New criteria and allocation of top up funding for mainstream
Interim Link Officers	Link Service	Nichola Jones			£1,200	* Responding to contact from parents and schools via email and telephone * Support families through the needs assessment process * Signposting families to relevant support	• Increasing support to families (24 new referrals in Jan 20 > 205 in Dec 20) New satisfaction survey launched in Dec 20 recorded a positive rating of 4.78 / 5
Interim Link Officers	Link Service	Nichola Jones	13/03/2020	31/10/2020	£15,980		
Interim Link Officers	Link Service	Nichola Jones	04/03/2020	31/10/2020	£12,430		
Interim Link Officers	Link Service	Nichola Jones	09/03/2020	31/10/2020	£17,035		
Interim Link Officers	Link Service	Nichola Jones	24/07/2020	31/10/2020	£2,530		
Interim Ops Manager (Transport)	Home To School Transport	Nichola Jones	24/08/2020	24/02/2021	£17,500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Telephone systems – Cirrus</li> <li>• Email system – Cirrus Omni</li> <li>• Bus Pass report</li> <li>• Invoice reports</li> <li>• Staff 1-to-1</li> <li>• Complaints</li> <li>• Restructure operations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify current telephone system failings resulting in Cirrus implementation. Daily / weekly reports regarding the Cirrus phone system. Calls answered / abandoned. Time taken to answer calls / calls being abandoned in compliance with the BCC KPI's of 90% answered – 10% abandoned. Ensuring the team meet</li> </ul>

## City Council – 2 February 2021

Role	Area	Approved By	Start Date	End Date	Cumulative costs to Nov 2020	A high-level list of activities	A summary of improvements
						service • Performance Improvement - guides	these KPI's Bus Passes- Identifying hidden issues within the service; identifying the weakness in the service and ensuring new staff are training in the processing of these bus passes. Identifying improvements with the system to avoid the volume of future applications given the 80% rejection rate. Invoice reports – ensuring the overdue invoices are processed in a timely manner considering value and age of invoices and finding solutions to improve service Redesign of the variation form to provide transparency with the variation form process submitted by contractors asking for price increase/ decrease
Interim Performance Lead	Home To School Transport	Nichola Jones	17/02/2020	13/03/2020	£13,600	* HST dashboard	• Visibility of data • Improved data reliability
Interim Performance Lead	Transformation & Project Support	Nichola Jones	11/06/2020	10/09/2020	£34,762	* HST immediate fixes plan * HST weekly sit rep report * HST contract performance reporting schedule	
Interim Performance Lead	Transformation & Project Support	Nichola Jones	11/03/2020	12/06/2020	£36,500	* SEND dashboard * SEND Weekly sit rep report	
Interim PO / SEND Case workers	Senar - Case Work	David Bridgman			£25,674	* Statutory processes for assessment and review of EHCPs	• Reduction in the backlog of assessments from 500 to 200 Complaints allocation process • 5,271 outstanding reviews closed with all action completed
Interim PO / SEND Case workers	Senar - Case Work	David Bridgman			£47,291	* Research and respond to complaints	

## City Council – 2 February 2021

Role	Area	Approved By	Start Date	End Date	Cumulative costs to Nov 2020	A high-level list of activities	A summary of improvements
Interim PO / SEND Case workers	Senar - Case Work	Nichola Jones		31/01/2021	£24,675	* Associated case work, including consultations	• 2,873 outstanding reviews actioned and awaiting issue by Business Support
Interim PO / SEND Case workers	Senar - Case Work	Dave Bridgman	13/07/2020	20/10/2020	£63,817		
Interim PO / SEND Case workers	Senar - Case Work	Nichola Jones	30/09/2020	18/12/2020	£1,980		
Interim PO / SEND Case workers	Senar - Case Work	Nichola Jones	30/10/2020	18/12/2020	£4,950		
Interim PO / SEND Case workers	Senar - Case Work	Nichola Jones	04/10/2020	18/12/2020	£7,350		
Interim PO / SEND Case workers	Senar - Case Work	Nichola Jones	26/05/2020	31/08/2020	£4,200		
Interim PO / SEND Case workers	Senar - Case Work	Nichola Jones	02/10/2020	18/12/2020	£26,175		
Interim PO / SEND Case workers	Senar - Case Work	Nichola Jones	04/10/2020	18/12/2020	£19,200		
Interim PO / SEND Case workers	Senar - Case Work	Nichola Jones	30/09/2020	18/12/2020	£10,500		
Interim PO / SEND Case workers	Senar - Case Work	Nichola Jones	04/10/2020	31/01/2021	£40,830		
Interim PO / SEND Case workers	Senar - Case Work	Nichola Jones	17/08/2020	04/10/2020	£ -		

### City Council – 2 February 2021

Role	Area	Approved By	Start Date	End Date	Cumulative costs to Nov 2020	A high-level list of activities	A summary of improvements
Interim PO / SEND Case workers	Senar - Case Work	Nichola Jones	30/10/2020	18/12/2020	£10,200		
Interim PO / SEND Case workers	Senar - Case Work	Nichola Jones	02/10/2020	18/12/2020	£2,475		
Interim PO / SEND Case workers	Senar - Case Work	Nichola Jones	04/10/2020	18/12/2020	£24,900		
Interim PO / SEND Case workers	Senar - Case Work	Nichola Jones	30/10/2020	18/12/2020	£ -		
Interim PO / SEND Case workers	Senar - Case Work	Nichola Jones	30/10/2020	18/12/2020	£5,400		
Interim PO / SEND Case workers	Senar - Case Work	Nichola Jones	04/05/2020	31/08/2020	£21,000		
Interim PO / SEND Case workers	Senar - Case Work	Dave Bridgman	20/04/2020	18/12/2020	£52,650		
Interim PO / SEND Case workers	Senar - Case Work	Dave Bridgman	31/01/2020	31/07/2020	£24,054		
Interim PO / SEND Case workers	Senar - Case Work	Nichola Jones	02/10/2020	18/12/2020	£16,425		
Interim PO / SEND Case workers	Senar - Case Work	Nichola Jones	29/04/2020	16/10/2020	£13,873		
Interim PO / SEND Case workers	Senar - Case Work	Dave Bridgman	13/07/2020	18/12/2020	£16,200		

## City Council – 2 February 2021

Role	Area	Approved By	Start Date	End Date	Cumulative costs to Nov 2020	A high-level list of activities	A summary of improvements
Interim PO / SEND Case workers	Senar - Case Work	Nichola Jones	31/01/2020	31/07/2020	£35,515		
Interim PO / SEND Case workers	Senar - Case Work	Dave Bridgman	13/07/2020	22/08/2020	£ 9,920		
Interim PO / SEND Case workers	Senar - Case Work	Nichola Jones	02/10/2020	18/12/2020	£24,318		
Interim PO / SEND Case workers	Senar - Case Work	Dave Bridgman	31/01/2020	31/07/2020	£66,969		
Interim PO / SEND Case workers	Senar - Case Work	Dave Bridgman	31/01/2020	31/07/2020	£79,270		
Interim PO / SEND Case workers	Senar - Case Work	Dave Bridgman	31/01/2020	31/07/2020	£72,127		
Interim PO / SEND Case workers	Senar - Case Work	Nichola Jones	01/04/2020	04/10/2020	£30,750		
Interim PO / SEND Case workers	SENAR Recovery - Annual Review	Nichola Jones	31/08/2020	18/12/2020	£37,260		
Interim Post 16 SEND Lead	SEND Strategic Transformation	Nichola Jones			£31,890	* Review of post 16 service	Recommendations to improve preparation for adulthood
Interim Project Lead - Local Offer Website	Transformation & Project Support	Nichola Jones	20/08/2020	31/10/2020	£12,638	* Local offer website	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New local offer website launched in Jan 2021</li> <li>• Online booking system in final stages of development to be launched in the spring</li> </ul>

## City Council – 2 February 2021

Role	Area	Approved By	Start Date	End Date	Cumulative costs to Nov 2020	A high-level list of activities	A summary of improvements
Interim Project Manager	Transformation & Project Support	Nichola Jones			£22,070	* Developing & managing local provision project plan and associated governance	* DLP project launched
Interim Project Support Officer	Transformation & Project Support	Nichola Jones	11/03/2020	11/09/2020	£41,820	* School Planning meeting documentation * Local offer website upload	• Local offer website launched in Jan 2021 • Improved communication with special school transport leads
Interim Project Support Officer	Transformation & Project Support	Nichola Jones	01/04/2020	30/09/2021	£15,224	* Weekly report and liaison with special schools * Consolidation report	• Input to Home to school transport improvement programme
Interim Safeguarding & Compliance SEND Transport Manager	Home To School Transport	Nichola Jones	21/07/2020	24/01/2021	£22,875	* Weekly & monthly performance reports * Safeguarding process for complaints * data analysis from supplier returns (monthly)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Robust compliance team who apply safeguarding checks at schools and supplier premises to ensure vehicles and staff are compliant.</li> <li>• Vehicle inspections carried out to ensure vehicles transporting clients are fully roadworthy and feedback given to supplier they additional checks to ensure compliance.</li> <li>• Supplier performance has improved as a result of the checks and visits made to schools and suppliers, once concerns are identified and improvement plans are agreed.</li> <li>• Depot Audits at supplier premises to ensure policies are being applied throughout the operation against their contract.</li> <li>• Regular supplier meetings to ensure performance issues are identified and actioned.</li> <li>• Safeguarding tracker to capture safeguarding complaints ensure escalated to LADO and managed</li> </ul>



## City Council – 2 February 2021

Role	Area	Approved By	Start Date	End Date	Cumulative costs to Nov 2020	A high-level list of activities	A summary of improvements
							appropriately in a timely way. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supplier monthly reporting processes are accurate and identify DBS application's so they are processed as quickly as possible to ensure supplier has sufficient staff to delivery service.</li> <li>• Improved communication and feed back to suppliers is carried out in a timely was to ensure failings identified are rectified.</li> </ul>
Interim Safeguarding & QA Lead	Home To School Transport	Nichola Jones	18/11/2019	06/03/2020	£25,200	* initial safeguarding audit of suppliers * DPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contracts confirmed with suppliers</li> <li>• Baseline safeguarding reports</li> </ul>
Interim SEN Coordinator - EHCP Reviews	SENAR Recovery - Annual Review	Nichola Jones	05/03/2020	31/10/2020	£8,000	* Managing allocation of paperwork to officers * Maintaining record of activity * Liaising with schools to obtain further information as required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5,271outstanding reviews closed with all action completed</li> <li>• 2,873 outstanding reviews actioned and awaiting issue by Business Support</li> </ul>
Interim SEND Transformation Lead	SEND Strategic Transformat ion		Nov-19	Dec-19	£25,810	* Review of SENAR administration services * Draft review recovery project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5,271outstanding reviews closed with all action completed</li> <li>• 2,873 outstanding reviews actioned and awaiting issue by Business Support</li> </ul>
Interim SEND Transformation Lead	SEND Strategic Transformat ion	Nichola Jones	10/03/2020	25/09/2020	£30,575		
Interim SEND Transformation Lead	SEND Strategic Transformat ion		22/11/2019	14/01/2020	£4,463		
Interim SEND Transformation Lead	SEND Strategic Transformat ion	Nichola Jones			£9,585		

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## City Council – 2 February 2021

Role	Area	Approved By	Start Date	End Date	Cumulative costs to Nov 2020	A high-level list of activities	A summary of improvements
Interim SEND Transport manager	Home To School Transport	Nichola Jones	20/07/2020	17/01/2021	£22,750	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* DfE bid for COVID funding</li> <li>* Deed variation for supply of guides</li> <li>* Deed variation for alteration of DBS process</li> <li>* Communication &amp; Implementation plan</li> <li>* Org chart for restructure</li> <li>* Summer operations plan</li> <li>* Draft revised risk assessment process</li> <li>* Contribution to immediate fixes plan, weekly and daily sit rep, monthly covid plan, service dashboard and revised implementation plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The service has had improved leadership and structure in order to achieve a number of significant improvement key tasks. This development has worked in partnership with the recommendations outlined in the Service Investigation Report.</li> <li>• The service is now able to ensure early identification of operational concern and introduce strategies in order to improve performance and administration across the service as a whole</li> </ul>
Interim Senior Compliance Officer	Home To School Transport	Nichola Jones	17/09/2020	17/03/2021	£2,800	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supplier performance figures on a daily and weekly basis</li> <li>• Carry out record and report on Supplier Audit.</li> <li>• Daily engagement with suppliers to address any issues identified within compliance checks.</li> <li>• Recognize training needs for drivers and suppliers relating to compliance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Robust and engaging compliance team in place. Robust procedures implemented to improve supplier /driver compliance</li> <li>• Implemented a revised parking plan at 2 schools to date (Calthorpe &amp; Dame Ellen Pinsent)</li> <li>• Allocate work to the compliance team to ensure work is completed and prioritised.</li> <li>• Advise suppliers on compliance matters i.e. procedures and technique to improve performance.</li> <li>• Improved communication with suppliers, schools and internal teams to</li> </ul>

## City Council – 2 February 2021

Role	Area	Approved By	Start Date	End Date	Cumulative costs to Nov 2020	A high-level list of activities	A summary of improvements
							ensure concerns are addressed and recorded in a timely way <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support other service areas to address any safeguarding /compliance issues and resolve in a timely way.</li> </ul>
Interim Transformation Lead/Programme mgr	Transformation & Project Support	Nichola Jones	21/01/2020	31/12/2020	£86,205	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Review recovery project</li> <li>* Draft EHCP multi agency QA framework</li> <li>* Draft managing send provision model</li> <li>* PCF briefing</li> <li>* Internal engagement and briefings</li> <li>* Multi agency operational stakeholder engagement</li> <li>* Draft Pathways</li> <li>* Resource tracker &amp; resource plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of a contact database for families</li> <li>5,271 outstanding reviews closed with all action completed</li> <li>• 2,873 outstanding reviews actioned and awaiting issue</li> <li>• Multi agency operational stakeholder engagement</li> <li>• Progress against the written statement of action</li> </ul>
Interim Transport Manager Operations, Commissioning & Contracts	Home To School Transport	Nichola Jones	01/06/2020	30/11/2020	£44,240	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Detailed system requirements for the Home to school transport database</li> <li>• Procurement Business case for the purchase of the new system (365 Response chosen)</li> <li>• Implementation Plan for 365</li> <li>• Communications Plan for the implementation of 365</li> <li>• Mobile Phones for Guides requirements document</li> <li>• CXM Bus Pass</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Taken the request for a new transport system from concept, through requirements definition and procurement to commencement of operational roll out and live testing.</li> <li>• Defined additional costs to cover data requirements for BCC in the absence of a legacy database and revised the business case to justify new requirements.</li> <li>• Revised business case includes the cost of project management.</li> </ul>

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## City Council – 2 February 2021

Role	Area	Approved By	Start Date	End Date	Cumulative costs to Nov 2020	A high-level list of activities	A summary of improvements
						Administration requirements • Also developed the daily route report which underpins the Daily SitRep reporting to Chief Executive	
Interim Transport Operations Manager	Home To School Transport	Nichola Jones	11/03/2020	21/04/2021	£55,580	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Draft Mobility Assessment Risk Assessment Process.</li> <li>• Review of Current Assessment Process and recommendations</li> <li>• Provide guidance on improving safer accurate assessments.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved Risk Assessments are being carried out.</li> <li>• Engage with relevant service areas to obtain all relevant information to produce accurate information and assessments.</li> </ul>
Interim Tribunal Officer	Senar - Case Work	Nichola Jones	01/06/2020	31/08/2020	£6,450	Managing the throughput of mediations, appeals and tribunals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High level of compliance with statutory timelines.</li> <li>• Robust mediation process to ensure resolution</li> </ul>
Interim Tribunal Officer	Senar - Case Work	Nichola Jones	30/06/2020	30/09/2020	£19,200		
Interim Tribunal Officer	Senar - Case Work	Dave Bridgman	01/06/2020	14/08/2020	£40,500		
Sensory Consultant	SEND Strategic Transformation	Nichola Jones	01/09/2019	30/03/2021	£25,384	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Review of sensory resource bases</li> <li>* Review of FAMS</li> <li>* Supporting implementation of recommendations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of more inclusive provision for children with physical difficulties</li> <li>• Improved use of resources through use of sensory resource bases</li> </ul>
Strategic SEND Consultant	SEND Strategic Transformation	Nichola Jones	Sep-19	Dec-20	£15,836	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Funding comparison for special schools to inform the special school funding review</li> <li>* Preparatory work for the DLP project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DLP project launched</li> <li>• Special school funding review in progress</li> </ul>

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR CHILDREN'S  
WELLBEING FROM COUNCILLOR DAVID BARRIE**

**B2     SEND Requirements**

**Question:**

**Minister for Children, Vicky Ford MP has written to all LAs (14<sup>th</sup> January 2021) to outline the current requirements around SEND. It is clear that there are no relaxation of Legal Duties relating to EHCPs and the statutory SEND framework. However, it is noted that Manchester LA sent out a letter that is not in line with the present obligations to deliver SEND. Can we have assurance that such a letter will not be sent out to parents here and can we have a copy of the letter that was sent out to parents, at the first lockdown (as per the requirement last year)?**

**Answer:**

Birmingham City Council is not intending to issue such a letter.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR CHILDREN'S  
WELLBEING FROM COUNCILLOR MEIRION JENKINS**

**B3     Pre-Action Judicial Review**

**Question:**

**In response to Written Question C11 at November 2020, Full Council meeting you advised that there had been an increase in letters received by the Council under pre-action Judicial Review protocol on behalf of parents regarding their children's special educational needs and provision from 5 in 2019 to 32 in 2020 (a 540% increase or, if you prefer, a 3100% increase on 2018's figure of 1). You stated that a report into the significant increase in 2020 was at that time being compiled by Legal Services. Please provide a copy of that report.**

**Answer:**

A copy of the report is attached below.

## **LEGAL SERVICES REPORT**

**January 2021**

**Report into the increase in the number of Judicial Review Pre-action Protocol letters received in 2020, relating to Special Educational Needs.**

### **1. Purpose of report**

To highlight the types of issues raised by parents and their solicitors in the Pre-action Protocol letters, and to identify the reason why there was a significant increase in the number of letters received in 2020 when compared with previous years. This report also includes the recommendations which have been made by Legal Services to the SEND Service in the Education and Skills Directorate.

### **2. Background**

In the context of SEND, Judicial Review is the way in which parents can challenge the lawfulness of decisions taken, and procedures followed, by the Council's SEND Service. Before taking the matter to court, parents or their legal representatives must first send to the Council a Judicial Review Pre-action Protocol letter. The letter includes the details of the matters being challenged, the reasons why it is claimed that the Council has acted unlawfully, and the action that the parent and their solicitor expect the Council to take. The purpose of the letter is to identify any issues in dispute and establish whether they can be resolved without going to court.

In 2020 a total of 40 Judicial Review Pre-action letters were received by, or referred to Legal Services, each raising issues in respect of a child or young person's special educational needs. This is a significant increase when compared to previous years. In 2019 there were 5 letters.

Of the 40 letters received in 2020 only one claim proceeded to court, and the judge in that case refused permission for the claim to continue to a full court hearing. Except for a few relatively minor outstanding issues, the issues raised in the 40 letters have all been resolved.

Legal Services responded to all the letters based on information and instructions provided by the SEND Service.

### **3. Issues raised in the Pre-action letters**

The main and recurring issues raised in the letters received during 2020 were allegations that the SEND Service had:

- Failed to secure the provision set out in the EHCP, in breach of section 42 of the Children and Families Act 2014;
- Failed to comply with the timescales set out in the Children and Families Act 2014 and Special Educational Needs and Disability Regulations 2014, for example to issue a Final EHCP within 20 weeks of a request for an assessment being received;
- Failed to secure alternative suitable education for children who are unable to attend school, in breach of section 19 of the Education Act 1996;
- Failed to hold or conclude the Annual Review of the EHCP;
- Failed to comply with Tribunal Orders;

- Failed to notify parents of their right of appeal to the Tribunal in certain cases;
- Failed to consult the parent's preferred school.

#### **4. The reason for the increase in the number of letters received**

Although most of the pre-action letters were received from solicitors that specialise in the law relating to education and special educational needs, the increase is not a consequence of any single, or new law firm, sending the letters.

Other local authorities did not experience a significant increase in the number of pre-action letters they received in 2020. Of the 9 local authorities contacted by Legal Services, only 2 said that they had seen a slight increase. The rest received fewer, or the same the number of letters, when compared to 2019.

The reason for the increased number of letters received in Birmingham in 2020 is because on more occasions than in previous years the SEND Service did not comply with the legal requirements as listed in section 3 above and did not have due regard to the requirements in the SEND Code of Practice. Consequently, in 2020, more parents instructed their legal representatives to write and send pre-action letters to the Council.

#### **5. Recommendations**

The following actions are required:

- i. Ensure compliance with the law, and the requirements contained in the SEND Code of Practice;
- ii. Training on the legal requirements and the SEND Code of Practice should be undertaken, particularly by those officers involved in decision-making;
- iii. Decision-making processes must be documented and clear;
- iv. Clearer structures of accountability and responsibility should be implemented within the SEND Service.

Head of Law (Education)  
Legal Services



**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR CHILDREN'S  
WELLBEING FROM COUNCILLOR BOB BEAUCHAMP**

**B4     EHCP'S**

**Question:**

**Please provide, broken down by area of need, year group, number of children & young people with EHCPs who are currently:**

- ☐ **Without a school place**
- ☐ **In a mainstream school but awaiting a special school placement**
- ☐ **Having Section F provision met through the Home Bridging Team**
- ☐ **Having Section F provision met by other home- based providers (please define who is providing this and the cost)**
- ☐ **Have annual reviews recommending change of placement that have not yet been actioned**

**Answer:**

The number of children without a school place has increased despite several children being placed in specialist provision since last full council meeting. This term children have been added to Home Bridging case load because they have turned 5 in the autumn term and are now of statutory school age, families who have moved into Birmingham, looked after children have been placed in the city and EHC plans have been finalised.

Home Bridging Team continue to support children and their families while a suitable placement is secured. The team offer home teaching through teams (online platform), video calls and sending work directly on email or by post. Feedback from families is positive regarding the communication and support they receive from the Home Bridging Team.

Tutoring agencies are commissioned, and this is presently being delivered virtually or door stop visits because of lockdown restrictions. Feedback from families regarding this is positive. Tutoring is commissioned and reviewed on a half termly basis and tutors send at least fortnightly reports on children's progress.

There are a small number of children who are accessing Academy 21 which is an online provider delivering learning from Key Stage Two onwards. This is commissioned on a pay as you go basis with the focus being to secure full-time provision back in a school setting. This schooling enables children to take part in a lesson with other students in a supervised way with mentoring/pastoral support still being delivered though the Home Bridging team contact with the child and family.

## **City Council – 2 February 2021**

The cost of tutoring and Home Bridging is reviewed on a regular basis as children are placed in provision transition support is then put in place to support the new school placement.

Families are kept fully informed of the education provision made for their child while they are awaiting a school place. There are instances where families have turned down tutoring as they do not feel online sessions will suit their child's needs, prior to lockdown families also did not feel comfortable having tutors come into the house, with tier 3 and 4 restrictions this meant that libraries and children's centres were not able to facilitate sessions.

A task and finish group has been created and instructed to focus the relevant stakeholder officers of Birmingham City Council on the series of tasks that needs to take place to ensure that all children are assigned a Special School Placement where the EHCP identifies this as provision. We have also identified several special school places that we are working closely with the Special School headteachers to fill with children

This group has been tasked to work together through the key areas of focus within the service area to identify areas for improvement and placement resolution. As well as agreeing the process and planning for future activity. As part of this group the data held by the service will be interrogated, cleansed and quality assured to ensure that an accurate picture of need is provided.

The numbers highlighted in the table below refer to those children that are being supported by the Home Bridging team and are out of school awaiting a special school placement.

### **By Age Group**

<b>Year Gr.</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>No. of Children</b>	11	2	6	2	2	10	14	11	4	15	6	2

### **By Need**

<b>Need</b>	<b>ASD</b>	<b>MLD</b>	<b>PD</b>	<b>SEMH</b>	<b>SLD</b>	<b>VI</b>
<b>No. of Children</b>	63	1	1	18	1	1

### **By Area**

<b>Area</b>	<b>North</b>	<b>South</b>	<b>East</b>	<b>West</b>
<b>No. of Children</b>	12	36	31	6

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR CHILDREN'S WELLBEING FROM COUNCILLOR GARETH MOORE**

**B5      Terms of Reference**

**Question:**

**In response to Written Question B18 of December 2020 Full Council meeting (which itself followed on from an omission in an answer from November 2020 meeting) you stated that the Terms of Reference (including membership) for Decision Making Groups (DMGs) were in draft and would be shared. Please now provide both the Terms of Reference and the membership of the DMGs and the decision-making authority they hold.**

**Answer:**

Since the Council meetings in November and December 2020, a number of activities have taken place to finalise the Decision Making Group process for children with SEND in Birmingham. Advice from the legal team has been considered and has been used to adapt the draft terms of reference for each DMG. However, in the light of the proposed restructuring of the SENAR and Provision teams, it has been necessary to review the original DMG configuration and the position is currently as follows.

Birmingham's Seven SEN Decision Making Groups (DMGs)					
Tier 1 DMGs	Provision DMGs	Types of Decision	Tier 2 DMGs	High Level DMGs	Types of Decision
1	Physical and Sensory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Service Interventions</li> <li>Peer support</li> <li>Local funding and resources</li> <li>EHC assessment and EHC Plan decisions</li> <li>Resource Base placements</li> </ul>	6	Exceptional Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exceptional top-up funding</li> <li>Exceptional equipment needs</li> <li>Exceptional Therapy interventions</li> <li>Independent Non-Maintained costs</li> </ul>
2	Autistic Spectrum Condition				
3	Cognition and Learning				
4	SEMH		7	Special School Placements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allocation of Special School Placements</li> </ul>
5	Early Years				

**Tier 1 DMGs**

Provision Decision Making Groups have been established in order to reach decisions for children and young people with SEND about:

- whether or not to statutorily assess a child's needs
- whether or not to issue an Education, Health and Care plan
- placement in a specialist Resource Base

- local interventions
- funding and resources available locally to meet needs

These groups cover the 0-25 age range across four specific areas of need with a fifth group focussed on Early Years

1. Physical and Sensory
2. ASC (Autistic Spectrum Condition)
3. Cognition and Learning
4. SEMH
5. Early Years

Where the Groups determine that a child's needs should be met in a specialist environment or require exceptional funding to support the needs, decisions are reached by a second tier of decision-making groups.

#### **Tier 2 DMGs**

In some cases, specialist placements will be required and higher levels of funding need to be allocated to meet a child's complex needs. These decisions are reached by the:

6. Exceptional Funding DMG
7. Special School DMG including decisions about independent placements

In total there are 7 DMGs

The groups have been established for the Physical and Sensory, ASC and Cognition and Learning DMGs. These are supported by criteria to be applied for reaching decisions to ensure consistency across all groups. Work is underway to further develop arrangements for Early years, SEMH, Exceptional Funding and Special School DMGs.

We are currently working on terms of reference based upon the new provision teams.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR CHILDREN'S WELLBEING FROM COUNCILLOR EDDIE FREEMAN**

**B6      Developing Local Provision (DLP)**

**Question:**

**Please provide a breakdown of expenditure and detail progress towards outcomes from the Developing Local Provision (DLP) projects. Please outline:**

- who is leading and working on these projects and the payments they have received and are likely to receive.**
- what the project is and the data set that defines how the need for the project was identified.**
- the data set for the outcome/impact the project will make.**

**Answer:**

Breakdown of expenditure on DLP to February 2021

DLP Current expenditure Feb 2021		
Consortia and Network projects	Reference Group Approved	£470,332
Consortia and Network Projects	Awaiting Approval	£175,374
	Total	£615. 706
With staffing costs below		£60.000
	Total	£675,706

Who is leading and working on these projects and the payments they have received and are likely to receive?

		Total Costs to date	Total Cost -End of financial year
Roles leading and working on project	1x P/T Project lead 1x P/T Primary Schools Lead 1 F/T Project Manager	£60,000 approx*	£96, 000 approx
Roles leading and working on project	P/T Secondary schools lead P/T Data manager	£0	£0

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	(BEP support from BCC allocation)		
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>£60,000.00 approx*</b>	<b>£96,000.00 approx*</b>

\* awaiting claims to be processed

### Future Planned Expenditure – Financial Year end 2021

DLP Expected expenditure April 2021		
Consortia and Network projects	Reference Group Approved	£470,332
Consortia and Network Projects	Currently Awaiting Approval	£175,374
Consortia and Network Projects	Proposals to be in by April	£981,936
	Total	£1,627,642
With staffing costs below		£96,000.00
	Total	£1,723,642

Please see appendix a for project cost breakdown.

### **WHAT THE PROJECT IS :**

- it is a city-wide school led project, focused on the development of SEND local provision across partnerships of schools to improve outcomes and enable greater inclusion of children and young people with SEND educated in their local community schools.
- All schools across the city, regardless of their context, (e.g., mainstream schools, academies, free schools, schools causing concern etc) are being supported to engage in the project.
- Two other strands of DLP are currently focussed on projects related to teams of professionals and partnerships of schools working together on
  - targeted lists of rising five years olds and secondary pupils, who are either at risk of a school placement breakdown or who are not currently into on a school roll to ensure they stay in their local school where possible secure placements.
  - focussed work with nurseries and in the Post 16 sector to develop projects to improve outcomes for those vulnerable children and young people and those with SEND

### **How the need for the project was identified**

1. The DLP project is focussed on the national key priority areas for development identified by **OFSTED** and the **Department of Education** which are to:

- reduce the rapidly rising number of rapidly of EHCPs.
- support the development and improvement of provision and outcomes in mainstream schools and particularly for those pupils on SEN support which have been identified through inspection across the country .as needing improvement

2. The DLP is also designed to address the **three strategic priorities of Birmingham City Council**:

- Reduce reliance on high-cost specialist placements in out of City schools.
- Enable pupils to access high quality provision as close as possible to where they live.
- Enhance the capacity of mainstream schools and settings to work together to provide for pupils in their local area and to plan the provision that they need.

3. National (DfE) Comparative Benchmarking datasets also reflect that Birmingham has lower numbers of children and young people with SEND supported in mainstream settings than at a regional or national level and this is a downward trend overtime.

4. Schools in partnerships have set their own baseline and KPI's using locality contextual datasets and their own live data.

**The impact of this project will be demonstrated through:**

Increased performance against National and Birmingham City Council priorities

- Locality baseline data and comparative Network and Consortia data
- Progress towards Key Performance Indicators (measurable) for each consortia and network
- Improved outcomes for pupils with SEND in mainstream schools
- The views of Parents, Carers and Children & Young People
- Numbers of identified rising five pupils who have remained in current local school placement.
- Significantly reduced numbers of students not on a school roll and more of those pupils accessing school or alternative provision.

**Progress of the Project towards outcomes**

- The progress of the projected has been hampered by the 3 National lockdowns and extended regional restrictions, due to COVID-19 which have created many and significant pressures for headteachers, staff, pupils and their families, and schools have had to respond and address these as a priority.

- The lack of staff capacity and availability has limited opportunities for training and development for new approaches and strategies for meeting needs of vulnerable pupils and those with SEND and the lack of children actually in school has also not enabled projects or new strategies to be implemented.

**However the following progress has been made:**

- Some proposals have already been quality assured and approved, others are due to be submitted prior to February half term and a target date of April 1<sup>st</sup> has been set for all projects to have been approved and ready to implement.
- Proposals reflect effective partnership working of groups of schools and Headteachers, who have audited their needs, shared and analysed their data, researched evidence based strategies of what works and identified expertise and resources needed in their locality to support the delivery of their projects.
- All proposals have clear measurable KPI s identified that are related to their specific areas for development in their community of schools – in relation to improved pupil's performance, attendance exclusions etc, in relation to improved views of parent's carers and children and young people and staff knowledge and skills.
- Overall there is positive support for this work across mainstream school headteachers who are engaged.

**Progress from January 2020**

- Due to impact of Covid 19 and the third National lockdown on schools, at the request of and in consultation with mainstream Headteachers, the timeline for submission of these proposals has rightly been extended to ensure the quality and integrity of their work is maintained and there is capacity to do it,
- Therefore the official start of the roll out of this project has been re -scheduled to April 1<sup>st</sup>, 2021
- Every project will have a baseline established at the start of the project from which progress will be measured. The setting of these baselines has and will be support by the BEP data manager and their area lead Educational psychologist.

**NB** - It is important to understand and recognise the need for the investment of time in the start-up of this project to ensure the change of culture needed for schools to embrace these new ways of working, to develop sustainable solutions and for the integrity and quality of the project to be maintained.

Leaders of the project are working with finance and legal teams to agree a 'Conditions of Grant' agreement and an appropriate reporting structure to ensure the project has a robust governance structure. This work has been delayed through other pressure on legal teams. The



project also has its own governance structure where progress and spend of the project reports into a Reference Group of senior officers and Headteachers half termly .

Funding of the project was agreed at schools forum on the 23/01/2020 and highlighted in the Financial Plan 2020 to 2024 (pg 51) when council considered budget.

**APENDIX A: Allocated Funding**

<b>DLP</b>	<b>£7,000,000</b>
<b>AREAS</b>	<b>£4,549,500.00</b>
<b><i>East Total</i></b>	<b><i>£970,087</i></b>
East Network	£418,202
Eastwards	£213,148
Cole Heath A	£42,382
FAYS	£171,271
Saltley Plus	£125,085
<b><i>Central Total</i></b>	<b><i>£641,593</i></b>
Central	£249,696
Cole Heath B	£166,608
Sparklers	£225,289
<b><i>South Total</i></b>	<b><i>£639,770</i></b>
South	£322,301
Hall Green	£182,159
Kings Norton	£135,309
<b><i>South West Total</i></b>	<b><i>£640,568</i></b>
South West	£323,313
Senneleys Park	£84,363
Quinbourne	£93,003
Northfield	£139,889
<b><i>North Total</i></b>	<b><i>£793,260</i></b>
North	£374,578
Sutton Coldfield	£144,683
Erdington	£135,722
Perry Barr	£138,277
<b><i>North West Total</i></b>	<b><i>£864,223</i></b>
North West	£411,409

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Handsworth	£212,135
Aston Nechells	£142,183
Ladywood Soho	£98,496
<b>CENTRAL COSTS</b>	<b>£2,450,500</b>
Central Costs & Contingency	£650,500
PVI & Nursery	£250,000
POST 16	£350,000
Panel - EY	£700,000
Panel - Secondary	£500,000

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR CHILDREN'S WELLBEING FROM COUNCILLOR SIMON MORRALL**

**B7      Schools High Needs Budget**

**Question:**

**Please provide a breakdown of expenditure for the last two years of the schools High Needs Budget.**

**Answer:**

<u>High Needs Block Funding Analysis</u>		<b>Original Budget</b>	<b>Original Budget</b>
<u>Distribution of Resources</u>		<b>2019-20</b>	<b>2020-21</b>
<u>Front Line &amp; Support Services</u>		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Access to Education		5,662,567	5,662,567
Looked After Children Services		1,612,840	1,612,840
SENAR		458,332	1,103,899
Contribution for travelling children		140,776	140,776
Early Years Inclusion Support		1,633,412	1,633,412
Brighter Futures			
Management and Support Costs		1,736,390	1,736,390
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11,244,317</b>	<b>11,889,884</b>
<u>Placements</u>		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Special Schools Place and Top Up Funding (Inc. post16)		71,743,954	79,171,379
Resource Bases		5,908,271	6,984,737
FE Provision (Colleges)		10,099,318	12,345,711
Independent Non-maintained schools		18,848,692	16,302,888
Other Local Authority schools		2,878,622	2,842,505
City Of Birmingham School/ AP Initiatives		7,011,594	7,511,594
Pupil Connect - newly arrived pupils		1,126,689	1,126,689
EFA Place recoupment i.e. academies, hospital school.		25,384,303	26,597,515
Enteral tube feeding		366,735	366,735
	<b>Total</b>	<b>143,368,178</b>	<b>153,249,753</b>
<u>Top-up funding for Mainstream schools</u>		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>

**City Council – 2 February 2021**

<b><u>High Needs Block Funding Analysis</u></b>		<b>Original Budget</b>	<b>Original Budget</b>
<b><u>Distribution of Resources</u></b>		<b>2019-20</b>	<b>2020-21</b>
CRISP		5,865,768	7,015,360
Inclusion Support in Early Years		492,990	992,990
Schools with higher than average SEN		500,000	500,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,858,758</b>	<b>8,508,350</b>
<i><b>Invest To Save Initiatives</b></i>		500,000	400,000
<i><b>Deficit Recovery</b></i>			5,000,000
<i><b>BCELS</b></i>			270,000
<i><b>Special School Redundancy Budget</b></i>			125,000
<i><b>Developing Provision Locally Fund &amp; Contingency</b></i>			8,207,874
	<b>Overall total</b>	<b>161,971,253</b>	<b>187,650,860</b>

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR CHILDREN'S  
WELLBEING FROM COUNCILLOR JOHN LINES**

**B8      Outsourcing SENDIASS Service**

**Question:**

**A process is currently underway to outsource the SENDIASS service, which would appear to contradict your manifesto commitment to keep services in-house. The IASS Commissioning guidance (2018) states that “in many local authority areas Information, Advice & Support (IASS) have been built on existing Parent Partnership Services, as advised in the SEND Code [2.4]”. Further it states that “approximately 32% of IASS are outsourced, 66% of IASS are in house and just two are delivered by a combination”. Helpfully it clarifies that “there is no evidence that outsourcing an IASS makes it any more effective or impartial. The greatest factor in the impact of a service is the levels of staffing and resources provided by the LA”. On what basis, and by whom was the decision made to seek expressions of interest on the potential outsourcing of this service and by whom? Please specify the evidence used to arrive at that decision.**

**Answer:**

The SEND service is currently undergoing transformation and as part of this transformation we are reviewing all service areas, which includes the SENDIASS service and have been looking at best practice models across the Country.

This administration in line with its manifesto commitment is not seeking to outsource any of these services.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR CHILDREN'S WELLBEING  
FROM COUNCILLOR ADRIAN DELANEY**

**B9      Cross Party Representation**

**Question:**

**Under the previous political administration, the SENDIASS Board had cross party representation from the three main political groups. This ensured both cross party support for the service as well as appropriate challenge in relation to its requirements. Please can you confirm that this cross-party representation will be reinstated and this may assist you in your confidence in the current SENDIASS and avoid the need to outsource or collapse the current service model.**

**Answer:**

As part of the review of the SENDIASS service area, I will ensure that we get advice on good practice around Board membership, as it is important that the SENDIASS board is constituted in such a way as to comply with the national guidance.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR CHILDREN'S WELLBEING  
FROM COUNCILLOR BRUCE LINES**

**B10     JEQ Process**

**Question:**

**Please provide the dates the posts in the Parent Link service and SEND Administration Team were approved through the JEQ process and details of the process undertaken to recruit to these teams.**

**Answer:**

The SENAR service is subject to organisational restructure and any posts relating to that restructure (including the Link Service) are currently being evaluated by the Reward & Recognition Team.

Assimilation / Recruitment will commence once the structure is finalised, following the 45-day statutory consultation period.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR CHILDREN'S WELLBEING  
FROM COUNCILLOR CHARLOTTE HODIVALA**

**B11     SEND2 DATA**

**Question:**

**You will have complied this year's SEND2 data for the DfE February return.  
Please provide a copy for this and provide last year's SEND2 return as well.**

**Answer:**

The SEN2 data return has not yet been compiled.

The SEN2 Return is usually based on data captured at the Spring Census Date, which this year falls on 21 January 2021. However, to reduce the overlap with data collections due on Census date, the DfE has this year set a date of 14 January 2021 for SEN2 data.

The window to submit the LA's SEN2 return, therefore, opened on 14 January 2021 and remains live until 4 March 2021.

Due to time lags in data recording and system updates (around two weeks), we begin to collate the data for the return two weeks after the census date to ensure accuracy. This year, therefore, our work on the return will commence on 28 January 2021 and will be completed within the timescale set by the DfE.

Due to the significant amounts of information required to be collated and validated, the SEN2 takes an average of 90 officer hours to complete.

Returns are published online each year but we will be happy to provide a copy of our 2021 return once it has been submitted.

A copy of the SEN2 return completed in 2020 is attached and the link to the published information is below:

<https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk/find-statistics/education-health-and-care-plans>



**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR CHILDREN'S WELLBEING  
FROM COUNCILLOR DAVID PEARS**

**B12     Distinct Leadership**

**Question:**

**At last Full council meeting you said “I have shown distinct leadership to the director which is going through a degree of churn and change.” Can you explain what you meant by this, preferably with clear examples and dates?**

**Answer:**

I believe I have shown distinct leadership to the directorate by ensuring the identified failings in the Home to School transport service are being addressed. The SEND service is undergoing a programme of transformation and although over the past year there has been interim support this is now being stabilised as permanent roles are being recruited to which will strengthen the overall management of this service.

The Chief Executive and I receive weekly performance monitoring reports which enable me to ensure actions are being undertaken and, if not, appropriate management action is undertaken as a matter of urgency. The Leader and Chief Executive have set out in the recent Improving Home to School Transport Cabinet report a number of recommendations for improving the service which will be closely monitored.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR CHILDREN'S WELLBEING  
FROM COUNCILLOR RON STORER**

**B13     Investigations – Home to School Transport**

**Question:**

**At the last Full Council meeting you said, in relation to Home to School Transport “I am absolutely sure I have been completely exonerated in any investigations.” Can you please point us to the relevant investigation and passages in which you have been exonerated with the date?**

**Answer:**

The outcomes of the investigations that were commissioned pursuant to the Council Motion dated 15 September 2020 will be presented to the Audit Committee in due course following the resolution of any internal disciplinary proceedings. I can confirm that I am not subject to any investigation.

What matters most to me is that the Council delivers an improved and sustainable service that best meets the needs of some of our most vulnerable children. I am under no illusion that there were failings in the service and that changes are needed. As a Council we are committed to delivering those changes.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR CHILDREN'S WELLBEING  
FROM COUNCILLOR ADAM HIGGS**

**B14    Home to School Transport DBS checks**

**Question:**

**On what date did you enquire with Senior Officers to confirm there were no DBS issues within the service, as stated in your answers to last month's written questions, and on what date did Officers provide this assurance?**

**Answer:**

I can confirm that as of 12 January I have been assured that no drivers with a positive DBS are driving for the contractor. Further, I can confirm that negotiations are advancing to vary the contract to ensure every DBS check for a driver is signed off by the Council. We have interim arrangements in place by agreement that remove risk in the period up to the variation becoming agreed and sealed.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR CHILDREN'S WELLBEING  
FROM COUNCILLOR DEBBIE CLANCY**

**B15    High Needs Block transfers out**

**Question:**

**Since April 2018, how much money from the High Needs Block of school funding has been spent on consultants?**

**Answer:**

2018 / 19	Nil
2019 / 20	£30,603
2020 / 21	£26,750

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR CHILDREN'S WELLBEING  
FROM COUNCILLOR NEIL EUSTACE**

**B16     Mental Health**

**Question:**

**With Children's Mental Health issues rising and more patients being referred to already stretched services with an increase of 20% from last year, professionals are widely concerned the Pandemic could result in a 'lost generation', could the Cabinet Member give full details of how Children's Services are addressing this situation in the City, stating what measures are being put forward for ongoing support?**

**Answer:**

The increasing challenge of mental health issues for children and young people was a growing issue prior to the pandemic and has been exacerbated through the lockdown period. Increased isolation, school closures and growing financial hardship have all played a part in this. Forward Thinking Birmingham (FTB) who are on the front-line responding to these challenges have seen an 11% growth in demand over the lockdown period.

With the onset of lockdown Forward Thinking Birmingham rapidly established their telemedicine offer, a virtual means of consultation and support. 2/3 of young people using this service were positive about their experience. Face-to-face consultations have been preserved for children and young people with safeguarding concerns, poor history of engagement or heightened risk factors. This new approach has significantly reduced the numbers of missed appointments so has brought much greater efficiency. The waiting list has reduced from over 1700 in June 2020 to 401 in December 2020.

Through the children's partnership mental health has been prioritised and services are working together to respond to this challenge.

In April 2020 the children's partnership commissioned Kooth, an online counselling and support service for young people with approximately 5000 users at present. The service responds to issues of stress, anxiety, family relationships and suicidal thoughts. The take up has been well received and the service continues to be promoted across the city.

FTB's STICK Team (Screening, Training, Intervention, Consultation, Knowledge) works alongside parents, schools, and childcare professionals to support, with their knowledge, the response to issues of mental health. Over the lockdown period they have worked with over 350 schools through the #you'vebeenmissed campaign, to support the growing prevalence of need. There is further investment planned to increase the scale of the team and to establish a dedicated offer across each of the 10 localities in the city.

The Pause service has continued to operate across the city – it offers a drop in wellbeing facility for every Birmingham resident up to the age of 25.

There are further initiatives underway to build a greater early intervention and prevention response in the city. The emerging NewStart model is a whole school approach to supporting the mental health needs of children and young people. It is set to train all staff of every kind within schools to work with pupils to understand the profile of vulnerability. A plan of action will

be set for each school to improve the way they are able to respond, building wellbeing networks where schools can support each other.

Within the Children's Trust, the TESS (Therapeutic and Emotional Support Service) service has continued to offer direct therapy-based work, alongside consultations to social workers and carers. TESS is an emotional wellbeing service for Birmingham's children in care, children on the 'edge of care' and young people who have left care. The Trust is currently reviewing the service to consider the opportunities of better alignment with the wider mental health offer and pathways across the city.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR CHILDREN'S WELLBEING  
FROM COUNCILLOR MORRIAM JAN**

**B17     Children in Care**

**Question:**

**There have been reports that during the pandemic, children in care have been sent to unregulated care homes. Could the Cabinet Member provide full details of the impact of the pandemic on children in care, confirming if children have been sent to unregulated homes in the City and detailing how many children this has affected?**

**Answer:**

The term unregulated placement refers to those residential settings that are not inspected by Ofsted. These providers will in the main offer supported accommodation to young people over the age of 16. It is lawful for young people over 16 to live within these settings and many providers across the city are well known to the Trust and offer high quality provision. St Basils for example is a reputable provider in the city of supported accommodation.

There is a supported accommodation framework in place that requires certain standards to quality assure all of the providers that are used.

The challenge many local authorities face, which this question refers to, is in relation to those young people who have not yet reached 16 where an Ofsted-regulated children's home cannot be found.

The Trust has very low numbers of this occurrence. At present there is 1 young person under 16 placed within supported accommodation this year and a total of 15 from April 2020. The average length of stay in these placements is 5 days.

The Trust has worked hard to ensure regulated placements are provided for all young people who require them. Supported accommodation for young people under the age of 16 are only used as a last resort when all other options have been exhausted. Typically, these arrangements are tailored in emergency circumstances for very challenging young people who have experienced a number of former placement breakdowns.

There is a robust decision-making process in place to agree these placements which sits at Assistant Director level or above. If the placement is agreed there is an expectation that it is a very short-term arrangement and senior managers are updated daily on the search for suitable provision.

Where a young person under 16 is placed within supported accommodation, the Trust will use 2 trusted providers where the quality of provision has been robustly assured. Additionally, as required, the Trust will supplement the staffing quota to assist with meeting the young person's needs.

The pandemic has put pressures on providers who have had to meet the challenge of keeping young people to lockdown rules as well as controlling the spread of infection in the homes. The

Trust has worked closely with providers to offer additional support and advice to ensure placement stability. This has included the facilitation of track and trace arrangements, support with business continuity and infection control and, more recently, access to vaccines. Placement stability in the Trust is very good, For example only 5% of children have had 2.5 placements or more in the last 12 months, which stands against the national average of 10%.



**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR CHILDREN'S WELLBEING  
FROM COUNCILLOR TIMOTHY HUXTABLE**

**B18    Compliance**

**Question:**

**On Monday 18<sup>th</sup> January 2021 @ 4.00 p.m. the SEND Dept. hosted a Webinar by enlisting Tom Cross (Barrister 11KBW), the flyer outlines that: *he acts for and advises all parties and that his work includes both private and public law disputes.* The flyer states *“This presentation will outline the main duties on schools to avoid disability discrimination against pupils and will provide real life worked examples. This advice will support settings in undertaking reasonable adjustments as well as accessibility planning. There will be an opportunity to ask questions.”***

**Part D of the Council Constitution states:**

**2.3 Compliance**

- iii. Every contract made by the Council shall comply with these Rules and be carried out in a fair, open and transparent manner that treats all contractors, equally and without discrimination, provided that this does not include contracts for the appointment of barristers, or legal firm where in the opinion of the City Solicitor urgent advice is needed to protect the interests of the Council.**
- iv. instruction of any legal firm or barrister must be approved by the City Solicitor.**

**Given the outlining in the flyer of the advice from Tom Cross, Barrister, and its intended application – please confirm details of the compliance with the above and also confirm:**

- Who instructed this barrister to provide this advice?**
- What cost and payments were involved?**
- What process was undertaken to source this barrister?**
- Has this barrister been instructed in Birmingham previously and by whom?**
- What costs and payments were involved previously?**
- Has this barrister undertaken work for individuals who hired him in any previous authority?**

**Answer:**

**Tom Cross is an experienced barrister who frequently represents parties in schools' disability discrimination cases.**

**As part of a series of webinars for schools on SEND matters, Tom recently led a webinar on Disability Discrimination and the link to SEND Code of Practice. Tom's presentation outlined the main duties on schools to avoid disability discrimination against pupils and provided real life**

worked examples to support settings in undertaking reasonable adjustments as well as accessibility planning. As a council we are keen to ensure that schools are fully aware of their duties and responsibilities.

Arrangements for Tom to provide this webinar for Birmingham schools were made by the Assistant Director for SEND and Inclusion without seeking approval from the City Solicitor. The Assistant Director has been made aware of their responsibility to abide by the Council's constitution. In accordance with the council's constitution, approval will be sought in advance of any future webinar or briefing.

The payment for this webinar (including VAT) was £2,160.00.

Tom presented on disability discrimination and schools' duties at a headteacher conference in November 2019 arranged by the then Director of Education and Skills. Approval was provided by Legal Services in advance of the conference. The payment (including travel and VAT) for this presentation was £1,966.20.

Tom is regarded as an expert in this area. He has worked across the UK and has provided advice for a number of local authorities to deliver similar webinars, including authorities where the Assistant Director for SEND and Inclusion previously worked.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR EDUCATION, SKILLS AND CULTURE FROM COUNCILLOR ZAKER CHOUDHRY**

**C1      COVID 19 Laptops and wi-fi provision**

**Question:**

**Could the Cabinet Member confirm if laptops and wi-fi provision will be made available to any student who does not currently have access to such equipment to enable them to continue their studies at home and who will be funding the cost?**

**Answer:**

Last year the government committed to providing devices and connectivity to support pupils access remote education. Since then schools in Birmingham have been receiving devices direct from the Department for Education and these have been a great support to children and families.

I am aware, however, that many schools in Birmingham are reporting a shortfall between the needs of their pupils and what has been received so far from the Department for Education, despite deliveries increasing since the start of the current period of national lockdown.

This means unfortunately that there are pupils in Birmingham who don't currently have the equipment they need to best access remote education. Unfortunately, it is not within the council's gift to provide the IT equipment and connectivity that families desperately need.

Birmingham Education Partnership, in conjunction with the council and other partners, has been supporting schools across Birmingham to ensure that all children, including the most vulnerable, are able to access remote education. Donations of money and devices have been received from businesses and the general public and it has been heartening to see the city rally round in support of our most vulnerable children. The council has repurposed approximately 300 devices to provide to schools.

However, IT poverty remains an issue in Birmingham and I will continue to lobby the government for additional support for pupils.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR EDUCATION, SKILLS AND CULTURE FROM COUNCILLOR JON HUNT**

**C2     Adult Education**

**Question:**

**It is well known there is has been a distinct decline in the national participation for adult learning across the UK with nine million adults lacking functional literacy and numeracy skills culminating in a fall of 3.8 million adult learners since 2001, which will have a detrimental effect on jobseekers post pandemic. Could the Cabinet Member share details of the initiatives that are being taken in the city to improve this position highlighting the measures that are being taken to engage with and encourage adult learning in all sectors of the community?**

**Answer:**

1. Since September 2020, Birmingham Adult Education Service (BAES) has offered ca. 8,000 learning opportunities in English, Maths, Digital, Health and Social Care to upskills residents and bring them closer to job opportunities. September 2020 was also the launch of the 'Route to Work' programme in partnership with the Skills and Employability team at BCC
2. Additional learning opportunities in other areas such as floristry, business and languages bring the total of learning opportunities to 11,000 across the entire provision.
3. BAES had planned to deliver 20% of provision online at the start of the 20/21 academic year but in response to the 2<sup>nd</sup> wave of the pandemic and learners' needs 'switched' to 85% online with 15% face to face in classrooms and blended delivery. In the current lockdown BAES is using remote learning and providing digital equipment (subject to supply) for learners who are digitally excluded
4. Developing a social media campaign (LinkedIn, Twitter, Instagram, Facebook, Tiktok) aimed at residents on furlough to retrain, update skills and access better job opportunities – starting in Feb 21. This campaign is aimed at employers such as Boots, Debenhams and small to medium businesses.
5. Working in collaboration with Greater Birmingham and Solihull LEP as a kickstart gateway to connect unemployed residents to learning opportunities
6. Community stakeholder forums are being held across the city to inform BAES course programme planning and to raise awareness of adult education amongst groups of residents who don't usually access Adult Education Service
7. The team is working in collaboration with the council's corporate communications team to promote courses to the citizens of Birmingham and we have stepped up our social media campaign to reach all communities
8. BAES has significantly increased its presence on Social Media platforms that has increased the number of users in our Website. As a result, on the last 28 days up to 26

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January 2021 our website has seen 10.5K unique users, our Facebook page has reached 38K distinct users and our Twitter feed has had 10K impressions.

9. Since the start of the first lockdown, BAES increased its support to the community with the launch of the Community Hub, which provides key information for residents and families such as contact details for foodbanks, community support networks, how to keep safe and debt advice.
10. Plans are in progress to provide a revamped and extended Term 3 in 2020/21 academic year to ensure learning opportunities meet demand as lockdown restrictions are eased over the coming months in accordance with Department for Education guidance and related directives.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR EDUCATION, SKILLS AND CULTURE FROM COUNCILLOR MORRIAM JAN**

**C3     School Exclusions**

**Question:**

**Could the Cabinet Member give full details of school exclusions by ward for the last 5 years, providing full details on how excluded children are accessing education services during the current Lockdown?**

**Answer:**

Data on school exclusions for the last five academic years by ward, separated into primary, secondary and special schools, is attached with this response (below).

All excluded pupils are referred to the City of Birmingham School (COBS) via the council's exclusions team or directly from schools. COBS provides education to pupils by the sixth day of their exclusion either directly or with support from commissioned alternative providers.

COBS offers a curriculum that is broad and balanced as well as is in line with the national curriculum. Pupils also have access to a range of wider curricular support. COBS has access, through statutory and purchased packages, to a range of therapeutic support and assessment agencies.

During the current lockdown COBS is open to pupils who have parents who are key workers and those who are considered vulnerable in line with the government guidance.

The curriculum offer for those pupils not accessing onsite provision has been designed to match the curriculum which pupils would be accessing if they were in school. Online lessons are being delivered in a variety of ways, including but not limited to:

- Live lessons via Microsoft teams
- Pre-recorded teaching or narrated PowerPoints
- Commercially available websites supporting the teaching of specific subjects or areas, including video clips or sequences
- 1:1 tutorials via Microsoft Teams or on the phone
- National Tutoring Programme or in house subject tutorial sessions

Considerable effort has taken place to provide laptops for pupils to enable them to access remote education during this period of lockdown. In addition to the school's allocation from the DfE, existing COBS devices have been provided to families and additional devices have been purchased by the school during the pandemic to support pupils.

For those pupils who currently have limited or no access to IT equipment, personalised work packs and other resources are being sent out to enable them to continue learning and progressing. The school arranges for these packs to be returned to school to enable teacher assessment and feedback to pupils.

Number of Permanent Exclusions by Ward and Phase - 5 Academic Years															
WARD / Academic Year	2015/16 Pri	2015/16 Sec	2015/16 Spec	2016/17 Pri	2016/17 Sec	2016/17 Spec	2017/18 Pri	2017/18 Sec	2017/18 Spec	2018/19 Pri	2018/19 Sec	2018/19 Spec	2019/20 Pri*	2019/20 Sec*	2019/20 Spec*
Acocks Green	0	3	0	0	9	0	4	5	0	0	5	0	2	6	0
Allens Cross	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alum Rock	0	1	0	3	1	0	4	2	0	2	1	0	0	1	0
Aston	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Balsall Heath West	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bartley green	7	0	0	5	7	0	8	6	0	4	1	0	2	2	0
Billesley	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	2	0
Birchfield	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Bordesley and Highgate	2	2	0	2	5	0	2	4	0	4	4	0	0	2	0
Bordesley Green	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Bournbrook and Selly Park	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	1	0
Bournville and Cotteridge	0	7	3	1	5	2	0	6	2	1	10	1	0	11	3
Brandwood and Kings Heath	2	1	0	3	7	0	0	2	0	3	3	0	1	3	0
Bromford and Hodge Hill	1	11	0	1	5	0	0	4	1	1	6	0	4	2	0
Castle Vale	4	10	0	3	5	0	4	2	0	1	3	0	1	3	0
Druids Heath and Monyhull	5	2	1	2	7	0	3	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	1
Edgbaston	1	4	0	0	8	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Erdington	2	7	0	1	4	0	2	6	0	3	4	0	3	4	0
Frankley Great Park	4	3	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	1	5	0	0	3	0
Garretts Green	0	8	0	0	4	0	1	5	0	2	6	0	1	5	0
Glebe Farm and Tile Cross	2	4	0	1	4	1	5	0	0	3	2	0	1	2	0
Gravelly Hill	0	7	1	4	3	1	3	3	1	1	3	0	0	3	0
Hall Green South	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hall Green North	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Handsworth	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Handsworth Wood	2	4	0	1	7	0	0	6	0	2	4	0	1	1	0
Harborne	2	2	1	0	2	1	0	2	0	2	2	0	1	1	0
Heartlands	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	4	0
Highters Heath	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Holyhead	2	6	0	1	6	0	1	2	0	0	5	0	1	3	0
Kings Norton North	1	3	0	4	8	0	2	3	0	8	6	0	0	4	0
Kings Norton South	4	3	0	4	4	0	0	3	0	5	5	0	1	1	0
Kingstanding	1	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0
Ladywood	3	3	0	1	9	0	2	3	0	0	11	0	1	8	0
Longbridge and West Heath	5	3	0	4	1	0	5	2	0	1	9	0	2	8	0
Lozells	1	3	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	1	1

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Moseley	1	0	0	3	0	1	4	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
Nechells	0	5	0	3	5	0	4	2	0	3	1	0	0	9	0
Newtown	1	3	0	2	3	0	2	2	0	2	3	0	1	0	0
North Edgbaston	1	4	0	1	4	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	5	0
Northfield	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Oscott	2	8	0	3	12	0	3	5	0	5	7	0	0	7	0
Perry Barr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Perry Common	1	8	0	2	5	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Pyke Hayes	2	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Quinton	3	3	0	2	1	0	2	1	0	5	4	0	1	2	0
Rubery and Rednal	4	5	0	6	4	0	4	5	0	1	5	0	0	6	0
Shard End	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
Small Heath	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	11	0
Sheldon	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0
Soho and Jewellery Quarter	6	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
South Yardley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sparkbrook and Balsall Heath East	1	14	0	2	5	0	2	2	0	2	6	0	2	5	0
Sparkhill	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
Stirchley	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stockland Green	0	4	0	5	3	0	0	1	0	1	4	0	4	3	0
Sutton Four Oaks	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
Sutton Mere Green	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Sutton Reddick	0	12	0	0	14	0	1	7	0	1	11	0	1	7	0
Sutton Roughley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sutton Trinity	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
Sutton Vesey	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Sutton Walmley and Minworth	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sutton Wylde Green	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Tyseley and Hay Mills	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ward End	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	2	3	0
Weoley and Selly Oak	1	0	0	6	1	0	5	1	1	4	4	0	1	6	0
Yardley East	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yardley West and Stechford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Lickey Hills	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
													*	*	*
Totals	92	176	6	111	185	7	113	123	6	103	164	3	51	154	5
*nb - 2019/20 academic year final permanent exclusion figures still to be confirmed as lockdown/school closures introduced extended legislative deadlines - several cases still to be considered by governors and independent review panels.															



**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR EDUCATION, SKILLS AND CULTURE FROM COUNCILLOR MIKE WARD**

**C4     Food Parcels**

**Question:**

**Given the recent adverse publicity regarding the truly abysmal quality of food parcels that have been provided to the poorest pupils in the country, could the Cabinet Member give reassurances eligible children in the City will receive a healthy and nutritious lunch , providing full details of the measures that are being taken to improve the quality and choice offered in food parcels?**

**Answer:**

I was pleased that the government introduced a national voucher scheme for eligible families in this period of national lockdown. Schools in Birmingham have been encouraged to make use of these vouchers as the best way to support families.

Using Covid Winter Grant Scheme funding the council is providing a week of vouchers to support families during the February half-term break.

A very small number of schools are issuing food parcels at this time. When complaints are received about food parcels, the council supports schools with their conversations with catering providers to ensure the contents meet the DfE's requirements.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR EDUCATION, SKILLS AND CULTURE FROM COUNCILLOR NEIL EUSTACE**

**C5     Free School Meals**

**Question:**

The Government has announced that it won't be providing free school meals over February half-term and that councils should provide them using funding allocated under the Covid Winter Grant Scheme. Could the Cabinet Member provide details of the arrangements that have been made by Birmingham Council to ensure the City's most vulnerable children are supported through the February half term holiday?

**Answer:**

The council will be providing one week of vouchers for all pupils eligible for free school meals using Covid Winter Grant Scheme funding.

Schools will receive the vouchers before the February half-term break to make available to families.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR FINANCE AND RESOURCES  
FROM COUNCILLOR MIKE WARD**

**D1      Parking and Fixed Penalty Fines**

**Question:**

**Could the Cabinet Member provide full details of how much money has been generated in parking charges in the city either from car parks or fixed penalty fines from 26 March 2020?**

**Answer:**

The total income generated from off-street car parks in the city since 26 March 2020 is £2,160,001.

The total income generated from Parking Penalty Charge Notices (PCNs) in the city since 26 March 2020 is £2,821,316.

The total combined income generated is therefore £4,981,317

*Note: the figures given are 'gross' and no adjustment has been made for the cost of collection*

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR FINANCE AND RESOURCES  
FROM COUNCILLOR ADAM HIGGS**

**D2      Adult Social Care Precept**

**Question:**

**How much has the Adult Social Care Precept raised each year, broken down by year since it was first introduced?**

Answer:

The following shows the income generated by the Adult Social Care Precept:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Precept %</b>	<b>£m</b>
2016/17	2.00%	5.539
2017/18	3.00%	8.817
2018/19	1.00%	3.147
2019/20	2.00%	6.617
2020/21	2.00%	7.032
<b>Total</b>		<b>31.152</b>

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR FINANCE AND RESOURCES  
FROM COUNCILLOR DAVID PEARS**

**D3     New Staff Travel**

**Question:**

**Since April 2020, what proportion of new employees (on either permanent, fixed term or temporary contracts) live outside the West Midlands metropolitan area and/or more than 30 miles from Birmingham Council House?**

**Answer:**

336 new employees have been engaged since 1<sup>st</sup> April 2020. Of these staff, 315 live within 30 miles of the Birmingham Council House (263 within 10 miles and 249 with a 'B' postcode); 21 live more than 30 miles away based on the home address postcode recorded in the HR system.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE  
FROM COUNCILLOR ALEX YIP**

**E1      Respite Care**

**Question:**

**How many respite places are currently available, out of how many total places across the City broken down by constituency and type (high need \ low need)**

**Answer:**

The table below shows respite provision for working age adults with learning and / or physical disabilities registered with the CQC. Respite for children and young people under 18 is supported by the Children's Trust and has not been included in the response. All respite provision is accessed by citizens with higher levels of need.

The Adult Social Care recording system (CareFirst) has identified 130+ providers with a payment for respite care coded against them. This includes 13 BCC Shared Lives carers who provide respite care. Initial review of the data has identified 19 providers who support working age adults with learning and/or physical disabilities. Some of these providers are also able to support individuals with behaviour that challenges.

The 19 providers offer respite support city wide, and most provide support to citizens from other local authorities. Several providers operate from multiple venues and each venue has been included in the constituency count for number of providers.

The total number of places currently available has been calculated as bed capacity for each provider (total beds) and is currently being verified and therefore shown as (tbc) in the total beds' column below. Due to Covid 19 and requirement to enable social distancing, available bed capacity has been reduced across all the providers.

<b>Constituency</b>	<b>No. providers</b>	<b>Total Beds</b>	<b>Available Beds</b>	<b>High need</b>
Edgbaston	nil			
Erdington	2	5 (tbc)	2	2
Hall Green	3	20(tbc)	11	11
Hodge Hill	nil			
Ladywood	1	tbc	tbc	tbc
Northfield	1	8	0	0
Perry Barr	2	5(tbc)	3	3
Selly Oak	nil			
Sutton Coldfield	2	7(tbc)	1	1
Yardley	3	10(tbc)	0	0
Other LAs	9	18(tbc)	13	13
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE  
FROM COUNCILLOR BABER BAZ**

**E2     Adult Social Care**

**Question:**

**The crisis we are facing within Adult Social Care, which includes a severe lack of funding despite more money being pledged by the Government, has been widely reported by organizations such as the LGA for some time and has now been picked up by the national press, we understand the Council has turned down a quarter of its 18,500 requests for social care. Could the Cabinet Member explain the rational for the rejection of such a high number of applications which has directly affected hard working families with caring responsibilities who now receive no support while detailing the wards affected by these decisions?**

**Answer:**

Those who did not receive support were not necessarily 'rejected'. This is not terminology used by the Council, and is not a category recorded in the case management system. There are many reasons for why a referral does not progress to a social care assessment and why an assessment does not result in the provision of advice/support. It may be because the request is for something not provided by the Council, or the client declines the Council's involvement, or there is a change in the client's circumstances.

Our refreshed Vision and strategy for ASC which was co-produced sets out that it is our belief that on the whole, people want to lead happy, fulfilled lives in touch with their families, friends and communities. They cherish their independence and prefer to live at home or in the community with support if necessary. The vast majority of people do not want to be dependent on others but will accept one-off support or ongoing support if it helps them to maintain their independence. For most people, this is achievable, and it is only those people with disabilities or who lose their physical or mental abilities with age that require interventions from Adult Social Care services. For some people, because of disability, placements in residential and nursing settings are the best way in which these people can lead good quality lives.

The directorate continues to implement our "Three Conversations" framework approach. This is a social work method which focuses on people's strength's and assets rather than want they can't do. It centres around the citizen as the expert in their own lives and as part of a wider community. It moves away from the Social Worker giving a 'prescription' for traditional care but listening to what the citizen wants as their outcomes and exploring community alternatives to help keep the person as independent for as long as possible. This has been proven over the past few years to be a successful model of social care.

The below table shows the number of new requests for support received, as well as the number and percentage that did not go on to receive services. These figures are shown by Ward, excluding those that live in another local authority area.

## City Council – 2 February 2021

Ward	Requests for Support	No Services Provided	% No Service
Acocks Green	445	122	27.4%
Allens Cross	184	38	20.7%
Alum Rock	285	71	24.9%
Aston	282	78	27.7%
Balsall Heath West	183	41	22.4%
Bartley Green	458	78	17.0%
Billesley	408	79	19.4%
Birchfield	192	53	27.6%
Bordesley & Highgate	138	34	24.6%
Bordesley Green	151	32	21.2%
Bournbrook & Selly Park	167	61	36.5%
Bournville & Cotteridge	324	69	21.3%
Brandwood & King's Heath	301	73	24.3%
Bromford & Hodge Hill	348	86	24.7%
Castle Vale	234	48	20.5%
Druids Heath & Monyhull	214	41	19.2%
Edgbaston	239	67	28.0%
Erdington	448	122	27.2%
Frankley Great Park	269	48	17.8%
Garretts Green	198	39	19.7%
Glebe Farm & Tile Cross	400	95	23.8%
Gravelly Hill	212	62	29.2%
Hall Green North	380	76	20.0%
Hall Green South	144	21	14.6%
Handsworth	152	39	25.7%
Handsworth Wood	304	76	25.0%
Harborne	397	108	27.2%
Heartlands	180	58	32.2%
Highter's Heath	226	56	24.8%
Holyhead	163	44	27.0%
King's Norton North	216	41	19.0%
King's Norton South	253	75	29.6%
Kingstanding	401	85	21.2%
Ladywood	243	74	30.5%
Longbridge & West Heath	491	98	20.0%
Lozells	146	38	26.0%
Moseley	304	69	22.7%
Nechells	149	38	25.5%
Newtown	160	42	26.3%
North Edgbaston	294	85	28.9%
Northfield	219	40	18.3%
Oscott	374	68	18.2%
Perry Barr	305	50	16.4%



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Ward	Requests for Support	No Services Provided	% No Service
Perry Common	272	58	21.3%
Pyke Hayes	232	48	20.7%
Quinton	382	77	20.2%
Rubery & Rednal	171	39	22.8%
Shard End	256	50	19.5%
Sheldon	376	80	21.3%
Small Heath	252	41	16.3%
Soho & Jewellery Quarter	292	81	27.7%
South Yardley	164	26	15.9%
Sparkbrook & Balsall Heath East	337	75	22.3%
Sparkhill	288	56	19.4%
Stirchley	156	41	26.3%
Stockland Green	409	113	27.6%
Sutton Four Oaks	170	32	18.8%
Sutton Mere Green	227	52	22.9%
Sutton Reddicap	209	38	18.2%
Sutton Roughley	180	41	22.8%
Sutton Trinity	186	61	32.8%
Sutton Vesey	380	106	27.9%
Sutton Walmley & Minworth	329	84	25.5%
Sutton Wylde Green	174	48	27.6%
Tyseley & Hay Mills	179	44	24.6%
Ward End	167	46	27.5%
Weoley & Selly Oak	453	104	23.0%
Yardley East	234	64	27.4%
Yardley West & Stechford	209	47	22.5%

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR HEALTH AND  
SOCIAL CARE FROM COUNCILLOR ZAKER CHOUDHRY**

**E3      Covid 19 - Vaccinations**

**Question:**

Currently Birmingham has over 300 care homes looking after the most vulnerable citizens in the City. However, it has been well documented throughout the COVID pandemic how the virus has affected this sector with Care Home Providers now voicing their concerns, in the national press, that the vaccine has not yet been made available to them. Could the Cabinet Member explain in detail how the vaccination programme is progressing in both Residential Care Homes and Nursing Homes in the City, confirming when she expects this programme to be completed with all staff and residents inoculated?

**Answer:**

I have received the following update from NHS colleagues responsible for delivering the national Covid19 vaccination programme in Birmingham.

***Priority Group 1 – Residents and staff in residential care and nursing homes for older adults.***

*The target for this group is for all staff and residents to be offered the first dose of the vaccination by 15<sup>th</sup> February 2021.*

*The vaccination programme commenced the week before Christmas and is now almost complete in line with national and local targets of 24 January. There are a handful of exceptions where homes have outbreaks and where vaccinations will be scheduled as soon as it is safe to do so. The remaining homes are due to receive vaccinations this week.*

***Priority Group 2 – Staff in residential care and nursing homes for younger adults***

*The target is for this group to be offered the first dose of the vaccination by 15<sup>th</sup> February 2021.*

*All care homes in this group were contacted last week and advised on how to access vaccinations for their staff.*

***Younger adults in residential care and nursing homes***

*These citizens currently fall into 2 different priority groups:*

*Priority Group 4 – Clinically extremely vulnerable, including those with Down's Syndrome. The target is for those that meet the definition of clinically extremely vulnerable to be offered the first dose of the vaccination by 15 February.*

*Priority Group 6 - younger adults in residential care and nursing homes who do not meet the definition of Clinically Extremely Vulnerable are currently included in a later phase (Priority Group 6) of the vaccination programme, with no target dates currently set for completion.*

*We are clear in Birmingham of the alignment of homes to PCN and GP practices and services are ready to commence in line with national direction.*

My officers have requested that these citizens be considered for vaccination alongside staff in Priority Group 2, and I understand that this request is being escalated nationally by NHS colleagues.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR HEALTH AND  
SOCIAL CARE FROM COUNCILLOR ROGER HARMER**

**E4      Covid 19 – Hospital numbers**

**Question:**

**Now that Covid is at a ‘critical’ stage with more people being diagnosed following positive test results and subsequently admitted to hospital in horrifying numbers, that are putting more burden on the NHS, could the Cabinet Member give full details of how she intends to step up the campaign to warn citizens of the ongoing dangers of COVID and encourage them to stay at home?**

Answer:

Thank you for this pertinent question,

I signed up to be a Covid Community Champion - as I hope all our members in this Chamber have done so.

The Council launched the COVID-19 Community Champion network in September 2020 as a way of sharing the most up-to-date Public Health guidance across the city. We now have almost 600 Champions, and the results have been encouraging, with regular updates, webinars and social media interaction forming part of a growing conversation.

Through local knowledge, and by being part of the affected communities themselves, our Champions have been able to pass this information to areas and groups which can be difficult to reach using traditional campaigns. In this way, our Champions have helped to communicate all the most important topics throughout the pandemic, including testing, vaccination and following government guidelines.

We have seen our network expand across all 69 wards in the city – while also helping to dispel some of the more prevalent myths along the way.

Anyone who lives or works in Birmingham can become a Champion. All they need is an email address, plus a willingness to use their contacts, groups or followings to help distribute important Covid-related information and keep their communities safe.

I would like to again urge all our councillors in this Chamber to sign up and ensure they share the information with their constituents and networks. Those who are interested in becoming a Champion can sign-up on the Birmingham City Council website.

([https://www.birmingham.gov.uk/info/50231/coronavirus\\_covid-19/2256/covid-19\\_community\\_champions](https://www.birmingham.gov.uk/info/50231/coronavirus_covid-19/2256/covid-19_community_champions))

Throughout the pandemic I have shared information with all elected members and MPs and through my community networks as I hope we all are – which I intend to continue to do. I, our Director of Public Health and the Executive have been using any opportunity we can and will continue to do to urge our citizens on the key national lockdown messages which include:

- Coronavirus (COVID-19) is spreading fast.

- Do not leave your home unless necessary.
- 1 in 3 people who have the virus have no symptoms, so you could be spreading it without knowing it.

The Public Health Division have undertaken significant community engagement throughout the Covid pandemic, working with the Communications team, to ensure that citizens have accurate factual information about Covid and risk reduction. This has included:

- Commissioning 18 community partner organisations to undertake tailored deeper engagement with specific communities including our Central and Eastern European Communities, LGBT communities, specific faith communities and specific disabled communities.
- Commissioning partnerships with six local community radio stations focusing on local ethnic communities and communities where English is not the first language
- Conducting over 60 different media interviews including a weekly live Q&A on WM BBC radio and regular live facebook Q&A sessions with Birmingham Live
- Facilitating over 36 interfaith meetings and participating in monthly regional interfaith meetings alongside the WMCA mayor, facilitating over 18 dedicated engagement sessions with Birmingham masjids and separate ones with ministers and pastors from black churches.
- Attending over 108 ward meetings, including short notice emergency ward meetings, to support local elected members engaging with local communities.

The Public Health Division has adapted the public health campaign HealthyBrum to provide a trusted source of information and advice on covid issues for the general public. Since July, the HealthyBrum account of twitter has engaged with over 1200 people and 1200 people through facebook, this social media engagement has driven over 8000 people to further information on the Council website as direct click through. Specific campaigns focused on increasing people's awareness of the NHS App reached over 51000 people living in Birmingham through targeted facebook advertising which was tailored to the highest prevalence areas of the city.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR HOMES AND  
NEIGHBOURHOODS FROM COUNCILLOR KEN WOOD**

**F1      Incorrect Information Re: Acivico**

**Question:**

**In response to written question F3 regarding costs to the Council of security company opening cemeteries on Christmas Day, you advised that the information wasn't available at the time as it was handled by Acivico.**

**I am reliably informed that Acivico have not had responsibility for this service since 2017 when responsibility was handed back to the Council.  
Can you please re investigate and provide an updated answer here?**

**Answer:**

Thank you for your question and apologise for the confusion caused. I have reinvestigated this matter and it is correct that the previous response contained an erroneous reference to Acivico in respect of this matter, which referred to a previous working arrangement.

The previous answer stated "*The contract with the security company is arranged through Acivico. To date there has been no recharge made by Acivico for this work, so this question cannot be answered at this time.*"

I can confirm that a representative of the external recruitment agency in relation to the incident on Christmas Day has apologised for the inconvenience this caused.

For the avoidance of doubt the answer should have read:-

The contracted arrangement did not invoice the City Council by the time of preparing the answer for this meeting. The contractor subsequently has confirmed that due to the human error no charge would be made for the service on Christmas Day.

I hope this clarifies the matter and apologise to Acivico for citing them in the original response.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR HOMES AND  
NEIGHBOURHOODS FROM COUNCILLOR BABER BAZ**

**F2      COVID 19 – Bereavement services**

**Question:**

**Could the Cabinet Member confirm how bereavement services are coping with the significant rise in deaths due to COVID 19, advising if there are any additional costs the City has to bear as a result?**

**Answer:**

The City Council's Bereavement Services are being stretched due to the significant rise in deaths. The Coroner's Service has seen a doubling of cases and there has been a need to employ additional staff. The Mortuary service is coping at present, although there have been some delays in processing digital autopsies due to the demand.

The Register Office has a similar increase in workload and whilst additional deaths have caused a short delay of up to a day and a half in registering deaths, the staff are coping well with the additional demand. Where deaths require early burials for religious reasons, the service has been able to process registration in under half a day.

The processing of burials and cremations is also coping with the increased demand. Additional burial and cremation slots are being provided as necessary and there has been an increase in the demand for concrete liners at Sutton New Hall Cemetery which is being dealt with.

Where necessary, staff have been working overtime to manage the demands, which represents an additional cost.

The whole service is being monitored daily to ensure there is no requirement for additional measures to be taken or staffing resources provided.

I am sure Council will agree the staff in the Bereavement Service are a credit to the City.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR HOMES AND  
NEIGHBOURHOODS FROM COUNCILLOR MORRIAM JAN**

**F3      Temporary Accommodation**

**Question:**

**For any family having to live in temporary accommodation during the pandemic is disruptive and challenging for children especially with the pressures of lockdown and that some children are unable to attend school. Could the Cabinet Member give details on how many children are currently being affected by their families having to live in temporary accommodation, providing a full overview of the measures that are being taken to ensure these children are not forgotten?**

**Answer:**

There are 6865 children living in temporary accommodation; 5618 are in self-contained accommodation which are generally flats, maisonettes and houses. As this is self-contained accommodation there are no major concerns about the detrimental impact of the accommodation. It is the same as a standard tenancy.

These families are supported by Temporary Accommodation (TA) officers who will address any welfare issues, referring to specialist services where needed.

There are 172 children in our homeless centres and as this is supported accommodation there are officers on site 7 days a week. There are facilities available to provide space for children to study and provide support to those families who have requested it, or it has been identified that there is a need for assistance or specialist support.

There are 1075 children in B&B accommodation. Living in this type of accommodation, even on a short-term basis, can be detrimental to child development, so this is where we are focussing resources at present, recognising that this group are the most disadvantaged by the lockdown.

We are working with Early Help, Education, NHS and Birmingham Children's Trust to raise awareness of the support that is available to families and children and we are bringing the support into the hotels to make the services more accessible.

We are providing telephone support to families and also have a dedicated team that keeps in contact with residents, again making referrals to specialist agencies when needed.



**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR HOMES AND  
NEIGHBOURHOODS FROM COUNCILLOR PAUL TILSLEY**

**F4      Homelessness**

**Question:**

The Secretary of State, in a letter dated 8 January 2021, set out his request to councils that they redouble efforts to accommodate people sleeping rough during the new period of national restrictions and also requested councils should also use this period as an opportunity to get those sleeping rough in their areas registered with GP services, to enable rough sleepers, many of whom are clinically extremely vulnerable weaved into local vaccination programmes. Could the Cabinet Member give full details of how the City will ensure people experiencing homelessness do not experience barriers to register with key services which will result in them not receiving their vital coronavirus inoculation?

**Answer:**

Birmingham has been very successful in responding to the government's initial call for 'everyone-in' and subsequently in working to protect vulnerable homeless people. Throughout, this has included providing accommodation in which people can be safe, maintain social distancing, and self-isolate if necessary. Welfare provision has been made available as necessary, and GP registration has been a consistently promoted theme.

Birmingham benefits from a dedicated homeless primary care service – the HealthxChange. This includes GP services, specialist nursing including outreach, substance misuse and mental health services. The team works closely with rough sleeper outreach, emergency accommodation, day-centre, and other frontline services to promote GP access, registration, assessment and treatment. In addition, many homeless services have built up relationships with their local GP practices, and across the sector, and the rights of homeless people to register with a GP are promoted.

Officers from Birmingham City Council are currently working with colleagues from the NHS and the voluntary sector to devise an effective vaccination programme for homeless people. This reflects the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation (JCVI) guidance, the local vaccination programme rollout, and the nature of vulnerable homeless people. This multi-pronged approach of keeping people safe, GP registration and a tailored approach to vaccination is hoped to protect and to remove barriers to their receiving the coronavirus inoculation.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR STREET SCENE AND PARKS FROM COUNCILLOR GARETH MOORE**

**G1     Street Cleaners**

**Question:**

**What was the total number of street cleaners employed by the council each year from 2011 onwards? If it is possible to break this down by ward then please do so, otherwise total for the city.**

Answer:

The total number of Street Cleansing staff employed by the City Council is shown below. It is not possible to break this information down by ward.

These numbers only include direct employees of the City Council. The service has also always used a significant number of agency staff. For the past four years, the total number of street cleansers, including agency, has been around 330-340 FTE. To calculate the FTEs beyond this would require a manual analysis of time recording data for which the service does not have the resource.

Additional to the base numbers above agency cleaners are also brought into the service for specific tasks, such as events like the Christmas Market and activities such as leaf clearing.

<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of Street Cleansing Staff</b>
2020	202
2019	209
2018	224
2017	202
2016	205
2015	214
2014	247
2013	233
2012	114
2011	127

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR STREET SCENE AND  
PARKS FROM COUNCILLOR ADRIAN DELANEY**

**G2     Street Cleaners 2**

**Question:**

**What is the assumed number of street cleaners for the next 4 years in the medium term financial plan broken down by Ward?**

**Answer:**

The information below provides the assumed number for the next 4 years, by depot as it is not possible by Ward. Ward resource is regularly reviewed and reallocated from within the Depot total to ensure that it meets the changing requirements of the Ward.

Redfern Depot	84 staff
Lifford Depot	82 staff
Perry Barr Depot	88 staff
Montague Street Depot	70 staff

These base numbers will be lifted with specific projects such as leaf clearing and Love Your Streets.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR STREET SCENE AND  
PARKS FROM COUNCILLOR BOB BEAUCHAMP**

**G3     Street Cleaners 3**

**Question:**

**What is the assumed number of street cleaners being used for the Commonwealth Games and from which Wards?**

**Answer:**

Plans for cleaning the city and the areas around the games' sites are still in development and the intention is that any additional requirements will be funded from other resources.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR TRANSPORT AND ENVIRONMENT FROM COUNCILLOR SIMON MORRALL**

**H1 Winter Gritting Plan**

**Question:**

**What changes were made to the winter gritting plan this year compared to last?**

**Answer:**

The current winter season runs from 1<sup>st</sup> October 2020 to 15 May 2021. The updated Winter Maintenance Service Operational Plan for this season included the following changes:

1. Coronavirus pandemic arrangements added, detailing increased resilience with respect to the management of workforce, plant and salt resources particularly for any lockdown situations.
2. Two specific service improvements:
  - i. Trial of the latest spreader (bulk gritter) technology with automated salt spread control system and live treatment route tracking.
  - ii. Installation of 20 road surface temperature sensors in collaboration with the University of Birmingham, using infrared technology to give dynamic monitoring of ground temperature changes across the network.
3. Treatment route adjustments in response to traffic restrictions implemented under the Emergency Birmingham Transport Plan.

In addition, in response to the growing provision of Covid testing and vaccination sites across the city, we have also adapted our winter maintenance services to respond to ad hoc requests for assistance to access those locations.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR TRANSPORT AND ENVIRONMENT FROM COUNCILLOR EDDIE FREEMAN**

**H2      Clean Air Zone Mitigations Application and Case Management System**

**Question:**

**What was the difference in cost between the system intended to be procured under the Executive decision to pursue single contractor negotiations for the above system, and the one eventually developed to meet this need following the call-in?**

**Answer:**

The question refers to the decision proposed for implementation on 27<sup>th</sup> January 2020 which was subsequently called in and discussed at the Cabinet meeting on 17<sup>th</sup> March 2020. It was at that meeting that the relevant Executive report was withdrawn.

Indicative costs were provided in the exempt appendix to the Executive report referenced. Actual costs to the Council were never determined because negotiations were not authorised.

The Council has since developed a means of applying for the CAZ mitigation grants (now referred to as financial incentives) using web forms developed by the Council's Information, Technology & Digital (IT&D) service.

The information captured through these web forms is then incorporated into a database, which has been developed by a member of the Clean Air Zone team, for review and processing. Or, in the case of another of the financial incentives, the information captured through the webform is forwarded directly to the relevant members of the Clean Air Zone team for review and processing. The cost of developing these approaches has been absorbed by the Clean Air Zone team and IT&D in their operating costs i.e. at no additional expense to the Council.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR TRANSPORT AND ENVIRONMENT FROM COUNCILLOR CHARLOTTE HODIVALA**

**H3      Clean Air Zone Mitigations Application and Case Management System - Jadu**

**Question:**

**Did JADU, Spacecraft or any other subsidiary of JADU have any involvement in the system developed to cover the need for a CAZ mitigations application and case management system?**

**Answer:**

Neither JADU, Spacecraft, nor a subsidiary of JADU has been involved in the development of the Clean Air Zone mitigation grants application system.

The current approach to managing applications to these grant schemes has been developed by the Council's Information Technology & Digital (IT&D) and Clean Air Zone teams. As such it makes use of the platform and software tools which were originally developed by JADU for the Council, and which are supported as part of the existing support and maintenance agreement with the Council for the whole platform. The support agreement has been in place for several years and pre-dates the Clean Air Zone application system requirements.

The platform and software tools provided by JADU also underpin the Council's main website ([www.birmingham.gov.uk](http://www.birmingham.gov.uk)) and a number of associated websites, including [www.brumbreathes.co.uk](http://www.brumbreathes.co.uk).

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR TRANSPORT AND ENVIRONMENT FROM COUNCILLOR ADAM HIGGS**

**H4      Clean Air Zone Mitigations Application and Case Management System – Maintenance”**

**Question:**

**How is the system developed for CAZ mitigations and case management being maintained? In house or externally, and if externally by whom and under what contract?**

**Answer:**

The system is being maintained internally by the Council's Information Technology & Digital (IT&D) and Clean Air Zone teams.

The current approach to managing applications for mitigation grants makes use of the platform and software tools which were originally developed by JADU for the Council, and which are supported as part of the existing support and maintenance agreement with the Council for the whole. The support agreement has been in place for several years and pre-dates the Clean Air Zone application system requirements.

The platform and software tools provided by JADU also underpin the Council's main website ([www.birmingham.gov.uk](http://www.birmingham.gov.uk)) and a number of associated websites, including [www.brumbreathes.co.uk](http://www.brumbreathes.co.uk).



**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR TRANSPORT AND ENVIRONMENT FROM COUNCILLOR RON STORER**

**H5     Staff Travel**

**Question:**

**According to the latest Staff Travel Survey, what proportion of Council employees live outside the West Midlands metropolitan area and/or more than 30 miles from Birmingham Council House?**

**Answer:**

The most recent staff travel survey was conducted between 22 March and 26 April 2019 (pre COVID-19), and invited responses from people working for BCC, Acivico, Capita and the Children's Trust.

2,220 responses were received, of which 2,084 gave an identifiable home postcode. Of these 2,084 home postcodes:

- 57.2% (1,193) are within the Birmingham LA boundary,
- 85.2% (1,775) are within one of the seven West Midlands metropolitan authorities,
- 97.3% (2,028) are within a 30 mile radius of Birmingham Council House.

These figures do not take into account where people said they usually work; overall, only 6.5% of respondents said the Council House was their usual place of work.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR TRANSPORT AND ENVIRONMENT FROM COUNCILLOR DAVID BARRIE**

**H6      City Centre Parking**

**Question:**

**How many parking spaces within the ring road were there in 2012 and as of today and how many do you expect there to be in 2024?**

Answer:

**2012 Parking Levels**

The statistics from 2012 have been difficult to confirm, and estimates are only available for City Council Owned Car Parks and on Street Managed (generally Pay and Display) Parking Spaces. The estimates indicate that there were a total of 7280 spaces in Birmingham city centre car parks and a total of 2,803 on street parking spaces in the Inner Zone, Gun Quarter, Outer Zone and Jewellery Quarter. In addition, the City Council owned 11 industrial car parks with a total of 426 spaces.

**2016 Parking Levels**

The most comprehensive information is available from the 2016 City Centre Parking Survey which estimates that there were 59,732 car parking spaces available in the city centre. This includes off street publicly available spaces, BCC managed (on and off street) parking spaces, and private non-residential spaces (PNR).

**2019 Parking Levels**

[An annual parking report](#) is issued each year covering all BCC managed parking bays. The draft 2019/2020 report has the most up to date figures available and indicates a total of 4729 BCC City Centre Car Park spaces and 2929 managed on street (P&D) bays. One industrial car park remains in council ownership with 54 spaces. It should be noted that whilst BCC has not retained ownership of a number of car parks, some of this parking will still remain within the private market.

**2024 Parking Predictions**

Within the inner ring road by 2023 the number of parking spaces will reduce in line with the principles of Birmingham Connected and the draft Birmingham Transport Plan which includes the big moves of transforming and de-trafficking the city centre and managing demand for car travel through parking availability and pricing. The reduction in parking will be as a result of reduced demand as people switch to more sustainable modes but also because reduced parking provision in itself influences mode choice away from private car.

A number of central Birmingham City Council car parks are being closed and the land made available for other purposes, these include: Pershore Street, Paradise Circus, Markets, and Ludgate Hill. There are development schemes for which we can already identify a reduction in car parking spaces, at present it is predicted these will include the removal of at least 93 on street parking bays. There are also potential schemes in formative stages, which may receive approval before 2024 that could significantly impact the number of parking spaces. Once adopted, the more stringent parking standards set out in the draft Parking Supplementary Planning Document will further restrict the provision of new parking in the city centre given its high level of accessibility for public transport.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR TRANSPORT AND  
ENVIRONMENT FROM COUNCILLOR DAVID PEARS**

**H7     Parking Survey**

**Question:**

**Please provide a copy of the parking survey that was supposedly showed an excess of parking spaces within the city centre**

**Answer:**

See below a copy of the City Centre Parking Report, which includes a comprehensive analysis of city centre parking.

There is also a separate appendices document which is too large to share via this format, but can be made available to you separately if required.



## **Birmingham City Centre Parking Study**

Birmingham City Council

### **City Centre Parking Study**

Document No. | Final

15 September 2016

Client Reference 1511-03 City Centre Car Parking Study



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#### Document history and status

Revision	Date	Description	By	Review	Approved
0	22/07/2016	Draft Report	HU	GS	GS
1	23/08/2016	Revised Draft Report	HU	GS	GT
2	25/08/2016	Revised Draft Report	HU	GS	GT
3	26/08/2016	Revised Draft Report	HU	GS	GT
4	05/09/2016	Draft Final Report	HU	GS	GT
5	15/09/2016	Final Report	HU	GS	GT

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## Executive Summary

Birmingham Connected and Big City Plan aim to promote the use of sustainable travel modes; improve air quality and reduce traffic congestion. The plan implementation requires a closer look to parking demand and supply. Oversupply in the heart of the city could undermine these BCC policies. The development of a car parking strategy for the city centre that delivers the objectives of Birmingham Connected and to support future sustainable development is the focus of this commission. In January 2016 Jacobs were commissioned by Birmingham City Council to provide an evidence-based understanding of existing and future car parking dynamics and associated parking issues across the Birmingham City Centre.

The Combined Authority's Strategic Master Plan states: *"Our long term strategy will see a shift in emphasis of travel in line with thriving, prosperous, attractive large European city regions such as Munich, Stuttgart and Dusseldorf, where car use accounts for typically 35 – 45% of all journeys, compared to 63% in the West Midlands Metropolitan Area".*

This will never be realised if Birmingham city centre has 59,700 parking spaces, alongside consideration of the numbers of parking spaces in the West Midlands' strategic centres. Parking policy in Birmingham city centre is required to be policy driven to achieve wider public policy transport objectives; resulting in a more prosperous Birmingham.

This report sets out the understanding of existing parking characteristics and recommends policy changes to ensure that parking supports the long-term viability of the city centre and contributes to a sustainable transport system.

The analysis has shown that there is an oversupply of parking in the city centre in relation to demand (in the range of circa 10,000 spaces). This oversupply occurs in most quarters except for Ladywood and Gun Quarter.

Quarter	Number of Spaces	Vehicle Demand	Permissible Maximum Parking Provision <sup>1</sup>	Possible Parking Reduction
Broad Street Entertainment District	8,040	5,143	5,900	-2,100
Civic & Business	5,754	3,998	4,600	-1,200
Curzon	7,474	5,952	6,800	-700
Eastside Learning Quarter	3,285	2,397	2,700	-600
Five Ways	7,915	5,789	6,600	-1,300
Gun Quarter	4,430	3,909	4,500	100
Highgate	2,236	1,772	2,000	-200
Jewellery Quarter	6,337	4,626	5,300	-1,000
Ladywood	2,481	2,417	2,800	300
Leisure & Retail	3,520	2,629	3,000	-500
Southern Gateway	6,300	4,389	5,000	-1,300
Westside	1,960	1,455	1,700	-300
<b>Total</b>	<b>59,732</b>	<b>44,475</b>	<b>50,900</b>	<b>-8,800</b>

Table 1.1: City Centre Parking Spaces and Demand (2016) and Permissible Maximum by Quarter

There is also a need to increase the proportion of dedicated short-stay spaces (less than 4 hours) compared to long-stay spaces available. The current split is 94:6; long-stay: short-stay. This long-stay figure includes off-street car parks that do provide short-stay parking opportunities. However, as the short-stay is not protected, all of these spaces could be used for long-stay purposes and are classed as such in the proportion split. It is known from over 300,000 cashless payment records for BCC off-street car parks, that 60 per cent of the users are short-stay. Without dedicated short-stay spaces available, capacity in off-street car parks could be taken up by long-stay (commuter) parking and potentially not provide for business and visitor needs in the city centre.

<sup>1</sup> Permissible maximum parking provision calculated based on the vehicle demand plus a 15 per cent contingency.



There is an abundance of free on-street spaces (nearly 7,000 spaces) in the outer quarters of the city centre. It is noted that this contributes to unsociable or errant parking behaviour which contributes to illegal parking through the abuse of any forms of parking control and a perception of the requirement to provide 'free' parking. This also undermines other controlled parking and off-street and on-street parking tariffs set by the Council to manage demand.

The parking oversupply, the extent of unrestricted on-street parking and availability of long-stay parking all contribute to undermine sustainable transport policies of the Council, which aim to promote the use of public transport, walking and cycling into and within the City Centre. These factors also contribute to continued peak period traffic congestion and related reliability problems for Birmingham businesses and makes the achievement of modal shift and air quality objectives difficult, as well as undermining any tariff structure BCC adopt to manage demand.

### **Current Situation**

There are estimated to be 59,732 car parking spaces available in the city centre (April 2016). This includes off street publically available spaces, on street parking spaces, and private non-residential spaces (PNR).

BCC has the largest market share of off-street parking in the city centre (18 per cent; 4,824 spaces). The remaining off-street parking capacity is managed by a range of private operators and equates to circa 21,000 spaces; with 8 private operators accounting for 60 per cent of the supply. Thus with BCC, there are nine operators who control over half of the car parks (62 of the 123 car parks) and 80 per cent of the capacity.

BCC controls a third of the on-street parking (3,368 spaces), with the remainder being free unrestricted parking in the outer quarters (6,955 spaces). BCC is committed to rolling out Controlled Parking Zones (CPZ's) across the city centre by 2021 to this unrestricted on-street parking. There is also an estimated 23,000 Private Non-residential spaces available in the City Centre.

BCC set tariffs for on-street and off-street parking which is cheaper than comparable core cities, private competitors and has tended to increase at a lower rate than inflation over the last 10 years.

To manage on-street parking better, tariff levels need to be higher than off-street tariffs encouraging longer stay parking in off-street car parks, with a policy change to promote a 'park once policy' and restrict re-parking within controlled parking zones.

The majority of people (60 per cent) who live within the City Centre do not have access to a car and this is reflected in the average car to dwelling ratio of 0.47. The existing space per dwelling ratio in the city centre is 0.73. This is higher than the census data figure and would indicate an over-provision of residential parking for the demand. Both figures are also significantly less than the current maximum of 1 or 1.5 (dependent on location) in the supplementary planning guidance. This suggests that in revised guidance the standards could be halved.

Census data has also shown that the majority of people that drive into the city core are not driving from within the local authority boundary but from the wider West Midlands. This highlights the attractiveness of the city centre as a regional centre and need to consider the wider impact on the region of any city centre policy changes.

### **Future Parking Supply**

Background change was assessed to understand potential issues for future planning. Analysis of planning applications indicates change in parking supply is expected in the next 5 to 10 years with the overall number of parking spaces across the City Centre expected to increase. There is a trend in converting private non-residential (PNR) developments to residential with parking, which should lead to a reduction of PNR parking as long as PNR provision in new developments is controlled.

The level of long-stay parking spaces per worker is expected to decline, as a result of the CPZ programme, which will remove free, unrestricted on-street parking in the city centre. However, the long-stay spaces per worker (310 spaces per 1,000 workers in 2021) will remain significantly higher than in comparator core cities like

Manchester (220 spaces per 1,000 workers in 2016) and Nottingham (250 spaces per 1,000 in 2016). This should be considered in updated standards in the revised SPD.

The future growth analysis has shown that the city centre could deliver all the proposed growth by 2031 outlined in the *pre-submission BDP 2031* without any additional long-stay parking provided or replaced as a direct result of the proposed developments. This would be a bold policy position to not allow any more parking in the city centre as development occurs but it highlights the current excess parking supply in the city centre.

### **Summary of Recommendations**

There are a range of approaches and options available to manage the supply of parking in the city centre and other complementary measures in support of parking policies. An option appraisal process was undertaken in two phases; an early sift of 71 options and a second sift of 41 options, leading to options to inform a series of recommendations.

The 45 recommendations from this study are a continuation and expansion of the policies of BCC; continuing the focus on economic growth with a reduction of car trips to, from and within the city centre. The overall 'push and pull' policies include recommendations to address parking supply, management, tariffs, Private Non-Residential (PNR) and residential parking and complementary measures to support parking and transport in the city centre.

- Reducing the parking supply in each city centre quarter to seek a reduction in long-stay (public and PNR) parking. This will include the removal of all temporary car parks and not allow any new temporary car parks; along with the introduction of minimum quality standards for existing and any redeveloped car parks.
- Charging for all on-street spaces and ensuring the tariff structure sets on-street short stay at a level higher than off-street parking in the local vicinity. The delivery of the CPZ programme across the city centre will deliver this, but this must include a review of tariff structures and off-street parking provision as part of the delivery as on-street parking should not be treated in isolation to off-street.
- Increasing the proportion of dedicated short stay parking in off-street car parks by dedicating spaces to ensure operational parking is available and not used by (long-stay) commuters.
- Reviewing BCC's tariff structure to take into account supply, demand and local characteristics alongside economic changes. This should include benchmarking of tariffs on a bi-annual basis.
- To expand the coverage of the pay by phone system for BCC controlled and managed parking.
- Revising SPD standards for new developments to reduce car use including; car free development permitted in areas with the highest public transport accessibility and lowering maximum standards for both residential and Private Non-Residential (PNR) parking to address the existing over-provision and actual travel characteristics and behaviours.
- Investigation into a Workplace Parking Levy to further reduce existing and future commuting by car and provide a fund to support modal shift and environment improvements. This could be introduced initially on a voluntary basis by public/private sector organisations that currently provide 'free' parking to employees.
- Provision of parking guidance through Variable Message Signs (VMS) further out on the radial routes and requiring all sites and new sites paying to be included with the system. Extension of the system to allow the development of a parking app for mobile phones by private sector partners and improved real-time information and ticketing for BCC parking via the BCC website..
- Provision of increased park and ride capacity around the region including new sites on the periphery of the City Centre, linked to the VMS system to encourage less traffic to enter the city centre.

It is recommended that the council take this study forward through:

- The revision of the supplementary planning document and parking policy, covering maximum parking standards and the updated knowledge for the city centre.

- The delivery of the CPZ programme across the remaining areas of the city centre.
- Development of a parking strategy and action plan for the city centre to deliver the other aspects of the study recommendations, within a cohesive policy that incorporates planning, highways, economic development, public transport and environmental sustainability.

## **1. Introduction**

### **1.1 Purpose**

The purpose of this study is to develop a car parking strategy for the city centre to deliver the objectives of Birmingham Connected and to support future sustainable development.

Birmingham City Council set out the following aspirations in relation to city centre car parking for this study:

- Manage congestion by reducing the amount of private vehicle trips into the city centre;
- Increase the use of sustainable modes such as walking, cycling and public transport for commuters (current medium – long stay car parkers);
- Support economic growth and prosperity by providing a majority of short-stay parking;
- Support a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions to improve air quality; and
- Control and manage the amount of on and off-street car parking in the city centre, to support Traffic Management Act and Network Management Duties, including the removal of unrestricted parking.

This City Centre Car Parking Report was produced by Jacobs under a commission from Birmingham City Council (BCC). The study is informed by an understanding of existing and future car parking dynamics and associated issues across Birmingham City Centre, through technical analysis and interpretation of available data.

### **1.2 Study Scope**

The scope of the study was to provide an assessment of city centre parking supply and demand by city centre quarter; and to provide an integrated, holistic and balanced approach to parking alongside other transport and land-use policies and changes. This included:

- A baseline assessment of parking supply, pricing and usage for off-street car parks.
- Assessment of the amount of unrestricted / free on-street car parking spaces within the city centre
- Assessment of the usage of on-street parking across the city centre, both controlled and unrestricted
- Establishment of a baseline figure for the number and usage of private non-residential (PNR) spaces in the city centre and development of a process for the continued monitoring of PNR.
- Reviewing the number of parking spaces approved in relation to new city centre major residential and mixed use development since 2005.
- A review of parking availability in major city centre residential developments.
- Analysis of car park pricing identifying the exact extent of short and long stay car parking provision in the city centre.
- Considering the supply and cost of parking implications in the city centre in relation to other transport and land-use proposals.
- Consideration of innovative parking mechanisms for implementation within the city centre or areas of the city centre.
- Developing future car parking supply, pricing and demand scenarios for the city centre quarters, based on future transport and land use development proposals.
- Making recommendations on parking to inform changes to the Council's car parking guidelines with regard to the provision of parking spaces and pricing within the city centre and possible requirements which would impose minimum quality standards for car parks (i.e. cycling parking provision, electric vehicle charging, blue badge holders, technology, and way-finding).



The scope of this study did not include:

- Parking user preference surveys (as the purpose of the study was to provide a strategic position on parking supply/demand, not necessarily to understand the specific characteristics of car park users);
- An assessment or recommendation of car park ownership operating models;
- A review of the Parking Services management or operation within the City Council; and
- A detailed transportation cost benefit analysis of parking costs; case studies of successful schemes involving the removal of parking or an assessment of the best value use of available streetscape and kerbspace.

### 1.3 Report Structure

Following this Section (Introduction) that outlines the purpose and study scope, the report is structured as follows:

- Section 2, **Strategic Context**, presents the strategic context of parking and transport in the city centre and City, outlining the key strategic documents and policies to inform and influence the study.
- Section 3, **Current City Centre Situation**, examines the current (2016) parking supply, demand and utilisation by type across each quarter of Birmingham City Centre.
- Section 4, **Future Parking Supply Scenarios**, discusses future growth scenarios and attempts to quantify the impact future developments will have on city centre parking provision.
- Section 5, **Option Appraisal**, presents the appraisal of potential options for a parking strategy and proposes a way-forward.
- Section 6, **Conclusions**, summarises the analysis undertaken and presents a succinct summary of the study findings to inform the recommendations.
- Section 7, **Recommendations**, details a clear set of recommendations based on the study findings; intended to improve the planning, control, management and operation of parking in Birmingham City Centre.

### 1.4 Definitions

In this report the following terms are used to describe the various types of parking discussed:

- 'Long-Stay' parking refers to parking with a duration of more than 4 hours. Long-stay parking is primarily used by commuters / employees.
- 'Short-Stay' parking is defined as parking with a duration of 4 hours or less.
- 'Public parking' is parking which is available to members of the public and is not connected to a specific activity. This can be either on-street or in off-street multi-storey, surface or underground car parks.
- 'Controlled parking' is any space that has restrictions applied, usually in operation for a specific time of day (i.e. 0730 – 1830). This could include Pay & display bays, loading bays, disabled bays, permit bays or a no-fee, time-limited bay with a no return restriction. Controlled parking is managed by Traffic Regulation Orders (TRO), which are normally supported by appropriate signs and lines. Controlled parking for the purposes of this study are within the city centre controlled parking zones.
- 'Unrestricted' is parking, often on-street, which has no restrictions in place (i.e. no TRO) and allows parking for no-fee, for unlimited lengths of time, at any time of the day.

- 'Private Non-Residential' (PNR) parking is a space that is linked directly to a private premises, available for the purposes of that private business / occupier. This type of parking is not generally available to the public (although it can be pre-arranged through a contract agreement). This parking tends to be used by employees commuting to / from work, or reserved for occasional business visitors or customers. This type of car parking space is subject to the Valuation Office Agency (VOA) business rates (non-domestic rates).
- 'Residential parking' is provided specifically for residents of private residential developments and their visitors. This can be managed by a building managed or allocated to flats. Although not common, there are instances where 'residential' parking bays are leased by the owner to commuters, for long-stay use.

## **2. Strategic Context**

Statutory and non-statutory documents which set the direction for the development of the transport system and influence parking supply and demand in the city centre include a suite of legal regulation and local policies.

Parking is a key component within numerous strategic planning documents for Birmingham, of which the key impacts for parking are summarised in this Section.

### **2.1 Legal Background**

#### **2.1.1 The Traffic Management Act 2004 (TMA)**

The main purpose of the TMA is to reduce congestion and disruption to the road network. The TMA places a Network Management Duty (NMD) on Birmingham City Council (as the local traffic authority) to make sure their road network is managed effectively to minimise congestion and disruption to vehicles and pedestrians. This includes the ability for Birmingham City Council to enforce certain contraventions of the law by civil enforcement officers, for example for parking offences.

#### **2.1.2 Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 (RTA)**

This sets out the statutory powers that enable Birmingham City Council to secure the expeditious, convenient and safe movement of traffic along with the provision of suitable and adequate parking facilities. In recognition of parking demand and the requirement to control parking, legislation exists to prohibit parking (waiting) and for the provision of parking spaces for legally parked cars. The RTA empowers BCC to control waiting; loading and provision of places to park. Parking can be provided either free of charge or for a fee.

Traffic Regulation Orders (TROs) are defined in Section 2 of the RTA (1984). TROs can only be used for specified roads, and can be used for general prohibition of parking. The Road Traffic Regulations act states that TROs may be used for the following purposes:

- *A traffic regulation order may make any provision prohibiting, restricting or regulating the use of a road, or of any part of the width of a road, by vehicular traffic, or by vehicular traffic of any class specified in the order. For example they are used for the regulation of roads for use by; Specific Vehicles (e.g. Non HGVs); One Way Streets; Bus Priority; and, Pedestrianisation.*

#### **2.1.3 Civil Parking Enforcement (CPE)**

The police have handed over some of their on-street parking enforcement responsibilities to BCC, whereby parking enforcement is enforced through a civil as a contravention as opposed to a criminal offence. BCC is responsible for enforcing parking, loading, no stopping and waiting restrictions throughout BCC with the exception of the motorway network which is under Highways England control. BCC Enforcement Officers only have powers where parking restrictions are in place. The police have enforcement powers where restrictions are not in place and in relation to the obstruction of any street or highway.

As stated in Section 55 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act (1984) all money generated by penalty charge notices must be used to pay for the enforcement service. In addition to stipulating how surpluses can be spent; including:

1. The making good to the general fund in line with the legislation.
2. Meeting all or any part of the cost of the provision and maintenance by the local authority of off-street car parks
3. If it appears to the local authority that the provision in their area of further off-street parking accommodation is unnecessary or undesirable, the following purposes; provision of or operation of public passenger transport services, highway or road improvements, environmental improvement.

#### **2.1.4 The Equality Act 2010 (EqA)**

The EqA requires Local Authorities to have regard for strategies that reduce inequalities that arise from socio-economic disadvantages. Within the context of a parking strategy the main focus of the EqA is on the provision of disabled parking places which should be located within close proximity of destinations and residences. In addition to this, the Equality Act requires the provision of safe and secure parking to reduce the fear of crime.

## **2.2 National Policy**

### **2.2.1 Clean Air Zone (CAZ)**

In December 2015, the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA) set out actions on how to improve air quality in major UK cities, to achieve compliance with the EU Air Quality Directive, in the document *'Improving Air Quality in the UK, Tackling Nitrogen Dioxide in our Towns and Cities'*, December 2015.

This identified Birmingham as a non-compliant local authority. Based on current forecasts it is expected that compliance will not be met by 2020. To address this non-compliance, the Government is mandating a Category C CAZ in Birmingham, plus additional supporting measures to enable compliance by this date.

The target group for the CAZ are vehicles that will need to meet tighter emissions standards – Euro 4 for petrol vehicles and Euro 6 / VI for diesel vehicles. Vehicles affected will include buses, lorries, coaches, mini buses, vans and taxis. The mandated CAZ will not include private cars but the CAZ framework will allow the Council to include private cars should it choose to, either in conjunction with, or independently of, the mandated CAZ.

Stronger parking management could be one of the supporting measures to achieve compliance, as it is a powerful tool in eliciting mode shift, reducing private vehicle trips into the city centre and improving air quality.

The parking policies of some local authorities include a reduction in parking charges for low emission vehicles. A congestion charge in line with the parking policy could encourage modal shift as demonstrated in London, or a Workplace Parking Levy in Nottingham as a means to manage congestion.

### **2.2.2 Parking Strategy and National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)**

National guidance stipulates that all local authorities need to develop a parking strategy covering on- and off-street parking that is linked to local objectives and circumstances. There has to be proper parking management, both to ensure that there is adequate provision of parking space and to ensure the smooth and efficient movement of traffic. Local authorities have long been responsible for managing all on-street and some off-street parking, whether directly or indirectly. Each local authority should have a clear idea of what its parking policy is and what it intends to achieve by it. This applies whether or not an authority is responsible for enforcement. They should appraise their policy and its objectives regularly.

National guidance previously contained within Planning Policy Guidance 13 (PPG13) required local authorities to set car parking standards as maximums. The NPPF published in March 2012 removed the prescriptive guidance with regard to adopting minimum or maximum standards and paragraph 29 of the NPPF states that: *'Transport policies have an important role to play in facilitating sustainable development but also in contributing to wider sustainability and health objectives.'*

Paragraph 39 of NPPF states that: *'If setting local parking standards for residential and non-residential development, local planning authorities should take into account:*

- *the accessibility of the development;*
- *the type, mix and use of development;*
- *the availability of and opportunities for public transport;*
- *local car ownership levels; and*
- *an overall need to reduce the use of high-emission vehicles'.*



The guidance issued from the Department for Communities and Local Government in March 2015 to be considered alongside paragraph 39 of NPPF states that: *“Local planning authorities should only impose local parking standards for residential and non-residential development where there is clear and compelling justification that it is necessary to manage their local road network.”*

## **2.3 Local Policy**

### **2.3.1 Birmingham Parking Policy 2010 & Car Parking Guidelines Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)**

The Council's current ***Birmingham Parking Policy*** (May 2010) and ***Car Parking Guidelines Supplementary Planning Document*** (SPD) (February 2012), in operation at the time of publishing this report, sets a comprehensive approach to managing on-street and off-street parking, provision, control and enforcement.

The SPD sets out car, motorcycle and cycle parking standards, which apply when considering planning applications for new developments. The car parking standards set out in the SPD are defined as maxima. The SPD sets local maximum car parking standards for residential and non-residential development because of the clear need to manage car demand on a constrained local road network. Many residential and non-residential developments have been approved with car parking provision less than the standard because of the local circumstances e.g. high levels of public transport accessibility and through discussion with developers.

In line with the guidance in the NPPF, different car parking standards apply across the city to reflect the different levels of accessibility by public transport. Area 1 consists of the core area of the City Centre. Area 2 comprises the 'outer' parts of the City Centre, extending to the Middle Ring Road and areas within 500m of metro and suburban rail and local centres with good public transport provision. Area 3 comprises the remainder of the City.

### **2.3.2 Pre-submission Birmingham Development Plan (BDP) 2031**

The pre-submission BDP 2031 sets out the spatial vision and strategy for sustainable growth of the City in the period up to 2031. The Plan proposes 51,000 new homes, 350,000 square metres of retail development and 745,000 square metres of office development to support an additional 150,000 people in the city by 2031.

Aspirations that parking policy can contribute to achieving are *“to ensure that the city has the infrastructure in place to support its future growth and prosperity”*, the availability of parking or the availability of desirable outside space can impact on the attractiveness of a location for investment.

Another key aspiration is to provide *high quality connections throughout the city, by encouraging the increased use of public transport, walking and cycling*. Parking policy impact can influence connections, for example by removing on street parking from bus routes to improve journey time reliability or encouraging modal shift by restricting parking.

### **2.3.3 Big City Plan**

The Big City Plan, under the pre-submission BDP 2031 framework, sets out the aspiration to build 13,000 more homes and generate 51,000 new jobs in the city centre by 2031. The City Centre is the regional centre where major retail, leisure, office, residential and leisure activity will be focussed. The City Centre core will be expanded to support growth and the arrival of HS2.

This will see an expansion of office space from the city core to Five Ways and around Curzon HS2 and Moor Street Stations in Curzon. Employment centres will also extend in the Jewellery Quarter, Southern Gateway and Curzon.

There will be more high density city living in the southern and western quarters. The impact on parking from these residential developments is expected to be a higher number of short distance trips across the city centre by sustainable modes and a decrease in car ownership.

Transport improvements include a focus on expanding pedestrianised areas into the Civic & Business, Curzon, Southern Gateway and Jewellery Quarter, with improved walking, cycling and public transport access to support and build upon the arrival of HS2 in the city centre by 2026.

#### **2.3.4 Birmingham Connected**

Supporting the pre-submission BDP 2031 and the Big City Plan is Birmingham Connected. This is the City's transport strategy that provides the long term vision for transport and the series of transport investments to support sustainable economic growth, and a healthier, more attractive City. Birmingham Connected proposes an integrated transport system which will reduce congestion and improve the quality of life of its citizens.

As the most important economic centre for employment and business in the Midlands, Birmingham city centre attracts over 200,000 people during a morning weekday and nearly half a million people every weekday by a variety of modes. The increase in economic activity in the city centre and Midlands over the next 15 years is expected to generate an additional 140,000 daily trips to and within the city centre. Moving more people and goods to, from and within the city centre on the existing road network, where available land for transport remains unchanged and restricted is a significant challenge. Birmingham Connected sets out plans to give more priority to, and promote greater pedestrian and public transport opportunities and managing parking, is central to addressing the transport challenge and growth in demand. This means tough choices will be required regarding access and availability for car parking in the city centre.

Birmingham Connected has five core objectives, which are integrated into the option appraisal within this study:

- **Efficient Birmingham** – to facilitate the city's growth agenda in the most efficient and sustainable way possible, strengthening its economy and boosting jobs.
- **Equitable Birmingham** – to facilitate a more equitable transport system; linking communities together and improving access to jobs and services.
- **Sustainable Birmingham** – to reduce the impacts of air and noise pollution, greenhouse gas emissions and energy consumptions.
- **Healthy Birmingham** – to contribute to a general raising of health standards across the city through the promotion of walking and cycling and the reduction of air pollution.
- **Attractive Birmingham** – to contribute to enhancing the attractiveness and quality of the urban environment in local centres, key transport corridors and the city centre.

Birmingham Connected suggested the introduction of a workplace parking levy as a method to manage demand and raise revenue for re-investment in the transport system. This option has been appraised in this study.

#### **2.3.5 Future Council Operating Model**

The Future Council Programme is the vehicle that delivers the vision and sustainable operating model to create the future Birmingham and City Council. Future Council Programme SN35: Birmingham Connected – expansion of City Centre on-street parking, concessions and restrictions; supports the Birmingham Connected vision and contributes to creating a modern, thriving city. It outlines the implementation and expansion of controlled parking zones across the remaining areas of the city centre by 2021, with priority areas of Digbeth and the Irish Quarter to be delivered first.

#### **2.3.6 West Midlands Strategic Transport Plan, 'Movement for Growth'**

This plan provides the long term approach for improvements to the transport system across the West Midlands. The plan calls for *a metropolitan area parking policy co-ordinated with improvements to sustainable modes of walking cycling and public transport*. It also includes an expansion of park and ride sites; provision of parking for powered two wheelers and bicycles; balancing car access to centres to support economic vitality whilst promoting modal shift.

#### **2.3.7 West Midlands Rail Park and Ride**

Transport for West Midlands (TfWM) manages 9,766 Park and Ride (P&R) spaces across the West Midlands metropolitan area that serves Birmingham. Within Birmingham there are 3,578 free spaces located at rail stations. TfWM is investigating an expansion of the P&R network to support the expected increase in rail capacity and patronage. Additional P&R capacity will be in the form of strategic, local and micro sites. Potential locations for new park and ride sites in Birmingham to complement city centre parking changes have been identified and discussed in the option appraisal.



### 3. Current City Centre Situation

#### 3.1 Introduction

This section presents the analysis of the current parking supply, demand and utilisation across Birmingham City Centre (2016). This information has been informed from existing data sources, site surveys, video and photo imagery, questionnaires and face-to-face surveys.

First, the current parking supply is discussed. Second an estimate of the vehicle demand entering the city centre potentially looking for a parking space is assessed, informed by the city centre cordon surveys. Finally, analysis of parking utilisation is presented to further inform and validate the level of demand for parking in the city centre. This enables an assessment to be made of the level of parking supply in the city centre and to understand if there is appropriate parking provision to support economic growth and the objectives of the City Council to create a sustainable, healthier and greener city and transport system.

For the purpose of this study the city centre is defined as in Figure 3.1 and has been divided into 12 quarters. These quarters have been defined by BCC to be consistent with planning development, along with the addition of the Five Ways quarter because of its importance to the study. Any reference to the city centre in this report refers to the quarters shown in Figure 3.1.

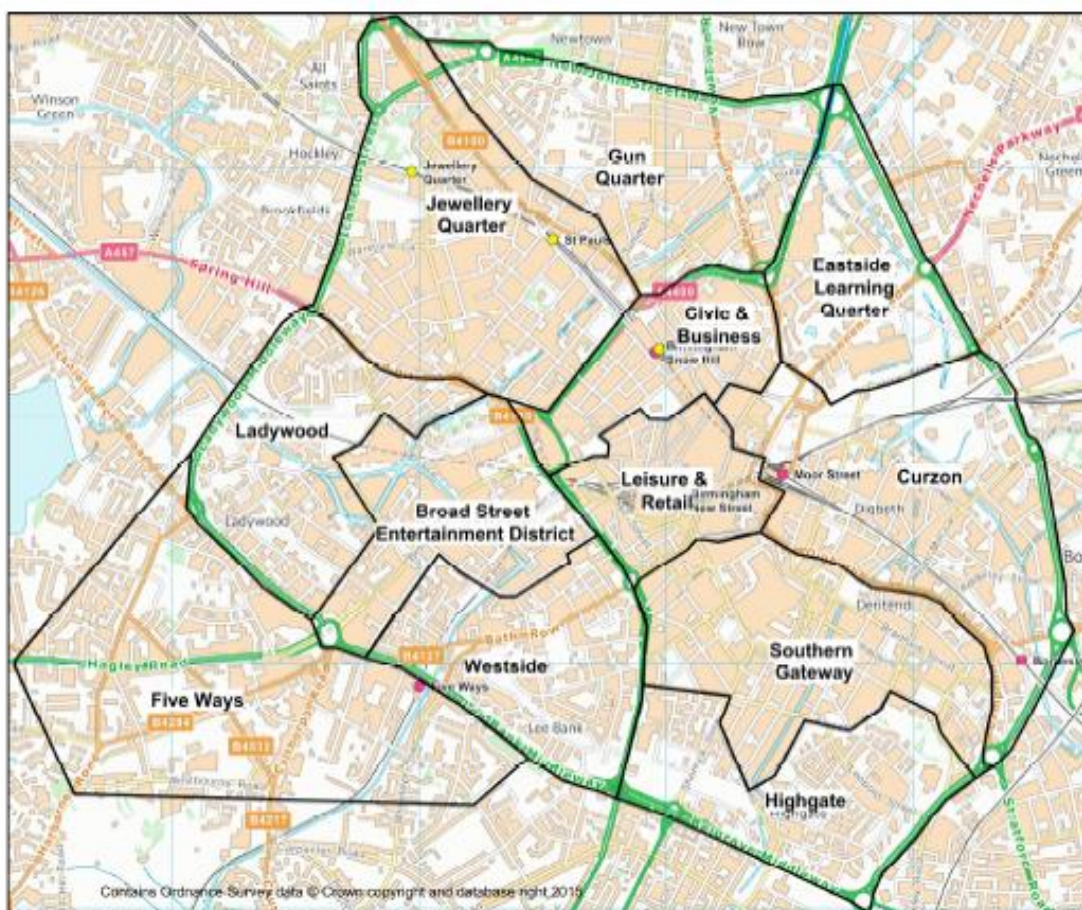


Figure 3.1 : Birmingham City Centre Quarters

### 3.2 Number of Parking Spaces

Table 3.1 presents a summary of the available parking supply, by type and quarter in the city centre in 2016. This indicates that there are just under 60,000 car parking spaces available in the city centre (59,732 spaces).

Quarter	Public Off-Street	Public On-Street (Controlled)	Public On-Street (Unrestricted)	PNR	Total
Broad Street Entertainment District	5,967	176	273	1,624	8,040
Civic & Business	3,033	422	0	2,299	5,754
Curzon	4,683	347	1,151	1,293	7,474
Eastside Learning Quarter	1,008	16	170	2,091	3,285
Five Ways	1,493	104	618	5,700	7,915
Gun Quarter	1,300	530	820	1,780	4,430
Highgate	130	0	1,210	896	2,236
Jewellery Quarter	1,832	1,390	139	2,976	6,337
Ladywood	187	0	1,322	972	2,481
Leisure & Retail	2,575	112	56	777	3,520
Southern Gateway	3,586	186	951	1,577	6,300
Westside	472	85	245	1,158	1,960
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,266</b>	<b>3,368</b>	<b>6,955</b>	<b>23,143</b>	<b>59,732</b>

Table 3.1 : Overview of spaces by quarter

#### 3.2.1 Public Off-Street Car Parks

There are 123 car parks of different types and standards (i.e. multi-storey, single storey, temporary), available in the city centre to the public (Table 3.2). Fourteen of these car parks (1,537 spaces included in the public off-street total) have temporary approval, which has either expired or is due to expire by 2019.

Quarter	BCC Ownership		Private Ownership			Total
	MSCP	SSCP	MSCP	SSCP	Temporary CP	
Broad Street Entertainment District	610(1)	54(1)	4,758(7)	405(3)	140(1)	5,967(13)
Civic & Business	863(1)	-	2,072(3)	98(4)	-	3,033(8)
Curzon	-	-	2,394(2)	1,585(12)	704(5)	4,683(19)
Eastside Learning Quarter	984(1)	-	-	24(1)	-	1,008(2)
Five Ways	93(1)	-	1,400(1)	-	-	1,493(2)
Gun Quarter	-	-	-	1,300(25)	-	1,300(25)
Highgate	-	-	-	130(1)	-	130(1)
Jewellery Quarter	553(1)	287(2)	500(1)	381(9)	111(2)	1,832(15)
Ladywood	-	-	-	137(4)	50(1)	187(5)
Leisure & Retail	387(1)	101(2)	1,985(4)	183(2)	19(1)	2,575(10)
Southern Gateway	892(2)	-	1,519(3)	662(9)	513(4)	3,586(18)
Westside	-	-	302(1)	170(4)	-	472(5)
<b>Total Spaces (Car Parks)</b>	<b>4,382(8)</b>	<b>442(5)</b>	<b>14,930(22)</b>	<b>4,975(74)</b>	<b>1,537(14)</b>	<b>26,266 (123)</b>

Table 3.2 : Public Off Street Parking Spaces and Car Parks by type, number, ownership and quarter

BCC own 16 car parks in the city centre, of which 13 are managed and operated directly by BCC. The other 3 car parks are located at the National Indoor Arena (NIA) and are managed by a separate company. For the purposes of this study, the 3 NIA car parks (1,995 spaces) are treated as privately operated. (As recently as 2013, BCC did own more surface car parks but a decision was made to sell-off a number of these to private operators. Many of these continue to operate as public off-street car parks.)



The 13 car parks operated by BCC provide 4,824 spaces and 18% of the total public off-street parking market share (Table 3.3). This is the largest share of parking managed by a single operator in the city centre. Other operators with a significant market share of off-street parking in the city centre include:

- NCP (4,367 spaces; 9 car parks; 17% market share);
- Bull Ring Management (3,053 spaces, 3 car parks, 12%);
- APCOA (2,110 spaces; 4 car parks; 8%);
- NIA (1,995 spaces, 3 car parks, 8%);
- Gallan Parking (1,481 spaces; 18 car parks; 6%); and
- Euro Car Parks (1,293 spaces; 10 car parks; 5%).

In addition, both Q-Park (890 spaces) and B4 Parking (752 spaces) operate a single car park that provides a 3% share of the total supply. Overall, BCC and these 8 private operators control half of the available public off-street car parks (62) and account for 80% (20,765 spaces) of the total off-street parking supply available in the city centre.

Quarter	BCC		Private	
	Spaces	Market Share	Spaces	Market Share
Broad Street Entertainment District	664	11%	5,303	89%
Civic & Business	863	28%	2,170	72%
Curzon	-	-	4,683	100%
Eastside Learning Quarter	984	98%	24	2%
Five Ways	93	6%	1,400	94%
Gun Quarter	-	-	1,300	100%
Highgate	-	-	130	100%
Jewellery Quarter	840	46%	992	54%
Ladywood	-	-	187	100%
Leisure & Retail	488	19%	2,087	81%
Southern Gateway	892	25%	2,694	75%
Westside	-	-	472	100%
<b>Total Spaces / Market Share</b>	<b>4,824</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>21,442</b>	<b>82%</b>

Table 3.3 : Public Off Street Parking Spaces and Market Share (BCC: Private)

Historically the number of available off street car parking spaces and car parks has increased whilst BCC's market share has decreased. In 2000, BCC had a 50 per cent market share of the 18,705 available off-street spaces in the city centre (Appendix A). This market share has decreased year-on-year, whilst the number of off-street spaces has increased by over 40 per cent (7,561 spaces). The reduced BCC market share is a by-product of previous policies to sell-off BCC parking stock and an increase in surface car parks operating across the city centre.

### **3.2.2 On-Street Parking**

There are 10,323 on-street parking spaces available across the city centre, a mix of controlled and unrestricted spaces.

A third (3,368 spaces) of the on-street parking is controlled, and BCC manage all of this controlled parking. This controlled parking consists of Pay & Display, time-limited (no fee) and permit bays, across five Controlled Parking Zones (CPZs) within the city centre:

- Inner Zone;
- Outer Zone;
- Gun Quarter;
- Jewellery Quarter; and
- Eastside.

There is also controlled parking in the Five Ways quarter, along the main arterials into and out of the city, which has no-fee time-limited parking available (104 spaces).

The rest of the on-street parking (6,955 spaces) is unrestricted. This type of parking provides the opportunity to park on-street, for an unlimited period of time, at no 'cost' for the end-user. However, there is inevitably a cost associated with this type of parking to BCC (i.e. leads to congestion). Also, unrestricted parking undermines other transport policies and strategies, causing congestion, which has a negative cost to the economy and impact on the Council's Network Management Duty (NMD).

BCC's Future Council Programme recognises the cost of maintaining 'free' unrestricted parking. It has identified plans to implement controlled parking zones (CPZ's) across the remaining areas of the city centre by 2021. This will look to remove all the current areas of unrestricted parking in the city centre.

### **3.2.3 Private Non-Residential (PNR) Parking**

PNR spaces are usually provided by businesses at no fee, although again there is a cost associated with providing the spaces (i.e. cost to construct, maintain, business rates to pay, cost of congestion, etc.).

For this study, PNR spaces were established through initial analysis of VOA business rates data for car parking spaces. This information was checked against planning data, survey data collated through the Business Improvement Districts (BIDs), site visits and extensive analysis of satellite imagery.

This identified 23,143 PNR spaces within the city centre. This figure may be an underrepresentation of the actual number of PNR spaces; as businesses may not declare all the available spaces if they deem them to not be in use.

Analysis of the information shows Five Ways (5,700 PNR spaces) provides 25% of the total available PNR in the city centre. This is a significant proportion and could be explained by the location of the quarter outside of the tighter SPD area 1 with characteristics of low rise offices. This parking provision is despite the quarter being served by frequent bus services and a rail station.

Within the ring road, the Jewellery Quarter has the highest provision of PNR spaces (2,976 spaces; 13% market share). This quarter is within area 2 of the SPD so parking standards are relaxed compared to the city core, and the type of businesses in this quarter could be reasons for the higher parking provision. This is despite the quarter having a metro/rail station at its centre and another metro stop on the edge.

The Civic & Business Quarter, which houses the majority of the office and tertiary services in the city centre, has 2,299 spaces (10% market share). The Eastside Learning Quarter also provides over 2,000 PNR spaces. This is largely driven by the single business of Aston University, which has over 650 PNR spaces available on its campus. These four quarters alone provide over half (56%) of the total PNR provision across the city centre.

### **3.2.4 Residential Parking**

Parking information was provided by BCC for private residential developments in the city centre. This covered 86 developments and just under 9,000 dwellings. The number of parking spaces was known for 52 of the developments. This identified the provision of 4,620 spaces for 6,289 dwellings (0.73 spaces per dwelling).

This is less than the maximum standard defined by the SPD for area 1 (1 space per dwelling). All the developments identified had parking associated. Two developments have parking spaces per dwelling of less than 0.1:

- Islington Gates, Jewellery Quarter: 0.08 space per dwellings (12 spaces for 142 dwellings)
- Brindley House, Jewellery Quarter: 0.1 space per dwelling (25 spaces for 246 dwellings)

Ten developments have a 1:1 parking to dwelling or greater ratio. The highest ratios being:

- Sherbourne Lofts, Westside: 1.4 spaces per dwelling (42 spaces for 30 dwellings)
- Concord House, Westside: 1.3 spaces per dwelling (25 spaces for 19 dwellings).

#### **3.2.4.1 BCC Housing**

An assessment of the parking provision at BCC housing locations in the city centre has not been undertaken as part of this study. This is being undertaken as part of a separate commission by BCC.

### 3.3 Cordon Demand

#### 3.3.1 2015 Cordon Report

A biannual cordon survey is undertaken of Birmingham City Centre, with the last survey undertaken in November 2015. This provides accumulation of vehicles within the city centre over a 24-hour weekday period. It highlights a maximum accumulation of circa 25,000 vehicles, peaking at 12pm (Figure 3.2).

The trend over the last 10 years has been a decrease in vehicle demand in the city centre. There has been a circa 10,000 vehicle decrease, from the peak in 2005, to the current volume of 25,000 vehicles. The scope of this report does not include the details of how this decrease has arisen.

This data would suggest there is an over-provision of public and PNR parking spaces in the city centre. Based on a vehicle demand of circa 25,000 and a current parking supply of circa 60,000, it is estimated that only some 42 per cent of spaces are being used on a weekday.

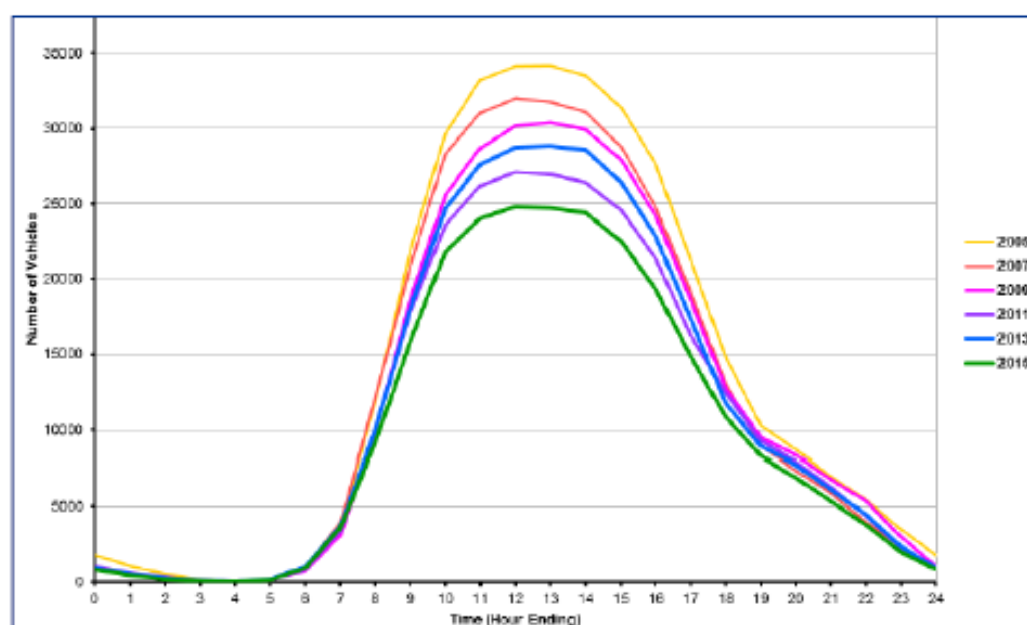


Figure 3.2 : Birmingham City Centre Cordon – Accumulation of Vehicles within the Cordon (source: Birmingham Cordon Report, March 2016)

The accumulation of vehicles (trips retained within the cordon and thus excluding through trips) can be used as a proxy to determine the demand for parking in the city centre. The cordon does not capture vehicles starting and ending a trip within the city centre (cordon). As a result, it will slightly underestimate the vehicle demand in the city centre. This demand can be estimated based on census journey to work data. From census data it is estimated that there are 2,500 car journey to work vehicle trips that start and end in the city centre.

Assuming that these trips occur at the same time (which is highly unlikely) during the peak accumulation, it can be estimated that the maximum daily vehicle demand in the city centre is 27,500 vehicles. This can be used to identify the level of parking required in the city centre. There is a need to ensure sufficient availability to accommodate fluctuations in demand and avoid congestion from people searching for spaces; it is internationally generally accepted that parking availability should be around 15%.

This would indicate a parking supply of circa 32,000 spaces is needed; recognising that city centre vehicle demand year-on-year has been decreasing. This is just over half of the existing provision.



### **3.4 Utilisation**

The cordon demand can be used as a proxy to estimate the vehicle demand and associated number of spaces required (32,000). Further evidence of actual usage can be captured based on observed utilisation from car park data. This can be used to validate the cordon demand estimates and provide an understanding of the actual parking space utilisation and subsequent demand.

Utilisation data sources include the Birmingham Urban Traffic Control Management System (UMTC); video imagery captured during hourly on-street surveys; ticket machine and ParkMobile data for Pay and Display (P&D) bays in the Inner Zone; site surveys, face-to-face surveys and questionnaires.

Utilisation has been calculated as follows;

- On-Street – Charged Streets; utilisation was calculated from the ticket duration data obtained from ticket machine and cashless parking data.
- On-Street – Covered by an occupancy survey; utilisation was calculated for each survey route over the day by identifying the number of parked vehicles/ divided by the number of spaces available.
- On-Street – Not Covered by Survey; for these streets a survey using Google Earth imagery to estimate usage was undertaken.
- UTMC Car Parks – UTMC counters record the number of vehicles entering and exiting a car park, but at present does not record duration data. From this data the accumulation of vehicles was calculated, and from this the assumed utilisation was calculated for each of the respective UTMC car parks.
- Non UTMC Off-Street Car Parks – Gallan provided utilisation data for 9 of their off street car parks, this utilisation data was used as a representative figure for all none UTMC car parks.

The rest of this section discusses the utilisation of the different types of parking (off-street, on-street and PNR), informed from the available data sources. Utilisation for public off-street and on-street parking has been calculated for four different time periods:

- 0600 – 1000;
- 1000 – 1600;
- 1600 – 1900; and
- 1900 – 2400<sup>2</sup>.

#### **3.4.1 Public Off-Street Parking**

Public off-street utilisation was calculated for this study using data from the UMTC and information received from Gallan Parking; Q-Park (Brindley Place), B4 Parking and APCOA (Broadway Plaza). The UMTC provides real-time occupancy data in 5 minute intervals for 21 multi-storey car parks in the city centre.

##### **3.4.1.1 Public Off-Street Parking (Multi-Storey)**

The UTMC covers 14,136 off-street spaces in 21 BCC and privately operated multi-storey off-street car parks across the city centre; accounting for 54% of the total public off-street parking spaces. Other utilisation data was made available by private operators for three multi-storey car parks not linked to the UTMC (Brindley Place, B4 Parking and Broadway Plaza); giving 89 per cent coverage of the total multi-storey spaces (Table 3.4).

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<sup>2</sup> Off Street Car Parks only

Notable missing data for car park utilisation includes:

- BCC Millennium Point (Eastside Learning Quarter) – 984 spaces;
- BCC Jewellery Quarter Vyse Street (Jewellery Quarter) – 553 spaces; and
- NCP Horsefair (Westside) – 302 spaces.

Quarter	Multi-Storey Spaces (car parks)	UTC Data Spaces	Other Data Spaces	Coverage
Broad Street Entertainment District	5,368 (8)	4,478 (7)	890 (1)	100%
Civic & Business	2,935 (4)	2,183 (3)	752 (1)	100%
Curzon	2,394 (2)	2,394 (2)	-	100%
Eastside Learning Quarter	984 (1)	-	-	0%
Five Ways	1,493 (2)	-	1400 (1)	94%
Jewellery Quarter	1,053 (2)	500 (1)	-	47%
Leisure & Retail	2,372 (5)	2,332 (4)	-	98%
Southern Gateway	2,411 (5)	2,249 (4)	-	93%
Westside	302 (1)	-	-	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,312 (30)</b>	<b>14,136 (21)</b>	<b>3,042 (3)</b>	<b>89%</b>

**Table 3.4: Multi-storey car park utilisation data coverage**

Analysis of the off-street car park data available from the UTMC and other sources was undertaken for an average weekday, during each month between May 2015 and February 2016 (Appendix C).

A conservative estimate of the utilisation and demand is to take the month with the highest average weekday. This was the utilisation and demand in December 2015. Typically a neutral month, representative of the average demand would also be observed. Taking the utilisation in December 2015 (non-neutral month) provides a worse-case, when the demand is observed to be the highest. This ensures a significant degree of resilience is built into any demand assumptions as it accommodates the highest expected average weekday demand.

A summary of the vehicle demand and utilisation from this data for an average weekday in December 2015 is shown in Table 3.5. The highest average weekday utilisation occurs during the 1000 to 1600 period when 60% of the spaces are occupied. The data also indicates that approximately a third of the multi-storey car parking capacity is occupied before 10am. It could be inferred that this is demand from commuters arriving during the morning peak. The data in Table 3.5 is informed by information provided by other non-UTMC car parks. The pre-1000 figure from the UTMC car parks is slightly lower at 27 per cent. Therefore the actual commuter parking demand in multi-storey car parks could be lower at around 25 to 30 per cent.

Time Period	Demand	Utilisation
0600 – 1000	5,773	34%
1000 – 1600	10,273	60%
1600 – 1900	7,381	43%
1900 – 2400	5,487	32%
<i>Spaces not included (unknown)</i>	<i>1,839</i>	<i>-</i>

**Table 3.5: Known Multi-Storey Car Park Vehicle Demand and Utilisation (Average Weekday – December 2015)**

To give an estimate of the total vehicle demand for off-street parking, the peak observed utilisation has been factored up to account for the unknown 1,839 multi-storey spaces. This approach assumes that the unknown car parks perform in line with the average known utilisation. This provides a conservative estimate of vehicle demand. As it is understood that the two unknown BCC car parks (Jewellery Quarter and Millennium Point), both perform below the average of the UTMC car parks.

Therefore, this off-street (multi-storey) vehicle demand is likely to be a conservative estimate (Table 3.6). For the purpose of determining the peak average vehicle demand this will provide allowances for variability in parking demand and supply. It is estimated that the average 12-month peak parking demand on a weekday is circa 10,300 to 10,700 vehicles. This indicates the conservative estimate to be circa 1,000 vehicles higher.

Public Off-Street (Multi-Storey)	Number of Spaces	Vehicle Demand	Available Spaces	Peak Average Utilisation
24 Multi-Storey Car Parks (known UTM and other data utilisation)	17,178	10,273	6,905	60%
<b>All 30 Multi-Storey Car Parks</b>	<b>19,312</b>	<b>11,549</b>	<b>7,763</b>	<b>60%</b>

Table 3.6: Maximum Average Weekday Public Off-Street (Multi-storey) Vehicle Demand (1000 – 1600)

### 3.4.1.2 Public Off-Street Parking (Single-Storey)

Almost three quarters of the public off-street parking is available in the 30 multi-storey car parks (19,312; 74%). The remaining 26 per cent of public off-street parking spaces (6,954) are provided in single-storey car parks (i.e. surface car parks). This is a mix of BCC and privately operated, including some temporary car parks (1,537 spaces).

The privately operated car parks generally operate a simple two-tier tariff structure; an hourly charge and a 24-hour charge. The 24-hour daily tariff tends to offer cheap all-day parking opportunities (i.e. less than £5 for 24 hours).

No accurate utilisation data is available for the five BCC operated surface car parks. However, it can be assumed that they are regularly used based on revenue figures and site observations to establish utilisation.

Gallan Parking provided ticket data from February 2016 for nine of their eighteen surface car parks. This data was used to determine the average and maximum weekday utilisation before 1000 and between 1000 and 1600.

If it is assumed that the other surface car parks have a similar utilisation to Gallan Parking, it would indicate a daily demand of circa 5,900 vehicles in the single-storey car parks (Table 3.7). This does ensure that the estimate of vehicle demand allows for resilience and variability in demand.

Operator	Total Spaces	Before 1000		1000 – 1600	
		Spaces Occupied	Utilisation	Spaces Occupied	Utilisation
Gallan Parking	569	375	66%	480	84%
<b>Single-storey total</b>	<b>6,954</b>	<b>4,583</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,866</b>	<b>-</b>

Table 3.7: Gallan Parking surface car parks average weekday utilisation (February 2016) and estimated single-storey car park demand

### 3.4.1.3 Public Off-Street Parking Summary

There is a range of usage across the public off-street car parks, influenced by location, standard and price.

The public off-street parking assessment indicates the peak average parking utilisation across the city centre occurs during the 1000 to 1600 period. This trend follows a similar pattern to the cordon demand surveys, which reaches a peak around 1100 to 1400, before slowly decreasing into the afternoon and early evening. Analysis of the peak average utilisation for multi-storey parking suggests a daily peak demand of circa 11,500 vehicles. The demand in single-storey car parks is circa 5,900 vehicles. Overall, this indicates a peak daily demand of 17,400 vehicles for off-street parking in the city centre (Table 3.8) or 66 per cent utilisation.



Type of Parking	Total Spaces	Vehicle Demand	Average Utilisation
Off-Street Multi-Storey	19,312	11,500	60%
Off-Street Single-Storey	6,954	5,900	84%
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,266</b>	<b>17,400</b>	<b>66%</b>

Table 3.8: Estimate of Peak Average Weekday Vehicle Demand for Off-Street Parking (1000 - 1600)

It should be noted that the vehicle demand analysed is a maximum likely demand.

The demand for multi-storey parking is based on weekday demand during the highest average month (December 2015) from the available data. Using the highest demand from December 2015 ensures a conservative forecast that will likely over-estimate the average daily vehicle demand experienced throughout the year (by circa 1,000 vehicles).

It has been assumed that the multi-storey car parks with unknown demand perform in-line with the average (60 per cent). This is unlikely given site observations and understanding of usage at these car parks.

It also assumes all surface car parks achieve the same level of utilisation as Gallan Parking, which is known to be a strong performer in the market.

#### 3.4.2 On-Street Parking

Analysis of on-street parking has been split by controlled and unrestricted parking. Data was obtained through extensive street-view car video surveys; of areas where ticket machine data was unavailable and where there is unrestricted parking. Analysis of the video surveys was used to establish the on-street demand and utilisation outside of the Inner Zone CPZ. The Inner Zone CPZ data and the video survey utilisation data is provided in Appendix F.

The associated demand for the on-street analysis was calculated using the observed demand from the parking survey and Inner Zone CPZ ticket data. The data includes illegal parking observed (i.e. in front of driveways) and explains over 100 per cent utilisation in some quarters.

The associated demand and utilisation is outlined in Table 3.9 for 0600 -1000; 1000 - 1600 in Table 3.10 and Table 3.11 demonstrates demand from 1600.

The on-street demand follows a similar trend to the cordon demand and off-street utilisation, with the maximum demand experienced between 1000 and 1600. During this time period, the average peak hour demand is circa 8,400 vehicles or 82 per cent of the available on-street spaces.

The demand includes illegal parking in areas of unrestricted parking. This demand is split across the controlled and unrestricted parking spaces. The unrestricted parking is nearly at capacity, with 97 per cent of the available spaces occupied. This is compared to only 50 per cent of the controlled parking in use. This would demonstrate the desire of users to use 'free' on-street parking where available. The 97 per cent utilisation is the highest of all the parking types offered across the city centre.

Quarter	Average Hour Controlled Demand	Average Hour Controlled Utilisation (%)	Average Hour Unrestricted Demand	Average Hour Unrestricted Utilisation (%)
Broad Street Entertainment District	70	40%	90	33%
Civic & Business	69	16%	0	-
Curzon	77	22%	1,027	89%
Eastside Learning Quarter*	0	-	293	172%
Five Ways	0	-	286	46%
Gun Quarter	71	13%	1,261	154%
Highgate	0	-	760	63%
Jewellery Quarter	530	38%	141	101%
Ladywood	16	-	1,082	82%
Leisure & Retail	13	12%	0	-
Southern Gateway	11	6%	801	84%
Westside	99	116%	36	15%
<b>Total</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>5,777</b>	<b>83%</b>

\*Includes roads not covered by survey which are assumed the same demand all day

Table 3.9: On-street Parking Demand and Utilisation (0600-1000)

Quarter	Average Hour Controlled Demand	Average Hour Controlled Utilisation (%)	Average Hour Unrestricted Demand	Average Hour Unrestricted Utilisation (%)
Broad Street Entertainment District	125	71%	121	44%
Civic & Business	215	51%	0	-
Curzon	87	25%	1,298	113%
Eastside Learning Quarter*	0	0%	293	172%
Five Ways	0	0%	332	54%
Gun Quarter	91	17%	1,260	154%
Highgate	0	-	927	77%
Jewellery Quarter	855	62%	127	91%
Ladywood	32	-	1,429	108%
Leisure & Retail	44	39%	0	-
Southern Gateway	56	30%	959	101%
Westside	147	173%	11	4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,652</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>6,757</b>	<b>97%</b>

\*Includes roads not covered by survey which are assumed the same demand all day

Table 3.10: On-street Parking Demand and Utilisation (1000-1600)

Quarter	Average Hour Controlled Demand	Average Hour Controlled Utilisation (%)	Average Hour Unrestricted Demand	Average Hour Unrestricted Utilisation (%)
Broad Street Entertainment District	0	0%	4	1%
Civic & Business	93	22%	0	-
Curzon	66	19%	939	82%
Eastside Learning Quarter*	0	-	293	172%
Five Ways	0	-	164	27%
Gun Quarter	18	3%	331	40%
Highgate	0	-	837	69%
Jewellery Quarter	18	1%	0	-
Ladywood	0	-	221	17%
Leisure & Retail	39	35%	0	-
Southern Gateway	64	34%	765	80%
Westside	0	-	0	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>3,554</b>	<b>51%</b>
*Includes roads not covered by survey which are assumed the same demand all day				

Table 3.11: On-street Demand and Utilisation (After 1600)

### 3.4.2.1 Controlled Parking Utilisation Observations

Controlled includes streets which are charged or have restrictions in place within a CPZ. Within these streets it was observed that the demand fluctuates considerably throughout the day, from a peak of 50 per cent during the daytime to less than 30 per cent in the morning and evening. Where the number of vehicles exceeds 100% utilisation, cars were errantly parked, this typically included cars parked in front of points of access such as driveways and entrances or parking on double yellow lines.

Some Key observations were:

- Berkeley Street experienced close to maximum utilisation with a peak of 93% utilisation. (Broad Street Entertainment District)
- Newhall Street and Livery Street were quiet before 8am then operated at capacity for the remainder of the day; with evidence of compact parking; the parking of cars closer together than normally observed during the peaks with a risk of errant parking at busy times. (Civic & Business)
- Coventry Street is a restricted street with ample parking which did not exceed capacity throughout the survey. Street such as Fazeley Street which has much less available parking was operating at or near capacity throughout the survey. (Curzon)
- Pershore Street and Ladywell Walk both have less than 10 spaces each, but the survey demonstrated these are thoroughly utilised throughout the day. Kent Street in comparison though, with more spaces utilised under 20 per cent. (Southern Gateway)
- Ernest Street between 8am and 2pm showed a number of errant parked cars. (Westside)
- Upper Gough Street between 10am and 4pm operated at capacity. (Westside)

#### **3.4.2.2 Unrestricted Parking Utilisation Observations**

Unrestricted streets have no restriction or control in place and as expected the overall demand was greater than controlled streets, along with a higher proportion of errantly parked cars. This typically included cars, parked in front of points of access such as driveways and entrances and two-abreast on footways. Key observations were:

- Meriden Street and Bordesley Street in the Curzon Quarter have relatively few parking spaces, which are regularly exceeded with cars errantly parking.
- All unrestricted streets in the Broad Street Entertainment District operate within capacity during the day, with the exception of Essington Street.
- Pritchett Street in the Gun Quarter was highly utilised from 0800 to 1600, and experienced high levels of errant parking from 1100 to 1200, when demand was double the number of available spaces
- In Southern Gateway, Barford Street had numerous illegally parked cars before 0800.
- Vaughton Street South between 1000 and 1200 have over twice as many cars parked as spaces available.

#### **3.4.3 PNR Parking**

Interview surveys with businesses and building managers provides an indication of the average occupancy of parking in building premises. Through the surveys the majority of the businesses indicated full utilisation.

It is known from discussions with building occupiers and site observations that these occupancy assumptions tend to over-estimate the actual demand. However, it is very difficult to validate the assumptions and numbers. From experience of similar exercises undertaken by other local authorities (i.e. Nottingham), it was found that PNR usage was often over-estimated by 10%.

Taking the estimates on merit as a proxy for the overall PNR usage, it could be assumed that PNR parking is circa 85 per cent utilised or demand of circa 19,000 vehicles. This is based on a sample of 1,800 spaces defined by businesses (less than 10% of the total supply) from the surveys.

As a means to manage PNR parking in the city centre, BCC do have the opportunity to implement a workplace parking levy (WPL). A WPL has been successfully implemented in Nottingham and achieved a 17.5 per cent reduction in PNR spaces as a result of implementation, as employers sought to limit their liability, or introduced parking management schemes. After introduction there has been a gradual reduction with the number of PNR spaces stabilising at 75% of the pre WPL supply. Since the WPL has been introduced in Nottingham the percentage of employees covered by a workplace travel plan has increased from 25% in 2010 to 33% in 2014.

As demonstrated in Nottingham, a WPL would encourage a reduction in parking supply, so that only spaces required by employees for business needs are used. It also has the benefit of generating income for re-investment in the transport system to support and improve public transport and other sustainable modes (i.e. walking and cycling). It is estimated that a WPL for Birmingham city centre including Five Ways, could generate in the region of £6 million per annum. This figure is based on the PNR supply and demand data collected in this study and the Nottingham WPL methodology. There is the added benefit from a WPL that additional match-funding can be accessed.

#### **3.4.4 Residential Parking**

No assessment of residential parking utilisation has been made as part of this study.

The original scope included an assessment to be made of residential parking usage. However, BCC decided that due to sensitivities with access to private residential developments, any utilisation for this type of parking would be assessed by BCC as part of a separate commission and inform recommendations at a later date.



### 3.4.5 Summary of Vehicle Demand for Parking

A very conservative estimate of the peak (1000 – 1600) average weekday demand for parking in the city centre is circa 45,000 vehicles (Table 3.12).

Type of Parking	Total Spaces	Vehicle Demand	Average Utilisation
Off-Street Multi-Storey	19,312	11,500	60%
Off-Street Single-Storey	6,954	5,900	84%
On-Street	10,323	8,400	82%
PNR	23,143	19,000	82%
<b>Total</b>	<b>59,732</b>	<b>44,800</b>	<b>75%</b>

**Table 3.12 : Estimate of Peak Average Weekday Vehicle Demand for Parking (1000 - 1600)**

This is a conservative estimate because it is based on utilisation data from December 2015 for off-street multi-storey car parks and less than a 10% sample of actual PNR data. The December 2015 off-street data provides the highest average weekday demand.

Based on the estimated vehicle demand, it could be suggested that the maximum available parking supply required for the city centre is circa 50,000 spaces.

This assumes a 15 per cent allowance for parking availability based on the estimate conservative peak demand (44,800 demand x 15% = 51,500 spaces). A 15% allowance is internationally recognised by parking management and operation as being sufficient to avoid congestion from insufficient capacity (i.e. looking for a space).



### 3.5 BCC Tariffs

#### 3.5.1 BCC Tariffs

BCC has a role in setting the pricing structure to influence travel choice for 8,192 spaces (4,824 off-street and 3,368 on-street spaces).

##### 3.5.1.1 Off-Street

To understand the pricing strategy, an assessment of the off-street tariffs in April 2004 and April 2016 has been undertaken (Table 3.13). This has highlighted variability in off-street parking charges.

The cost of 24-hour parking at four BCC car parks has decreased since 2004. Both Pershore Street and the Markets multi-storey are cheaper by £2.50/day. This could be explained by a need to increase utilisation, thus a cheaper pricing structure.

Great Charles Street and Ludgate Hill surface car parks are also cheaper. In April 2016, it now costs £6.90 to park for 24 hours at these car parks, compared to £8.00 in 2004 (-£1.10). This is despite both of these car parks being well used on a daily basis.

An assessment of the pricing structure in 2016, against RPI (retail price index) increases from 2004 indicates that short-stay pricing has tended to increase above RPI, whilst all-day parking has increased below RPI at all but two off-street car parks. This means that long-stay parking is cheaper now (in real terms) than in 2004, potentially encouraging commuting by private vehicle and undermining the objectives of Birmingham Connected.

The daily (24-hour) BCC tariffs are significantly cheaper than similar, privately operated off-street car parks (i.e. NCP, B4Parking, Q-Park). This contradicts the policies of Birmingham Connected in that BCC promote cheaper parking than other car park operators, thus potentially encouraging commuting by car and undermining the public transport system.

Car Park	April 2004	April 2016	April 2016 change from April 2004	2016 RPI (from 2004)	April 2016 difference to 2016 RPI
Great Charles St	£8.00	£6.90	-£1.10	£11.30	-£4.40
Jewellery Quarter	£3.20	£4.60	£1.40	£4.50	£0.10
Ludgate Hill	£8.00	£6.90	-£1.10	£11.30	-£4.40
Markets	£6.50	£4.00	-£2.50	£9.20	-£5.10
Paradise Circus	£8.00	£9.50	£1.50	£11.30	-£1.80
Pershore Street	£6.50	£4.00	-£2.50	£9.20	-£5.10
Snow Hill	£10.00	£11.60	£1.60	£14.10	-£2.50
Tennant Street	£3.90	£5.80	£1.90	£5.50	£0.30
Town Hall	£11.00	£11.60	£0.60	£15.60	-£3.90

Table 3.13: 24-hour Tariffs and Comparison

A 2015 report (by WSP) of off-street city centre parking indicated that BCC operated car parks have some of the lowest tariffs compared to other core cities and prices should be assessed in line with the levels set in other UK cities. This should also depend on the supply/demand. If there is an over-provision of parking supply, then increasing tariffs could be difficult.

### **3.5.1.2 On-Street**

Similar analysis has been undertaken for on-street charges in April 2006 and April 2016. This highlights that on-street charges have tended to increase slightly above RPI.

The exception is with the cost of the maximum parking limits for the Inner (2-hour) and Outer, Gun Quarter and Jewellery Quarter (JQ) Zones (4-hour). The 2016 RPI forecast (from 2006) suggests a tariff of £6.50 and £3.20 for 2-hour and 4-hour maximum limit respectively. This is 50p and 20p more than the April 2016 tariff respectively.

Comparison of on-street short-stay tariffs to off-street short-stay generally shows a trend of more expensive on-street parking. This is expected because people are paying for the advantage of convenience with parking close or at their destination. However, there are a few anomalies where on-street tariffs undermine the off-street parking pricing structure:

- Inner Zone 2-hour tariff (£6) is £1.50 cheaper than the nearby off-street NCP Royal Angus car park (£7.50)
- JQ Zone on-street parking is 10p cheaper than the BCC off-street JQ car park for 1 and 2-hour parking.

### 3.6 Parking Observations

#### 3.6.1 Car Ownership

Understanding car ownership levels in the city centre provides an indication on the level of residential parking required. If all people own a car in a quarter but the provision is only for half, then there are likely to be negative parking implications associated with insufficient parking supply. Similarly, an over-supply creates areas of unused space and does not cater for the needs of the local people.

Analysis of 2011 census data for Birmingham City residents' car availability within the city centre was undertaken (Figure 3.3). No car households are in the majority across the city centre, with an average of 60 per cent car free households. The highest proportion of no car households is located in the Civic & Business (70 per cent) and Leisure & Retail (71 per cent) Quarters. This demonstrates the tighter SPD standards for this area of the city centre and good level of public transport accessibility. There are 36 per cent of residences with access to 1 car and only 8 per cent having 2+ cars available.

Based on the 2011 census data, the average car to dwelling ratio is 0.47. This is less than the SPD standard and would indicate that most people living in the city centre do not have a car and that the SPD standard is potentially set too high.

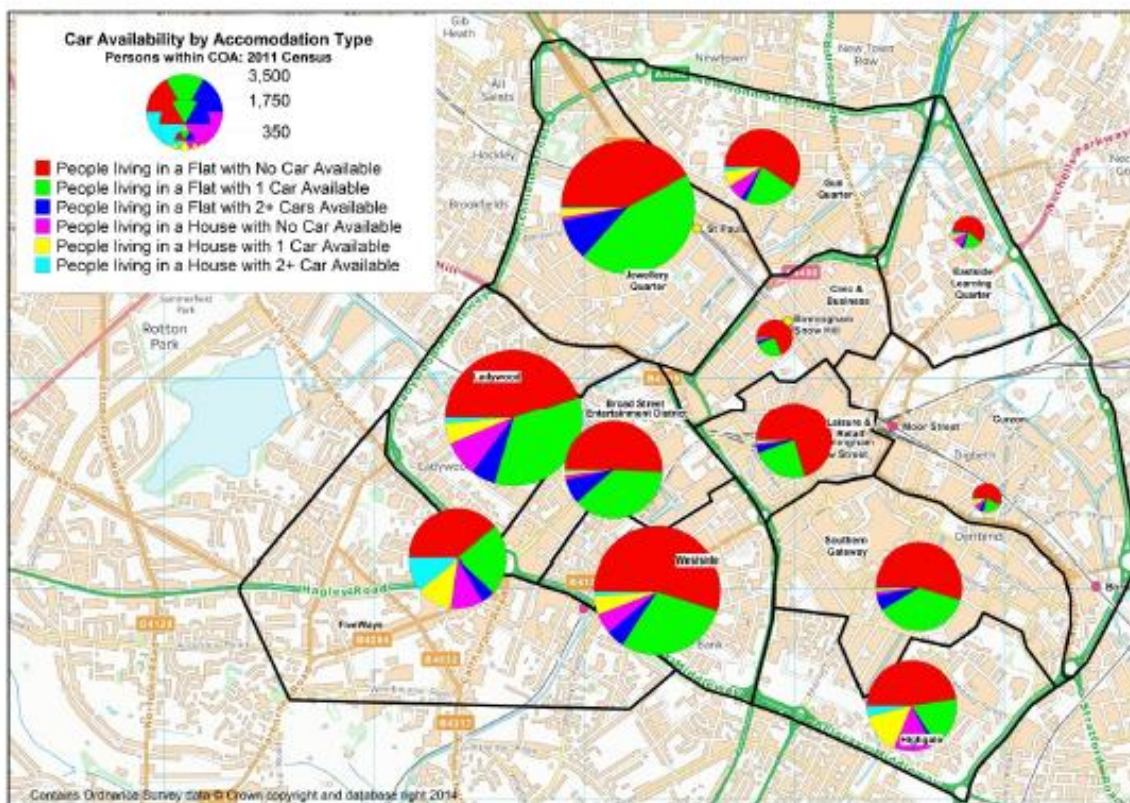


Figure 3.3 : Car availability by accommodation type



### 3.6.2 Re-parking

The inner zone ticket data analysed highlighted that there is an occurrence of re-parking within the zone.

Parking within the inner zone is currently capped to two hours maximum with no return to the same location / ticket machine. It does allow a car to re-park on an alternative street for an additional two hours.

Based on the ticket data, Table 3.14 shows the parking duration for cars that re-park over a two-month period. It demonstrates that a 3.5 to 4 hour stay is the most common length of stay for re-parked cars.

It also shows that half of the re-parked cars stay less than 2 hours. This would indicate they move for convenience. A park once policy with restrictions on no re-parking across the whole zone could potentially remove any short car trips being made within the area.

Time	Number of cars which move*	Percentage of Cars Which Move
> 30 mins	0	0%
30 mins – 1Hrs	364	13%
1Hrs – to 1.5 Hrs	491	18%
1.5 Hrs to 2.0 Hrs	465	17%
2Hrs to 2.5Hrs	332	12%
2.5Hrs and 3Hrs	330	12%
3Hrs-3.5Hrs	69	3%
3.5Hrs-4Hrs	495	18%
4Hrs-4.5Hrs	41	1%
4.5Hrs-5Hrs	31	1%
Longer Than 5 Hrs	126	5%

\*Based on cars from 27<sup>th</sup> February 2016 to 11<sup>th</sup> April 2016

Table 3.14 : Movement of cars by time period

The location of the most re-parking occurrence is on the streets surrounding the Children's Hospital and Law Courts (Table 3.15). This could be explained by appointments being delayed and the need to move a car to avoid a PCN. There is also a proportion of re-parking occurring in the business area on Colmore Row, Edmund Street and Cornwall Street. Again, this could be explained by meetings over-running and the need to re-park.

Street	Number of Vehicles*	% of Re-Parking
Waterloo Street	477	17%
Corporation Street	335	12%
Steelhouse Lane	300	11%
Whittall Street	275	10%
Edmund Street	240	9%
Colmore Row	194	7%
Cornwall Street	135	5%

\*Based on cars from 27<sup>th</sup> February 2016 to 11<sup>th</sup> April 2016

Table 3.15 : Percentage Re-parking by street (streets with less than 5% are not shown)

### **3.6.3 Temporary Car Parks**

Temporary car parks are granted approval in the interim until the land is re-developed. This can provide much needed parking if there is an under-supply. However, where there is sufficient parking provision, this type of parking often directly undermines parking and transport policies.

The standard of these car parks is often of very poor quality, with bays un-marked and a lack of safe, lit walking routes to access the car park. Due to their appearance, temporary car parks can be detrimental to the local area and general perception of Birmingham to visitors.

It is known that there are currently 14 temporary car parks, with a total of 1,567 spaces operating in the city centre.

- Approval expired: 8 car parks; 982 spaces
- Approval expired in 2016: 1 car park; 90 spaces
- Approval expires in 2017: 3 car parks; 269 spaces
- Approval expires in 2018: 1 car park; 56 spaces
- Approval expires in 2019: 1 car park; 140 spaces

There are 8 where the temporary planning approval has expired. Therefore, they should not be in operation as a car park. If this was enforced, it would remove nearly 1,000 off-street spaces.

A position needs to be taken to ensure, when temporary car parks are required, they meet a minimum quality and car park design standard (i.e. ParkMark and BCC Car Park Design Guide) and that these standards are enforced to avoid a negative impression and visual impact on the local area. When a temporary car park approval expires or is requested, if there is no need for additional parking provision, then approval should not be granted. This should also assist with quicker re-development of the land.

### **3.7 Summary**

This section has discussed the total number of parking spaces available within the city centre and the estimated demand for this parking.

Birmingham does need a number of parking spaces to support the economy. However, an over or under-provision of parking will undermine the policies of the City Council and Birmingham Connected, potentially having a negative impact on the economy.

#### **3.7.1 Number of Spaces**

There are estimated to be 59,732 spaces available in the city centre. These are currently split 94 per cent long-stay: and 6 percent short-stay (less than 4 hours). It is known from over 300,000 cashless payment weekday ticket records for BCC off street car parks that 60% per cent of spaces are taken up by short-stay users (less than 4 hours). The long-stay figure includes off-street car parks, which do provide short-stay parking opportunities, but at present do not have dedicated short stay spaces. As the short-stay parking is not protected, all of the spaces could be taken up by long-stay parkers and are classed as such in the proportion split. This provides a crude assessment as it is likely some off-street parking is used by short-stay users. However, unless there are specific restrictions on long-stay parking, the short-stay parking will not be protected.

#### **3.7.2 Vehicle Demand for Parking**

A conservative estimate of the peak (1000 – 1600) average weekday demand for parking in the city centre is circa 44,800 vehicles. Based on the estimated vehicle demand, it could be suggested that the maximum available parking supply required for the city centre is circa 50,000 spaces.

This assumes a 15% allowance for parking availability based on the estimated demand (44,800 demand x 15% = 51,500 spaces). A 15 per cent allowance is internationally recognised by parking management and operation as being sufficient to avoid congestion from insufficient capacity (i.e. looking for a space).

#### **3.7.3 Spaces Required**

The analysis indicates that there is potentially an over-supply of 10,000 parking spaces in the city centre. This has the significant potential to undermine the policies and objectives of Birmingham Connected and the City Council in achieving a sustainable transport system. It also means that there is at least 11.5 hectares (based on the size of 10,000 parking bays) of land under-utilised, with a potential worth of nearly £17.5 million.

BCC may want to aim to reduce the parking supply to 50,000 spaces, whilst increasing the number of dedicated short-stay spaces. A target could be to have 50,000 spaces by 2021 with an 80:20, long-stay: short-stay split.

The Future Council programme, which is looking to make all on-street parking controlled, would achieve this 80:20 split based on the current parking supply. This proportion of long: short-stay would need to be protected whilst the number of parking spaces is reduced.

The cordon demand indicated a peak vehicle demand of circa 27,500 or 32,000 parking spaces. It recognised that demand is decreasing year-on-year, despite growth in the city centre. A long-term target could be to have 32,000 spaces in the city centre, with a greater proportion of short-stay parking. An interim position could be 41,000 spaces, which would provide a step-change and progress from the current situation to a position of 32,000 spaces by 2031.

Parking supply and demand should be monitored annually and reviewed at least every two years. This would allow policy changes to be made in response to progress and changes in the economy and policies of the City Council.

### 3.7.4 Spaces per Employee

Understanding the number of spaces available per employee, provides an indication of whether the level of parking provision is appropriate to support the economy and businesses.

Birmingham has the highest number of parking spaces available in the city centre per employee compared to other core cities (Table 3.16). It has 370 spaces per 1,000 employees. This is compared to Manchester, which has 220 spaces per 1,000 employees and Nottingham at 250 spaces per 1,000 employees. This supports the findings that there is an over-supply of parking provision, particularly for commuters (long-stay) in Birmingham City Centre.

City	Workplace Population (2016 <sup>a</sup> )	Public Spaces (Long Stay <sup>b</sup> )	PNR	Total Parking Available	Parking per Worker
Birmingham	150,971	33,221	23,143	56,364	0.37
Manchester	140,000	25,335	5,060	30,395	0.22
Nottingham	63,600	10,825	4,904	15,729	0.25

<sup>a</sup> Workplace Population 2016 estimate <sup>b</sup> Publically Available Off-Street & Unrestricted On-Street Spaces, factored using Temprov6.2

Table 3.16 : Commuter parking availability

By 2021, if 10,000 long-stay spaces were removed and all on-street parking controlled (6,955 spaces) then the available spaces per 1,000 employees would decrease to 260 spaces per 1,000 employees, similar to Nottingham. If 19,000 spaces were removed, then the provision would be slightly below Manchester at 200 spaces per 1,000 employees (Table 3.17), driving modal shift and supporting Birmingham Connected sustainable travel policies.

This highlights that there would be resilience in the provision of parking spaces for businesses, despite a reduction of 10,000 to 19,000 spaces by 2021.

Longer-term, BCC should look to decrease the number of spaces per employee. A reduction of 10,000 spaces for long-stay (commuter) parking provision by 2031 along with expected increase in employees to 200,000, would suggest 200 spaces per 1,000 employees, which is similar to Manchester's current situation.

A figure around 190 to 240 spaces per 1,000 employees could be a target by 2031, considering the modal shift to be achieved through all the planned investment in public transport and other sustainable modes of travel. Internationally there are cities that support a much larger workforce, with a lower parking provision than Birmingham (i.e. Sydney 210 spaces per 1,000 employees for 250,000 employees).

Scenario	Workplace Population	Total Parking Available	Parking per Worker
Birmingham 2016 (10,000 reduction)	150,971 <sup>2</sup>	39,409	0.26
Birmingham 2016 (19,000 reduction)	150,971	30,409	0.20
Birmingham 2031 (10,000 reduction)	200,000 <sup>4</sup>	39,409	0.24
Birmingham 2031 (19,000 reduction)	200,000	30,409	0.19

Table 3.17 : Forecast commuter parking availability

### 3.7.5 Observations and Outcomes

The assessment has demonstrated that there is an over-provision of parking in the city centre. Alongside a reduction in the provision of parking, a number of complementary improvements to the management and control of parking could be delivered.

<sup>2</sup> 2011 Census Data Factored using TEMPRO 6.2

<sup>4</sup> Pre-submission BDP 2031 workforce estimate



- Delivering a reduction in parking provision will be important, but it will need to consider the characteristics and analyse parking changes in each quarter. This will ensure a coherent parking policy is delivered that does not negatively impact a specific quarter of the city centre.
- As there is an over-supply of parking in the city centre, no temporary car parks should be granted approval. The car parks which have or are due to expire by 2019 should not have the approvals extended. This would remove nearly 1,000 spaces in 2016 and over 1,500 spaces by 2019.
- Alongside supply influencing parking choice, pricing is an important tool. A clear and transparent pricing structure for BCC parking should be set, that takes into account changes in the economy, demand and parking supply by quarter. A pricing policy could be agreed every two years, which could allow BCC officers to work within this policy to make changes as and when required, without the added cost of consultation. This should include a parking policy for BCC PNR parking (i.e. no PNR parking provision for BCC employees).
- There should be a change to on-street parking to stop re-parking in the same zone. For stays longer than the permitted on-street time limit, off-street parking should be encouraged. This may need to be supported by specific levels of BCC parking, or private-operated parking spaces defined for short-stay only.
- A third of the multi-storey car parking capacity is occupied by 10am on an average weekday. This would indicate that it is demand from commuters arriving during the morning peak looking for long-stay parking whilst working in the city centre. The UTM data could be used to determine the number of dedicated short-stay spaces needed in off-street car parks, whilst still catering for longer-stay needs.
- The SPD should be amended to take account of the current level of car ownership and travel to work behaviours in the quarters, which are known to be below the SPD maxima standards. The percentage of no car households in the city centre is 56 per cent. The current provision of parking in private residential developments is 0.73 spaces per dwelling.
- To support a reduction in long-stay (commuter) parking and address the negative costs that it contributes to the economy (i.e. congestion), a workplace parking levy (WPL) should be investigated. This would have the effect of reducing the number of PNR spaces, as employers would only provide what is required to avoid unnecessary costs. It also has the potential to support modal shift and the policy objectives of Birmingham Connected and the City Council. High-level analysis of the revenue implications based on the data gathered for this study, indicates a city centre WPL could generate circa £6 million per annum. This is based on the data collected and Nottingham WPL methodology. BCC could be an example employer on this and implement a cost for employees to park at its city centre offices.
- There would be merit in investigating the potential to re-development under-performing/under-used off-street car parks, in quarters with a parking over-provision if the disposal of the car park would contribute to supporting redevelopment in the quarter. Any land asset sale would require a detailed understanding of the long-term (minimum 15-year) capital and revenue impacts for BCC. It would also need to ensure that the land is not used for parking in the interim before development occurs.



## 4. Future Parking Supply Scenarios

This section of the report discusses future growth scenarios and attempts to quantify the impact future developments will have on city centre parking provision.

An assessment of three future growth scenarios has been undertaken:

- Scenario A (2021): All planning applications which have been approved in the last 5 years and have not been completed.
- Scenario B (2026): All planning applications which have been approved in the last 10 years and have not been completed. This will include developments captured in Scenario A.
- Scenario C (2031): Strategic sites and development growth proposals outlined in development plans for the city centre to 2031. This will build upon the growth outlined in Scenario A and B.

These growth scenarios are all assumed to build upon a current Do Minimum 2021 scenario that assumes BCC successfully implement the Future Council CPZ programme and remove temporary off-street parking currently in operation. Each scenario will build upon the previous.

### 4.1 Do Minimum Scenario (2021)

A Future Council programme being delivered by BCC is the expansion of CPZs across the remaining areas of the city centre. This has the intention of removing all unrestricted on-street parking currently available in the city centre by 2021. The new controlled parking would ensure all on-street parking is managed and controlled with time-limits applying (similar to existing city centre CPZs).

If BCC were to enforce expired temporary car park approvals and not renew or grant further approvals, over 1,500 private-operated off-street spaces would be removed from the city centre parking stock. This has a significant advantage in supporting BCC's ability to reduce the overall level of parking provision in the city centre and assist with the promotion of alternative travel modes.

Quarter	On-Street	Off-Street	PNR	Total (excl on-street)
Broad Street Entertainment District	449	5,827	1,624	7,451
Civic & Business	422	3,033	2,299	5,332
Curzon	1,498	3,979	1,293	5,272
Eastside Learning Quarter	186	1,008	2,091	3,099
Five Ways	722	1,493	5,700	7,193
Gun Quarter	1,350	1,300	1,780	3,080
Highgate	1,210	130	896	1,026
Jewellery Quarter	1,529	1,721	2,976	4,697
Ladywood	1,322	137	972	1,109
Leisure & Retail	168	2,556	777	3,333
Southern Gateway	1,137	3,073	1,577	4,650
Westside	330	472	1,158	1,630
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,323</b>	<b>24,729</b>	<b>23,143</b>	<b>47,872</b>

Table 4.1: Do Minimum Scenario (2021) for Parking Provision by Quarter

On-street parking will be unchanged in all the other future parking supply scenarios as changes are assumed to not impact on-street parking.

## 4.2 Scenario A (2021)

Planning applications in the city centre that have been approved in the last 5 years and have not been completed are assumed to make up this 2021 growth forecast. It is assumed that these applications will be delivered in the next five years otherwise the planning approval will lapse. Lapsed planning applications that have been identified by BCC (3 years after approval), have been excluded from scenario A.

Scenario A (2021) highlights the likely impact upon parking provision with the delivery of all these developments (Table 4.2).

There is expected to be a 3 per cent increase in parking provision. This is an additional 465 off-street and PNR spaces as a direct result of the development approved. This is largely due to a 51 per cent (831 spaces) increase in parking in the Westside quarter. Five Ways and Highgate are not expected to experience any change. Other quarters to experience a notable change include:

- 51 per cent increase in Westside (831 PNR spaces);
- 41 per cent decrease in Ladywood (-452 spaces); and
- 7 per cent decrease in Leisure & Retail (-234 PNR spaces).

Quarter	Off-Street		PNR		Total	
	Change	Total	Change	Total	Change	Total (%)
Broad Street Entertainment District	-242	5,585	53	1,677	-189	7,262 (-3%)
Civic & Business	175	3,208	-18	2,281	157	5,489 (3%)
Curzon	22	4,001	-39	1,254	-17	5,255 (0%)
Eastside Learning Quarter	0	1,008	30	2,121	30	3,129 (1%)
Five Ways	0	1,493	0	5,700	0	7,193 (-)
Gun Quarter	-115	1,185	0	1,780	-115	2,965 (-4%)
Highgate	0	130	0	896	0	1,026 (-)
Jewellery Quarter	0	1,721	150	3,126	150	4,847 (3%)
Ladywood	-38	99	-414	558	-452	657 (-41%)
Leisure & Retail	-9	2,547	-234	543	-243	3,090 (-7%)
Southern Gateway	17	3,090	296	1,873	313	4,963 (7%)
Westside	0	472	831	1,989	831	2,461 (51%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>-190</b>	<b>25,338</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>23,798</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>45,876 (-4%)</b>

Table 4.2: Scenario A (2021) Parking Provision by Quarter

### 4.2.1 Scenario A (2021) Residential Parking

There is expected to be an increase of 7,306<sup>5</sup> residential dwellings by 2021 based on the approved planning applications. It is known that there will be 1,017 additional dwellings built with 462<sup>6</sup> spaces. This is at a parking space per dwelling ratio of 0.45. This is significantly lower than the current ratio of 0.73.

Scenario	Dwellings	Spaces	Spaces per Dwelling
2016 <sup>7</sup>	6,289	4,620	0.73
Scenario A (2021) <sup>8</sup>	1,017	462	0.45

Table 4.3: Scenario A (2021) Residential Parking Provision

<sup>5</sup> Known Residential developments with known parking spaces

<sup>6</sup> Known Residential developments with known parking spaces

<sup>7</sup> Known Residential developments with known parking spaces

<sup>8</sup> Known Residential developments with known parking spaces

### 4.3 Scenario B (2026)

Planning applications in the city centre that have been approved in the last 10 years and have not been completed are assumed to make up the 2026 growth forecast. This will include applications that have lapsed but it is assumed that similar applications would be made as the city centre grows. It is assumed that this growth would be delivered over the next ten years. Scenario B (2026) highlights the likely impact upon parking provision with the delivery of all these developments (Table 4.4).

There is expected to be a 3 per cent increase in parking provision, similar to Scenario A. This is an additional 1,653 off-street and PNR spaces as a direct result of the development from the Do Minimum Scenario. It is only a 400 space increase from Scenario A. This could potentially be an under-estimation of development growth. The pattern of change is similar to Scenario A, with the increase in by 2021 at Southern Gateway the most notable change. Five Ways and Highgate are not expected to experience any change.

- 24 per cent increase in the Southern Gateway (1,112 spaces);
- 56 per cent increase in Westside (910 spaces) ;
- 8 per cent increase in Jewellery Quarter (389 spaces);
- 6 per cent increase in Civic & Business (303 spaces);
- 41 per cent decrease in Ladywood (-456 spaces);
- 8 per cent decrease in Leisure & Retail (-269 spaces); and
- 8 per cent decrease in Gun Quarter (-241 spaces).

There is expected to be the loss of a further 500 public off-street spaces in the Broad Street Entertainment District which reduces the overall off-street supply below the 2021 current scenario by 3 spaces.

Quarter	Off-Street		PNR		Total	
	Change	Total	Change	Total	Change	Total (%)
Broad Street Entertainment District	-742	5,085	553	2,177	-189	7,262 (-3%)
Civic & Business	175	3,208	128	2,427	303	5,635 (6%)
Curzon	36	4,015	59	1,352	95	5,367 (2%)
Eastside Learning Quarter	0	1,008	-1	2,090	-1	3,098 (0%)
Five Ways	0	1,493	0	5,700	0	7,193 (-)
Gun Quarter	-241	1,059	0	1,780	-241	2,839 (-8%)
Highgate	0	130	0	896	0	1,026 (-)
Jewellery Quarter	0	1,721	389	3,365	389	5,086 (8%)
Ladywood	-38	99	-418	554	-456	653 (-41%)
Leisure & Retail	-9	2,547	-260	517	-269	3,064 (-8%)
Southern Gateway	816	3,889	296	1,873	1,112	5,762 (24%)
Westside	0	472	910	2,068	910	2,560 (56%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>24,726</b>	<b>1,656</b>	<b>24,799</b>	<b>1,653</b>	<b>49,525 (3%)</b>

Table 4.4: Scenario B (2026) Parking Provision by Quarter

#### 4.3.1 Scenario B (2026) Residential Parking

There is expected to be an increase of 4,625 residential dwellings<sup>9</sup> by 2026 based on the approved planning applications. It is known that there will be an additional 4,625 built with 1,448 spaces<sup>10</sup>. This is at a parking space per dwelling ratio of 0.31. This is lower than the current ratio of 0.73 and lower than the approved applications captured in Scenario A (0.44). This highlights the market demand is for less spaces per dwelling.

Scenario	Dwellings	Spaces	Spaces per Dwelling
2016 <sup>11</sup>	6,289	4,620	0.73
Scenario A (2021) <sup>12</sup>	1,017	462	0.44
Scenario B (2026) <sup>13</sup>	4,625	1,448	0.31

Table 4.5: Scenario B (2026) Residential Parking Provision

#### 4.4 Scenario C (2031)

Scenario C focuses on the long term planning (2031) and the potential impact strategic growth sites will have on parking supply (Table 4.6). This scenario assumes that strategic development removes parking and is built with no replacement parking. This is an aspiration as it is likely that parking will be provided with some if not all proposed development.

This scenario assumes that the development and parking identified in Scenario A and B are already delivered.

This growth assumption will show what the worst case is in terms of impact on parking supply. This could potentially be beneficial for the objectives of Birmingham Connected and a sustainable transport system but could equally be controversial if no parking is provided with developments.

All quarters except for the Civic & Business are expected to experience a decrease in the level of parking provision. Overall, there is expected to be a 1,000 space reduction in PNR provision. The significant decrease is in off-street parking, where there will be a 5,000 space decrease. This will take the level of off-street parking provision below 20,000.

Applying this policy would see the level of parking decrease by 9 per cent, compared to the expected Do Minimum 2021 scenario. The largest decreases would be experienced in:

- Southern Gateway (reduction of 2,105 spaces; -21 per cent);
- Curzon (reduction of 1,988 spaces; -36 per cent); and
- Jewellery Quarter (reduction of 710 spaces; 7 per cent).

Broad Street Entertainment District would experience a 189 space reduction but also a shift in parking mix from publically available off-street parking (-742 spaces) to PNR (+553 spaces). There is not expected to be any change in Five Ways, or to off-street parking in Highgate or Ladywood.

<sup>9</sup> Known Residential developments with known parking spaces

<sup>10</sup> Known Residential developments with known parking spaces

<sup>11</sup> Known Residential developments with known parking spaces

<sup>12</sup> Known Residential developments with known parking spaces

<sup>13</sup> Known Residential developments with known parking spaces



Quarter	Off-Street		PNR		Total	
	Change	Total	Change	Total	Change	Total (%)
Broad Street Entertainment District	-742	5,085	553	2,177	-189	7,262 (-3%)
Civic & Business	-26	3,182	-173	2,254	-199	5,436 (2%)
Curzon	-1,915	2,100	-73	1,279	-1,988	3,379 (-36%)
Eastside Learning Quarter	-276	732	-167	1,923	-443	2,655 (-14%)
Five Ways	0	1,493	0	5,700	0	7,193 (-)
Gun Quarter	-90	969	-48	1,732	-138	2,701 (-12%)
Highgate	0	130	-285	611	-285	741 (-28%)
Jewellery Quarter	-585	1,136	-125	3,240	-710	4,376 (-7%)
Ladywood	0	99	-48	506	-48	605 (-45%)
Leisure & Retail	-90	2,547	-260	517	-269	3,064 (-8%)
Southern Gateway	-2,063	1,826	-42	1,831	-2,105	3,657 (-21%)
Westside	-66	406	-15	2,053	-81	2,459 (-51%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>-5,021</b>	<b>19,705</b>	<b>-976</b>	<b>23,823</b>	<b>-5,997</b>	<b>43,528 (-9%)</b>

Table 4.6: Scenario C (2031) Parking Provision by Quarter

#### 4.4.1 Scenario C (2031) Residential Parking

The potential increase in residential developments dwellings could be an additional 6,384 dwellings and a further additional 1,106 student bed spaces. The potential impact on current parking is a decrease in public parking by 1,933 spaces and a decline of 378 spaces in private non-residential parking to accommodate the developments.

#### 4.5 Future Spaces per Employee

It has been discussed and shown that there is currently an over-supply of parking in the city centre, by circa 10,000 spaces.

However, as development comes forward, any parking policy needs to be able to respond to changes in land-use to support economic growth and ensure a viable transport system is provided. An assessment of the level of parking per employee benchmarked in Section 3.7.4 provides an indication of the level of acceptable parking provision. This has been assessed for the future growth scenarios (Table 4.7).

Scenario	Workplace Population	Public Spaces (Long Stay)	PNR	Total Long-Stay Parking Available	Parking per Worker
Current (2016)	150,971	33,221	23,143	56,364	0.37
DM (2021)	154,615	24,729	23,143	47,872	0.31
A (2021)	154,615	25,338	23,798	49,136	0.32
B (2026)	159,318	24,726	24,799	49,525	0.31
C (2031)	200,000	19,705	23,823	43,528	0.22

Table 4.7: Future Workplace Population and Long-Stay Parking Provision<sup>14</sup>

<sup>14</sup> 2011 Census Data Factored using TEMPRO 6.2

The analysis suggests that even with the planned growth by 2021 and despite a reduction in the total available (long-stay) parking for employees, largely as a result of the CPZ implementation, the number of spaces available per 1,000 employees would still be higher than other core cities. The level of parking per 1,000 employees will have reduced from 370 spaces to 310 spaces per 1,000 employees. This would still be higher than Nottingham (250 spaces) and Manchester (220 spaces).

Scenario C presents a case that if there was no parking delivered alongside the planned development and growth outlined in the pre-submission BDP 2031; that the level of parking availability for commuters would be similar to Manchester's existing situation. This would be 220 spaces per 1,000 employees. This would imply that a parking policy could stipulate all future development up to 2031 to be car free. This would be a bold position but a policy that could have merits and should be considered.

#### **4.6 Summary**

This future growth analysis (Scenario C) has shown that in the city centre, all of the proposed growth by 2031 could be delivered without any additional long-stay parking being provided or replaced as a direct result of the proposed developments. It would be a bold policy position to not allow any more parking in the city centre as development occurs but it highlights the excess of current parking supply in the city centre.

There is the need for bold policy decisions to be made now, to ensure that the future potential of the city centre (and city) can be achieved, in line with the policies outlined in the Big City Plan and Birmingham Connected to manage congestion.

The analysis indicates that parking standards should be reduced otherwise there will continue to be an over-supply of parking in the future, which could constrain growth, as demonstrated by the expected increase in parking supply by Scenario A (2021).

There is expected to be a reduction in long-stay parking provision but this is a result of the BCC policy to remove free, unrestricted on-street parking. It is not influenced by the parking standards or the position of developments to provide less or no parking.

Though a significant quantum of future residential development is forecast to occur in the city, the number of parking spaces per dwellings is forecast to decrease significantly. With approved planning applications showing an organic decline in the provision of residential parking spaces per dwelling, it is recommended that BCC review the current SPD in particular for spaces per dwelling within the inner core and promote car free developments.

## 5. Option Appraisal

There are a number of approaches and options available to manage the supply of parking in the city centre and other complementary measures in support of a parking policy. This section discusses the appraisal of these options and proposes a way-forward.

An appraisal was undertaken of the approaches and options. This appraisal was informed by stakeholders and Jacobs best practice and experience, with a peer review by the 'Jacobs Challenge Team'. The 'Jacobs Challenge Team' brings a wealth of UK and international experience in parking demand analysis, parking management, pricing and market analysis. This ensured an independent validation of the option appraisal and outcomes. The appraisal of options was undertaken in two stages.

- Stage 1 – Early Sifting of Long-List Options (71 Options)
- Stage 2 – Detailed Appraisal of Short-Listed Options (41 Options)

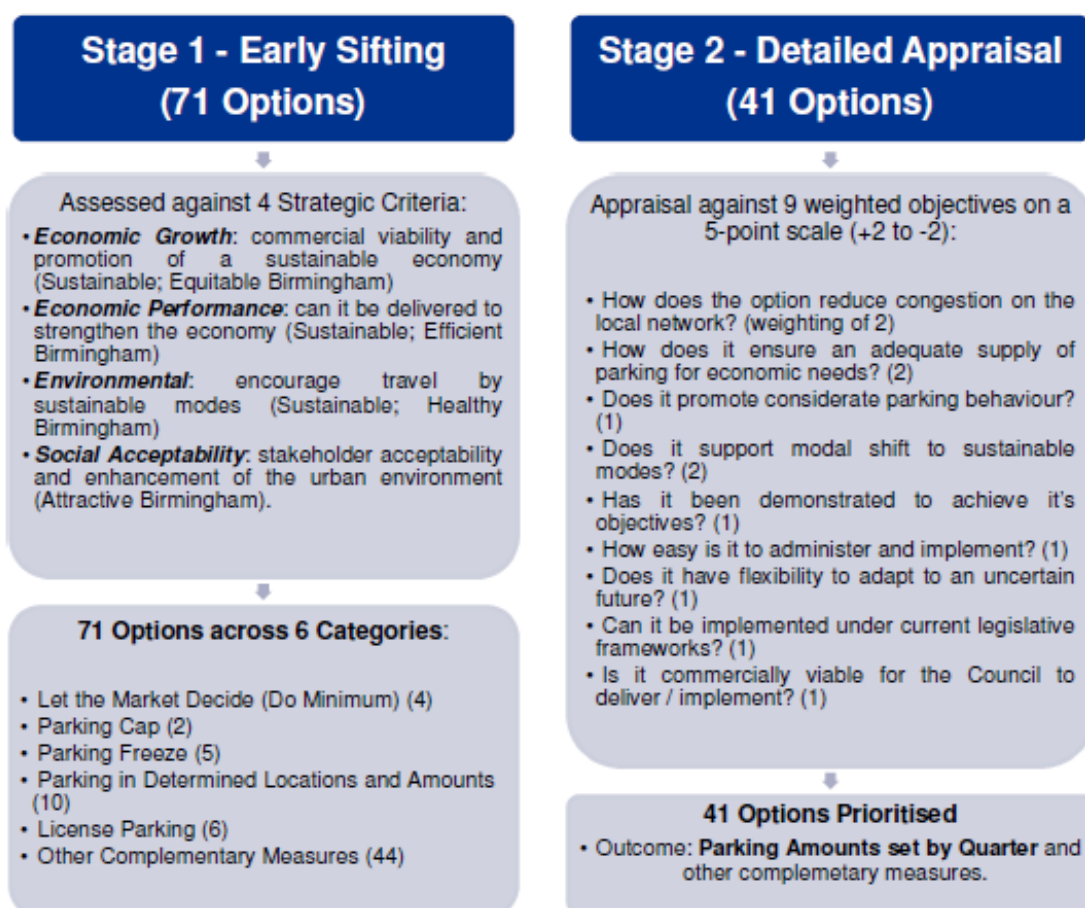


Figure 5.1 : Option Appraisal Process



## 5.1 Stage 1 – Early Sifting

The first step in the appraisal process was to review and discard options that were not deemed feasible or would not be applicable to the context of Birmingham against the 4 strategic criteria. If an option 'failed' against one or more of the criterion it was 'rejected' at this stage.

A long-list of supply and management options were generated from stakeholder input and Jacobs best practice experience. The long-list contained 71 options across the six categories of different parking types. The outcome of Stage 1 was the rejection of 30 options and 3 categories. These rejected categories are discussed.

The rationale for a *do minimum approach* is the market would allow for the most productive and cost-effective use of land and provision. This approach was rejected because it would not provide any connection or control for BCC between land-use and transport. It could lead to an over-supply of long-stay parking and create an uncompetitive market. There is also no guarantee that the market would provide the best outcome for the city, if acting for personal interests with no regulation.

*Establishing a parking cap* based on the maximum amount of traffic that the network could cope, would require a robust methodology that could respond to changes over time. It has been shown that vehicle demand to the city centre is currently falling. Such an approach could be used to establish a cap but it may be too high if traffic levels continue to fall. This would undermine investment in other transport modes and modal shift aspirations. Developing the appropriate methodology to determine traffic levels would also take considerable time and require detailed traffic modelling, which may not provide the accurate forecasts required. Therefore this approach was rejected.

A *parking freeze approach* was dismissed because it has been shown from the analysis to date that there is an over-supply of parking in the city centre. To freeze parking supply at the current levels would not provide the change required and thus would not support other policy changes and investment. This would continue to undermine other policy improvements.

The 41 remaining options under the three categories were taken forward to the detailed appraisal.

## 5.2 Stage 2 – Detailed Appraisal

The second and final stage was a detailed appraisal of the short-listed options (41). This involved a quantified assessment of the short-listed options, to identify and prioritise the best scoring options. The detailed appraisal enabled options to be prioritised to determine the best options to take forward as part of the parking policy approach.

The maximum score an option could achieve in Stage 2 was 24 points. It was discussed that any option with a score of 11 or less would be discarded at this stage of the appraisal, with the exception of schemes which would be complementary measures. In addition some options were eliminated if they could be considered for implementation at a later stage; however in the context of other options and developing a way-forward it was agreed that at this stage the option would not provide a viable solution.

The outcome from the detailed appraisal was a clear position on how to manage parking supply with 13 complementary measures.

It is proposed that there is a permissible ***maximum parking provision set by quarter***. A maximum parking provision (accounting for on-street, off-street and PNR) should be set by quarter, at a level below the current amount and include a percentage reduction in areas of high accessibility. This should also look to increase the ratio of short-stay to long-stay ensure parking serves the economic needs of the quarter and city centre.

Other options to score highly in the appraisal included ten options that BCC have control over and two under the responsibility of TfWM (Table 5.1). This includes a mix of operational, management, supply and demand measures. These contribute to create a policy of push and pull measures. BCC should continue to promote and invest in sustainable modes whilst discouraging private car use. The parking policy will help to set the push measures, whilst other deliverables through Birmingham Connected will create pull incentives.



Option	Stage 2 Score	Description
PD-09	14	Designate parking provision and standards by quarter and set a permissible maximum parking provision for public and PNR parking (lower than existing supply levels). (BCC)
OT-13	18	Set a BCC tariff structure that discourages long-stay and takes into account parking availability and utilisation. This should be set annually but allow for interim changes as required. This should include changes to the tariff structure to designate short-stay only bays within BCC off-street car parks as a means to discourage commuter parking and encourage parking for leisure and business activity. (BCC)
OT-06	15	Expand UTM data to all BCC car parks. This would provide ongoing data monitoring and allow BCC to react to change, inform tariffs setting, and inform users through VMS and other potential mediums, which could be extended to UTM ticket machines. (BCC)
OT-07	12	Specify UTM data for all off-street car parks at the operators' expense. For all multi-storey car parks, it should be defined that they are linked to the VMS system. (BCC)
OT-05	19	Review existing parking signage and VMS; expand to include data on sustainable modes. This could influence route choice before cars enter the city centre; and could encourage sustainable mode choices. (BCC)
OT-08	14	Add UTM data to Opticities Corridors. By providing live occupancy figures through mobile application and on key corridors into the city, BCC could influence route choice and reduce circulation in the city. There is the potential to link to internet and mobile phone Apps and assist in making travel easier. (BCC)
OT-37	14	Permit car free residential and business developments in areas of high accessibility by public transport and other sustainable modes, with links to car clubs. This would require coordination with the level of public parking provision in the area, controlled on-street restrictions and planning conditions to stop residents from applying for an on-street or business permit. (BCC)
LP-04	12	Specify and enforce minimum car parking design and operating standards for all car parks. This may be difficult to retro-fit to existing car parks, but all new car parks should adhere to a Birmingham Car Parking Quality Standard. (BCC)
LP-03	22	Deliver the CPZ programme across the whole of the city centre. This may be met with initial resistance from users, who cannot park for 'free'. However, it should not be seen as a right to have 'free' parking, especially as there is a negative financial cost to BCC. Setting a clear policy for the CPZ programme would show strong leadership and the direction that the city is taking in promoting sustainable travel choices, whilst still providing the opportunity for access by car for short-periods to support the economy. (BCC)
LP-06	12	License PNR parking through a Workplace Parking Levy. PNR parking undermines the investment in sustainable transport in the city and does not provide any benefit to the public as PNR parking cannot be accessed. If businesses want to offer parking to their employees, they should recognise the impacts this has on the transport system. BCC should take the approach to manage this issue by implementing a WPL. BCC should also set an example and remove all spaces provided for employees at its city centre locations. (BCC)
OT-18	12	Develop live occupancy data and communication to users for off-street car parks through the UTM system. This information should be published and communicated on the BCC website and App developers encouraged to use the open data to assist in communicating the information to users.
OT-29	20	<i>Incorporate park and ride sites with Sprint – this would present an opportunity for TWMM to encourage modal shift and assist BCC to achieve a more encompassing transport network across the metropolitan area. (TWMM)</i>
OT-39	15	<i>Create park and ride at Duddleston, Tyseley and Small Heath Stations. This would provide additional capacity to support rail travel outside of the city centre. (TWMM)</i>

Table 5.1: Prioritised Options Outcome from Detailed Appraisal

## **6. Conclusions**

This report has set out to understand the parking dynamics of Birmingham City Centre and look to recommend policy changes to ensure that parking supports the long-term viability of the city centre and contributes to a sustainable transport system.

Birmingham City Centre needs to ensure a number of parking spaces are available to support the economy. However, an over or under-supply of parking will undermine the policies of the City Council and Birmingham Connected, and potentially have a negative effect on the economy.

The analysis has shown that there is estimated to be an over-supply of parking in the city centre, along with a need to increase the proportion of short stay compared to long-stay spaces available.

The future growth analysis has shown that all of the proposed growth by 2031 could be delivered in the city centre without any additional long-stay parking being provided and parking removed as a direct result of the proposed developments. Whilst this could be seen as a bold policy position to not allow any more parking in the city centre with the proposed development growth, it highlights the current parking availability (and over-supply) in the city centre.

### **6.1.1 Number of Spaces**

There are estimated to be 59,732 car parking spaces available in the city centre. These are split 94:6, long-stay: short-stay. The long-stay figure includes off-street car parks, which do provide short-stay parking opportunities. However, as the short-stay parking is not protected, all of the spaces could be taken up by long-stay parkers and are classed as such in the proportion split. This provides a crude assessment as it is likely some off-street parking is used by short-stay users. However, unless there are specific restrictions on long-stay parking, the short-stay parking will not be protected.

### **6.1.2 Vehicle Demand for Parking**

A conservative estimate of the peak average weekday demand for parking in the city centre is 44,800 vehicles. This is a conservative estimate because it is based on utilisation data from December 2015 for off-street multi-storey car parks and less than a 10 per cent sample of actual PNR data. The December 2015 off-street data provides the highest average peak weekday demand, circa 1,000 vehicles above the average weekday peak. The PNR is understood to over-estimate utilisation and based, on such a small sample size, presents problems with reliability of the data.

Based on the conservative estimate of vehicle demand, it could be suggested that the maximum available parking supply required for the city centre is circa 50,000 spaces based on current demand.

This assumes a 15 per cent allowance for parking availability based on the estimate demand (44,800 vehicle demand x 15% = 51,500 spaces). A 15 per cent allowance is internationally recognised by parking management and operation as being sufficient to avoid unnecessary congestion from insufficient capacity (i.e. looking for a space).

### **6.1.3 Spaces Required**

The analysis indicates that there needs to be a circa 10,000 space reduction in the level of parking provided across the city centre.

This oversupply has potential to undermine the policies and objectives of Birmingham Connected and the City Council in achieving a sustainable transport system. It also means that there is at least 11.5 hectares (based on the size of 10,000 parking bays) of land under-utilised, with a potential value of nearly £17.5 million.

As a result it is recommended that BCC consider reducing the parking supply to 50,000 spaces, whilst increasing the number of dedicated short-stay spaces. A target could be to have 50,000 spaces by 2021 with an 80:20, long-stay: short-stay split.

The Future Council programme, which is looking to make all on-street parking controlled, would achieve this 80:20 split based on the current parking supply. This proportion of long: short-stay would need to be protected whilst the number of parking spaces is reduced.

The cordon demand indicated a peak vehicle demand of circa 27,500 vehicles or a need for 32,000 parking spaces. It recognised that demand is decreasing year-on-year, despite growth in the city centre. A long-term target could be to have 32,000 spaces in the city centre, with a greater supply of short-stay parking. An interim position could be 41,000 spaces, which would provide a step-change and progress from the current situation to a position in 2031.

Parking supply and demand should be monitored annually and reviewed at least every two years. This would allow policy changes to be made in response to progress and any changes in the economy and policies of the City Council.

The outcome from the option appraisal undertaken to inform policy recommendations, was that a permissible maximum parking supply (lower than the existing provision) should be set by quarter. Based on the parking supply and demand analysis it would indicate the need for significant parking reduction in most quarters (Table 6.1).

It should be noted that parking in the Gun Quarter, Highgate and Ladywood are at or close to the optimum levels. Therefore as development occurs, these areas need to be monitored to ensure there is no negative impact from parking. It is understood that anti-social parking behaviour already impacts these quarters, which is not unsurprising given the findings of this report and lack of controlled parking present.

The quarters expected to experience the most growth over the next decade are also some of the quarters where there is a plentiful parking supply (Curzon, Southern Gateway, and Civic & Business). This has the potential to undermine the land-use and transport investment planned for these areas, which will look to promote public transport, walking and cycling above private vehicle travel. It is recommended that a further development of the parking strategy in each quarter is undertaken in parallel to CPZ expansion to remove excess parking supply.

Quarter	Spaces	Vehicle Demand	Permissible Maximum Parking Provision <sup>15</sup>	Parking Reduction Required
Broad Street Entertainment District	8,040	5,143	5,900	-2,100
Civic & Business	5,754	3,998	4,600	-1,200
Curzon	7,474	5,952	6,800	-700
Eastside Learning Quarter	3,285	2,397	2,700	-600
Five Ways	7,915	5,789	6,600	-1,300
Gun Quarter	4,430	3,909	4,500	100
Highgate	2,236	1,772	2,000	-200
Jewellery Quarter	6,337	4,626	5,300	-1,000
Ladywood	2,481	2,417	2,800	300
Leisure & Retail	3,520	2,629	3,000	-500
Southern Gateway	6,300	4,389	5,000	-1,300
Westside	1,960	1,455	1,700	-300
<b>Total</b>	<b>59,732</b>	<b>44,475</b>	<b>50,900</b>	<b>-8,800</b>

Table 6.1: City Centre Parking Spaces, Demand (2016) and Permissible Maximum by Quarter

<sup>15</sup> Permissible maximum parking provision calculated from vehicle demand plus 15 per cent.



By 2021, it is expected that all on-street parking will be controlled through the CPZ programme across the city centre as part of the Future Council Operating Model. This will assist in reducing the availability of long-stay, 'free' parking and ensure better control and management of on-street parking in the quarters.

The removal of temporary car parks currently in operation could remove around 1,500 spaces by 2019. This would account for 16 per cent of the required reduction. Other reductions could be achieved by selling off specific underperforming BCC car parks for development, converting long-stay spaces to dedicated short-stay, removing on-street parking if short-stay can be provided off-street or stipulating development on 'bombsite' surface car parks.

Any parking reduction should not solely come from publically available parking or solely BCC car parks. The level of PNR parking provided also needs to be reduced. A Workplace Parking Levy (WPL) is a strong policy mechanism to achieve this. The successful implementation of a WPL in Nottingham, achieved a 25% reduction in PNR parking. A similar result in Birmingham would significantly contribute to achieving the required reduction.

Where the reduction in public parking and PNR exceeds the total required (Table 6.2), the public parking should be favoured because it provides more value to the city by supporting business, shopping, leisure, retail and visitor trips than PNR parking.

Quarter	Total Number of Spaces 2016	Possible Parking Reduction Required	Organic Change (Scn A) Change in Public parking Col C	Organic Change (Scn A) Change in PNR Col D	DM 2021 Temporary Car Park Removal Col E	Revised Target Public Parking Reduction Col F	Target PNR Parking Reduction (25%) Col G	Total Parking Reduction Expected Col H= sum(C:G)
Broad St Entertainment District	8,040	-2,100	-200	100	-100	-2,000	-400	-2,500
Civic & Business	5,754	-1,200	200	0	0	-1,000	-600	-1,400
Curzon	7,474	-700	0	0	-700	-600	-300	-900
Eastside Learning Quarter	3,285	-600	0	0	0	-400	-500	-900
Five Ways	7,915	-1,300	0	0	0	-900	-1,400	-2,300
Gun Quarter	4,430	100	-100	0	0	200	-400	-300
Highgate	2,236	-200	0	0	0	-100	-200	-300
Jewellery Quarter	6,337	-1,000	0	200	-100	-900	-700	-1,400
Ladywood	2,481	300	0	-400	-100	400	-200	-200
Leisure & Retail	3,520	-500	0	-200	0	-500	-200	-900
Southern Gateway	6,300	-1,300	800	300	-500	-1,200	-400	-500
Westside	1,960	-300	0	800	0	-200	-300	300
<b>Total</b>	<b>59,732</b>	<b>-8,800</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>-1,500</b>	<b>-7,300</b>	<b>-5,800</b>	<b>-11,300</b>

Table 6.2: Possible Parking Reduction by Type and Quarter

#### 6.1.4 Spaces per Employee

Understanding the number of spaces available per employee, provides an indication of whether the level of parking provision is appropriate to support the economy and businesses.

Birmingham has the highest number of parking spaces per employees available in the city centre compared to other core cities. It has 370 spaces per 1,000 employees. This is compared to Manchester, which has 220 spaces per 1,000 employees and Nottingham at 250 spaces per 1,000 employees.

This supports the findings that Birmingham has an over-supply of parking provision, particularly for commuters (long-stay).

If 10,000 long-stay spaces were removed and all on-street parking controlled (6,955 spaces), then the available spaces per 1,000 employees would decrease to 260 spaces, similar to Nottingham. If 19,000 spaces were removed, then the provision would be slightly below Manchester at 200 spaces per 1,000 employees. This highlights that there would be resilience in the reduction of parking spaces for businesses, in the region of 10,000 to 19,000 spaces.

In the longer-term, BCC should seek to further decrease the number of spaces per employee as the economy grows in a more sustainable manner as per the council's policy. A reduction of 10,000 spaces for long-stay (commuter) parking provision by 2031 along with expected increase in employees to 200,000, would suggest 240 spaces per 1,000 employees, which is similar to Nottingham's current situation.

A figure of around 150 to 200 spaces per 1,000 employees could be a target by 2031, considering the modal shift to be achieved through all the planned investment in public transport and other sustainable modes of travel. This would be a circa 19,000 space reduction in available long-stay parking. Nationally and internationally there are cities that support a much larger or similar workforce, with a lower parking provision than Birmingham (i.e. Sydney 210 spaces per 1,000 employees for 250,000 employees or Manchester).

#### **6.1.5 Complementary Measures**

The report has demonstrated that there is an over-provision of parking in the city centre. Alongside a reduction in parking, a number of complementary improvements could be delivered.

- There will need to consider the characteristics and analyse parking changes occurring in each quarter. This will ensure a coherent parking policy is delivered that does not negatively impact a specific quarter of the city centre.
- As there is an over-supply of parking in the city centre, no further temporary car parks should be granted approval. The car parks which have or are due to expire by 2019 should not have the approvals extended. This would remove nearly 1,000 spaces in 2016 and over 1,500 spaces by 2019.
- There should be a change to on-street parking to stop re-parking in the same zone. For stays longer than the permitted on-street time limit, off-street parking should be encouraged. This may need to be supported by specific levels of BCC parking, or private-operated parking spaces defined for short-stay only in off-street car parks. On-street parking should as a minimum be priced more than local off-street parking.
- The city centre CPZ programme should be delivered to ensure there is control and management over all on-street parking. This should remove any 'free' on-street parking in the city centre. The programme should also take into account peripheral areas affected as a result of the CPZ implementation and other areas where 'free' parking is allowed. All parking in the city centre should be charged.
- All parking in the city centre should be required to meet minimum car parking standards (i.e. ParkMark) and be linked to the UTM to enable monitoring of car park demand. It may be difficult to retro-fit minimum standards to existing car parks, but any new car parks should be required to meet such a standard. It should also include ensuring all multi-storey car parks are linked to the UTM and guidance system to ensure users are aware of parking opportunities. This could be promoted through the BCC website and software developers encouraged to develop Apps using the open data.
- As part of the car parking standards and planning guidance, BCC may wish to stipulate a minimum proportion of short-stay bays to be provided in off-street car parks. This would determine long-stay

parking and ensure availability for visitors, shoppers and business trips being made to the city centre. BCC could take this forward as the example operator and implement it across their car parks, or change the pricing structure in their off-street car parks to reduce the availability of all day parking opportunities.

- Alongside supply influencing parking choice, pricing is an important tool. A clear and transparent pricing structure for BCC parking should be set, that takes into account changes in the economy, other local car parks, parking demand and supply by quarter. It should clearly promote short-stay parking and be set to discourage long-stay parking. A pricing policy could be agreed every two years, which could allow BCC officers to work within this policy to make changes as and when required, without the added cost of consultation. This should include the parking and pricing policy for BCC PNR parking. BCC could lead by example and not provide PNR parking for employees and/or charge for any PNR parking provided.
- The SPD should be amended to take account of the current level of car ownership and travel to work behaviours in the quarters, which are below the SPD maxima standards. The percentage of no car households in the city centre is 56 per cent. The current provision of parking in private residential developments (0.73 spaces per dwelling). This should also potentially support and promote car free developments for residential and businesses, including stipulating and enforcing planning conditions to ensure no permit parking is available to the building occupiers.
- To support a reduction in long-stay (commuter) parking and address the negative costs that it contributes to the economy (i.e. congestion), a workplace parking levy (WPL) should be investigated. This would have the effect of reducing the number of PNR spaces, as employers would only provide what is required to avoid unnecessary costs. It would also provide a revenue stream to support investment in public transport, environmental improvements, the potential to support modal shift and the policy objectives of Birmingham Connected and the City Council. High-level analysis of the revenue implications based on the data gathered for this study, indicates a city centre WPL could generate circa £6 million per annum. This is based on the data gathered as part of this study and the Nottingham WPL methodology.
- Expansion of Park & Ride sites along the rail and bus network in line with the West Midlands Strategic Transport Plan should be considered to support a reduction in city centre parking and enable people to use alternative modes of transport. Any reduction in parking levels should be supported by further investment (and expansion) of rail, bus and cycle capacity to ensure access is maintained. The Parking Policy should not be treated (or delivered) in isolation.



## **7. Recommendations**

This study has undertaken a detailed assessment of parking within Birmingham City Centre. It set out to understand the current situation and expected future changes; to recommend improvements to the Council's parking policies in support of the objectives of the City Council and outcomes of Birmingham Connected.

This final section details 45 recommendations from the study to improve the planning, control, management and operation of parking in Birmingham city centre. The recommendations are focussed on actions to be taken over the next five years, recognising the changing shape of the city centre and need to keep regular monitoring of parking availability and use. The recommendations look to continue the trend and policies of Birmingham Connected towards supporting economic growth and achieving a reduction in car trips in the city centre.

### **7.1 On and Off Street Publicly Available Parking**

#### **7.1.1 Parking Supply**

1. On-street and off-street parking should be considered in unison rather than as independent entities in the assessment of publicly available parking.
2. A circa 10,000 space reduction in publicly available (including uncontrolled on-street provision) and PNR parking should be achieved by 2021.
3. The proportion of short-stay parking available should be increased to 20 per cent as a minimum by 2021. The current level is 6 per cent. Making all city centre on-street parking controlled and reducing the quantum of long-stay parking by 10,000 spaces will help to achieve this.
4. On-street bays could be removed to assist in achieving the target reduction but consideration should be made of the impact on the availability of short-stay parking in an area and the benefit to other modes. The removal of on-street spaces should include complementary measures to ensure no decrease in the proportion of short-stay spaces in the area. There should be a cost associated with the removal of on-street spaces.
5. The quarters provide definition of the city centre but in any parking assessment, (especially for the removal of on-street parking); consideration should be given to the available public parking in the specified area of influence. That could include more than one quarter or a combination of part of a quarter(s).
6. The Parking Policy should set permissible maximum parking provision by city centre quarter, which should be referenced in the SPD.
7. No public parking should be approved if the permissible maximum parking provision is currently exceeded.
8. All expired, temporary car park approvals should be enforced with no extension of temporary car park approvals allowed. No temporary car parks should be granted new approvals.
9. Disabled parking provision should be protected so that there is no net decrease in the level of provision across the city centre.

### **7.1.2 Parking Management**

10. The roll-out of the city centre controlled parking zone programme should be continued and include peripheral areas affected by the programme. The programme should seek to remove all no-fee parking in the city centre under BCC control, along with a review of off-street pricing in the affected areas.
11. Develop an on-street policy for the city centre, to set out the modal priorities and define the use of kerbspace on different streets across the city centre; recognising the planned delivery of future schemes and need to provide priority for public transport, servicing and delivery, taxis, walking and cycling. This should include the recommendation of dual-use bays, recognising the different demand for kerbspace at different times of the day (i.e. day-time and night-time economies).
12. The Birmingham Car Park Design Guide should be updated to reflect improvements in the industry and the latest developments in car park design, operation and management and be applied to all publically available off-street parking to ensure a minimum level of quality and service provision. Any temporary car parks should adhere to the guide and standards. The Guide should include minimum quality standard requirements for all off-street car parks to be linked to the UTMC and a requirement for a minimum proportion of dedicated short-stay bays in off-street car parks. UTMC data could be used to indicate the proportion of long-stay parking required and the ability to protect short-stay spaces.
13. BCC should look to designate a proportion of spaces in each of its off-street car parks for short-stay use only. These would ideally be located close to pedestrian entrances and exits for convenience. This is already done for parking permit bays offered by the Council in its off-street car parks.
14. BCC should investigate re-developing off-street car parks in quarters where there is significant parking over-provision, and where the disposal of the car park contributes to supporting redevelopment in the quarter. Any land asset sale would require a detailed understanding of the long-term (minimum 15-year) capital and revenue impact for BCC. It would also need to ensure that the land is not used for parking in the interim, before development occurs.

### **7.1.3 Tariffs**

15. All no-fee, time-limited parking in the city centre should be converted to Pay & Display (i.e. Five Ways). In accordance with the policy to make on street tariffs higher than off street tariffs.
16. BCC should review the tariff structure and implement interim changes in October 2016 as a result of this report's findings (which highlighted decreases in tariffs since 2004 (both on and off street)).
17. BCC should review tariff structures to ensure all on-street parking is priced in excess of local off-street parking.
18. The BCC tariff structure should discourage commuter parking (i.e. more than 8 hours) through significantly higher tariffs.
19. BCC should investigate removing the 8-hour and 24-hour parking opportunities in some of its off-street car parks to promote short-stay parking. This has been achieved with Dudley Street and could be applied to other city centre car parks.
20. A tariff review and benchmarking of BCC tariffs against competition with other modes and local car parks should be undertaken every 2 years and agreed with Cabinet, to enable officers to make interim tariff changes throughout the year as supply, demand and changes in the local economy warrant without the need for further Cabinet approval.
21. The BCC tariff structure should be assessed, (as a minimum) in line with RPI trends for a rolling 2-year average and against the comparative cost of making the journey by sustainable modes.



22. BCC should transition towards full pay-by-phone for all new CPZs, with a transition of the existing ticket machine zones to pay-by-mobile as machines come to the end of their lifecycle.
23. On-street no-return restrictions should apply to the whole zone, not just a street-by-street basis to avoid unnecessary re-parking and encourage a park once policy in the quarters.

## **7.2 PNR**

24. The SPD maxima standards should be reduced as the current standards are facilitating parking spaces per worker that are 50 per cent higher than other core cities, and higher than developers have necessarily provided.
25. No PNR parking should be approved above operational needs if the permissible maximum parking provision is exceeded in the quarter.
26. The available parking per 1,000 employees should be defined in the Parking Policy and referenced in the SPD to highlight the current high level of provision by quarter.
27. The SPD should support car-free developments (office and retail) in areas with controlled or planned controlled parking, along with planning conditions stipulating that occupiers are not allowed to obtain business permits.
28. BCC should investigate implementing a Workplace Parking Levy for PNR parking in the city centre, as a means to reduce levels of PNR parking, manage congestion and encourage modal shift as well as revenue investment in alternative transport modes. This could look at larger public/private sector organisations that provide PNR to implement on a voluntary basis initially.
29. BCC should encourage existing PNR parking to be converted to Electric Vehicle charging, Car Club bays or cycle parking.

## **7.3 Residential Parking**

30. BCC should encourage existing residential parking to be converted to Electric Vehicle charging, Car Club bays or cycle parking, especially in developments with under-utilised parking. The separate commission on residential parking usage should assist to inform this.
31. SPD standards for residential parking maxima should be reviewed to be in line with observed car ownership conditions and characteristics for each quarter. This should be done as a priority as the analysis has shown considerable increases in residential parking has been approved in the city centre, despite trends showing lower car ownership and use.
32. The SPD should support car-free developments (residential) in areas with controlled or planned controlled parking, along with planning conditions stipulating that occupiers are not allowed to obtain resident permits.
33. All residential parking should require a management system to be in operation, which should be monitored and enforced through the planning system.

## **7.4 Complementary Measures**

34. The content of the Parking Policy and SPD relevant to the city centre should be updated with the outcomes and findings of this study.
35. Review city centre parking characteristics bi-annually, to inform a review (and update) of the Parking Policy and SPD for the city centre. This could be as part of the city centre cordon surveys, or should at least be programmed to complement this work.
36. Add UTM and VMS guidance to Opticities corridors and major arterial routes into the city centre, at locations to influence route and mode choice. This could integrate with Park & Ride locations to provide real choice to users on the alternatives available, if there is no available parking capacity in the city centre.
37. BCC should continue to provide training to civil enforcement officers to ensure a high quality frontline service and reduce the number of contested tickets. BCC should also review the current handheld operation for civil enforcement operators.
38. BCC should ensure the parking information on their website is accurate as this study found inconsistencies between parking space numbers presented on the website.
39. BCC should look to provide details of real-time car park occupancy on their website and encourage software developers to use the open data information to develop Apps to communicate the information to users in a mobile platform.
40. BCC should work with Transport for West Midlands to introduce more Park and Ride (P&R) capacity at locations identified within the West Midlands Transport Strategy, and at additional sites such as Duddeston, Tyseley and Small Heath stations and Midland Metro network extensions.
41. Incorporate P&R sites with the proposed SPRINT network as it is delivered to encourage modal shift and support connectivity to the public transport network.
42. BCC should extend UTM system to cover at a minimum key park and ride sites outside the ring road to provide an alternative at periods of high demand. All key radial routes should be covered including A38M, A45, A38 and A34.
43. Investigate the expansion of P&R sites along the rail and bus network.
44. It is recommended that the Council take this study forward through the revision of the supplementary planning document covering maximum parking standards. Also through the progression of CPZ roll out through the quarters development of a parking strategy and action plan to deliver the other aspects of the study recommendations within a cohesive policy that incorporate; planning, highways, economic development, public transport and environmental sustainability.
45. It is recommended that the council provide an Implantation Strategy which will provide guidance on how this strategy will be implemented, with a time based activity schedule.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR TRANSPORT AND ENVIRONMENT FROM COUNCILLOR ZAKER CHOUDHRY**

H8      **The Sustrans**

**Question:**

**What grants or payments does the Council/Transport West Midlands make to Sustrans?**

**Answer:**

Sustrans is a cycling and walking charity, maintains the national cycling network and in addition to donations generates funding by providing/selling consultancy services, including to transport and local authorities and the Department for Transport. Any payments made to Sustrans by the Council or Transport for West Midlands are where they have been commissioned to provide a service / project delivery in line with standing orders.

Payments / Commitments as per the tables below.

Neither the Council nor Transport for West Midlands makes any form of donation or payment to Sustrans not in connection with services rendered.

NB: The Council does not keep a record of expenditure made by Transport for West Midlands to third parties, they have supplied this information in line with this request.

<b><u>Birmingham City Council</u></b>		
<b>2016-2017</b>		
<b>Service/Project</b>	<b>Cost (£)</b>	<b>Date</b>
Local Sustainable Transport Fund - Harborne Scheme Development and Appraisal	45,067	07.04.2016
Local Sustainable Transport Fund - Delivery of School Activities & ModeShift STARS Travel Planning	25,000	12.05.2016
Local Sustainable Transport Fund - Birmingham Cycle Revolution Infrastructure Promotion Activities	300	28.06.2016
Local Sustainable Transport Fund - Green Travel District Support	4,200	28.10.2016
Development / Delivery of Bham Connected Behaviour Change Programme	16,750	28.12.2016
<b>Total</b>	<b>91,317</b>	

<b>2017-2018</b>		
<b>Service/Project</b>	<b>Cost (£)</b>	<b>Date</b>
Development / Delivery of Bham Connected Behaviour Change Programme	46,750.00	27.04.2017
Birmingham Cycle Revolution Phase 3 Scheme Development	15,000.00	03.05.2017

### City Council – 2 February 2021

Development / Delivery of Bham Connected Behaviour Change Programme	17,980.00	28.11.2017
<b>Total</b>	<b>79,730.00</b>	
<b>2018-2019</b>		
<b>Service/Project</b>	<b>Cost (£)</b>	<b>Date</b>
Birmingham Cycle Revolution Phase 3 Scheme Development	15,000	27.07.2018
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,000</b>	
<b>2019-2020</b>		
<b>Service/Project</b>	<b>Cost (£)</b>	<b>Date</b>
No expenditure to Sustrans this financial year	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>2020-2021</b>		
<b>Service/Project</b>	<b>Cost (£)</b>	<b>Date</b>
Seldom Heard Physically Active Conversations/Engagement	2,000	26.11.2020
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,000</b>	
<b>Total Expenditure to Date</b>	<b>188,046.75</b>	
<b>2020-2021 (Forecast - commitments not yet invoiced)</b>		
<b>Service/Project</b>	<b>Cost (£)</b>	<b>Date</b>
Brum Breathes Champions (Clean Air Zone Community Engagement)	50,000	tbc
Emergency Active Travel Fund Tranche One - support with Places for People schemes	19,425	tbc
<b>Total</b>	<b>69,425</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL (Forecast + Actual) 2016-2017 to 2020-2021</b>	<b>257,471.75</b>	

<b>Transport for West Midlands</b>		
<b>2016-2017</b>		
<b>Service/Project</b>	<b>Cost (£)</b>	<b>Date</b>
Better By Design – Course	1,200	11/05/2016
Better by Design Course	1,200	11/05/2016
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,400</b>	
<b>2017-2018</b>		
<b>Service/Project</b>	<b>Cost (£)</b>	<b>Date</b>
No expenditure to Sustrans this financial year	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	

<b>2018-2019</b>		
<b>Service/Project</b>	<b>Cost (£)</b>	<b>Date</b>
Year 1 Bike Life West Midlands Programme	15,000	17.1.19
Activities for the Promotion of Managing Short Trips (MST) October 2019-March 2019	10,220	25.2.19
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,220</b>	

**City Council – 2 February 2021**

<b>2019-2020</b>		
<b>Service/Project</b>	<b>Cost (£)</b>	<b>Date</b>
Cycle Summit event (22 May 2019) – community Engagement	430	29.4.19
Cycle Counters Feasibility Study	19,950	30.11.19
Year 2 Bike Life West Midlands Programme	15,000	17.12.19
Promotional Activities to promote MST in the Black Country (July)	13,760	26.7.19
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,140</b>	
<b>Total Expenditure to Date</b>	<b>76,760.00</b>	
<b>2020-2021 – (Forecast - commitments not yet invoiced)</b>		
<b>Service/Project</b>	<b>Cost (£)</b>	<b>Date</b>
Year 3 of Bike Life West Midlands Programme	15,000	
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,000</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL (Forecast + Actual) 2016-2017 to 2020-2021</b>	<b>91,760.00</b>	

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR TRANSPORT AND ENVIRONMENT FROM COUNCILLOR ROGER HARMER**

H9 **Birmingham Transport Plan**

**Question:**

**When will the findings of the consultation on the draft Birmingham Transport Plan be published, bearing in mind the consultation took place a year ago?**

Answer:

Consultation on the draft Birmingham Transport Plan ran from 28 January to 9 April 2020, with the original intention of adopting a final plan during 2020.

However, with the changes brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic, an Emergency Birmingham Transport Plan (a low carbon, clean air recovery after COVID-19) was instead published in May 2020. This set out plans for a wide range of emergency measures to support walking, cycling and public transport throughout the city, in light of the impact of COVID-19.

Work has now resumed on the main Birmingham Transport Plan and the intention is to publish the consultation report and adopt the revised plan later in 2021.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR SOCIAL INCLUSION,  
COMMUNITY SAFETY AND EQUALITIES FROM COUNCILLOR JON HUNT**

**I      Domestic Abuse**

**Question:**

**With the recent second reading of the Domestic Abuse Bill and subsequent research carried out by the LGA, could the Cabinet Member detail what provisions are being made for victims of domestic abuse, especially during the three lockdowns, setting out how the service is coping in such difficult circumstances.**

**Answer:**

Tackling and preventing domestic abuse is a key priority for the Council, as detailed in the comprehensive Domestic Abuse Prevention Strategy and Action Plan adopted in 2018. It has remained so throughout the period of the pandemic.

There has been a nationwide increase in domestic abuse cases during the lockdowns, and this has been echoed locally, with both the West Midlands Police and the Birmingham City Council commissioned Domestic Abuse Hub reporting up to a 70% increase in calls.

The City Council has worked closely with partners to ensure that robust and comprehensive action has been taken to support victims throughout this period. The Domestic Abuse Local Strategic Partnership Board, chaired by Councillor Brennan and attended by myself as the lead Cabinet Member has met regularly to ensure a coordinated partnership support offer to victims. The Board is comprised of partners from key agencies, including West Midlands Police, Birmingham Children's Trust, relevant Council directorates, voluntary sector specialist agencies and Birmingham and Solihull CCG.

Key actions taken forward and supported by the Board include the following:

- Ensuring that the domestic abuse services commissioned by BCC Adult Social Care remained open and were able to adapt their services to the circumstances of the pandemic. These include refuges, long term dispersed accommodation and the lead worker services. Support to both victims and children is also being provided via telephone and online channels.
- The Domestic Abuse Hub – which the City Council opened in partnership with Birmingham and Solihull Women's Aid (BSWAID) in March 2019 – remained open to those who are at risk of being made homeless as a result of domestic abuse during the pandemic. The service connects across to the commissioned services through Trident and Cranstoun who also deliver support to male victims of domestic abuse.
- The Community Safety Partnership Team, alongside Housing colleagues, secured resources from the emergency Covid19 fund to support the additional capacity needed to deal with increases in domestic abuse enquiries. These funds also strengthened domestic abuse support capacity within Birmingham City Council's housing teams, increased resources for the Domestic Abuse Helpline and enhanced the capacity of the sanctuary scheme. Two additional officers within the Community Safety Team were

funded to work within the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) process to support high risk victims and ensure that action is taken against preparators.

- During the summer Birmingham and Solihull Women's Aid (BSWAID) extended their helpline opening hours to cover weekends and bank holidays ensuring that those seeking help had the maximum opportunity to do so. For those unable to speak safely to operators, the charity also piloted a local webchat service through [www.bswaid.org](http://www.bswaid.org), where victims were able to use a confidential web chat between 10am and 2pm initially on weekdays. This service was then extended to 4pm on weekdays.
- The Council's Neighbourhoods Directorate has responded to an increase in domestic abuse cases reported by tenants of council properties by recruiting an additional 6 domestic abuse officers to provide support to victims. The Council has also embarked upon the Domestic Abuse Housing Accreditation programme (DAHA), which will take a whole system review of housing approach to tackling domestic abuse and establishing minimum standards.

All of the above have been widely communicated via social media and other channels to ensure that victims of domestic abuse and all relevant agencies are aware of the scale of support available and how to access it easily and safely. The Council and its partners have also supported the regional #NoExcuseForAbuse and the global 16 Days of Action campaigns against domestic abuse.

The Council is also working with the Local Government Association and the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government to prepare for the implementation of the new Domestic Abuse Act. I'm pleased to confirm that Birmingham is leading the way nationally, having established our Domestic Abuse Local Strategic Partnership Board well ahead of the Act coming into force. Work to prepare for the other duties created by the Act is also well underway, having continued throughout the pandemic.



**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE LEAD MEMBER, WEST MIDLANDS  
TRANSPORT DELIVERY COMMITTEE FROM COUNCILLOR NEIL EUSTACE**

J      **The Sustrans**

**Question:**

**What grants or payments does the Council/Transport West Midlands make to Sustrans?**

**Answer:**

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<b>Total</b>	<b>15,000</b>	
<b>2019-2020</b>		
<b>Service/Project</b>	<b>Cost (£)</b>	<b>Date</b>
No expenditure to Sustrans this financial year	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	
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**City Council – 2 February 2021**

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<b>Service/Project</b>	<b>Cost (£)</b>	<b>Date</b>



# MOTIONS FOR COUNCIL

## 1. **Fees and Charges**

That the schedule of fees and charges as set out in Appendix V, Annex 1, be approved.

## 2. **Capital Strategy and Programme and Treasury Management**

That the proposals, as set out in the Capital Strategy Chapter and Appendices L - T of the Financial Plan 2021 – 2025, be approved for:

- a) Capital Programme
  - b) Prudential Indicators
  - c) Treasury Management Strategy
  - d) Service and Commercial Investment Strategy
  - e) Debt Repayment Policy
- and, as set out in Appendix I, for:
- f) Flexible Use of Capital Receipts Strategy

## 3. **Pay Policy**

That in fulfilment of the requirements of Sections 38 to 43 of the Localism Act 2011, the Pay Policy Statement, as set out in Appendix U, be approved.

## 4. **Revenue Budget**

That the revenue budget for the financial year commencing on 1st April 2021 of £828.671m, including the budget allocations to the various Directorates of the Council, as set out in Appendix J to the Financial Plan 2021 – 2025, be approved.

## 5. **Council Tax Requirement**

That the following calculations be now made in accordance with Section 31A of the Local Government Finance Act 1992, for the financial year commencing on 1st April 2021:

	£
a. aggregate of estimated City Council expenditure, contingencies, and contributions to financial reserves	3,771,160,145
b. Parish Precepts	1,866,316
c. aggregate of estimated income (including Top-Up Grant), and use of financial reserves	(2,997,868,927)
d. net transfers to/(from) the Collection Fund in relation to Business Rates	(394,605,942)

e.	Transfer to/(from) the Collection Fund in relation to Council Tax	4,237,000
f.	Council Tax Requirement, being the aggregate of (a) to (e) above	384,788,592

6. **Council Tax - Basic Amount**

That the Basic Amount of Council Tax for the financial year commencing on 1st April 2021 be set at £1,514.95, pursuant to the formula in Section 31B of the Local Government Finance Act 1992, being the Council Tax Requirement of £384,788,592 divided by the Council Tax Base of 253,995 Band D properties.

7. **Council Tax – City Council and Parish Precepts**

- (i) That the basic amount of Council Tax for City Council services for the financial year commencing on 1st April 2021 be set at £1,507.60 pursuant to the formula in Section 34(2) of the Local Government Finance Act 1992:

	£	£
a.	Basic Amount calculated under Section 31B	1,514.95
	LESS	
b.	Parish precepts	1,866,316
	DIVIDED BY	
	City Council Tax base	253,995
		<u>7.35</u>
		1,507.60

- (ii) That, pursuant to Section 52ZB of the Local Government Finance Act 1992, the Basic Amount of Council Tax for City Council services is not excessive in relation to determining whether a referendum is required on the level of Council Tax.

- (iii) That the basic amount of Council Tax for New Frankley in Birmingham Parish for the financial year commencing on 1st April 2021 be set at £1,534.88 pursuant to the formula in Section 34(3) of the Local Government Finance Act 1992:

	£	£
a.	Basic Amount calculated under Section 34(2)	1,507.60
	PLUS	
b.	The New Frankley in Birmingham Parish precept	35,981
	DIVIDED BY	
	The tax base for New Frankley in Birmingham Parish	1,319
		<u>27.28</u>
		1,534.88

- (iv) That the basic amount of Council Tax for the Royal Sutton Coldfield Town Council for the financial year commencing on 1st April 2021 be set at £1,557.56 pursuant to the formula in Section 34(3) of the Local Government Finance Act 1992:

		£	£
a.	Basic Amount calculated under Section 34(2)		1,507.60
	PLUS		
b.	The Royal Sutton Coldfield Parish Council	1,830,335	
	precept		
	DIVIDED BY		
	The tax base for Royal Sutton Coldfield Town Council	36,636	
			49.96
			<hr/> 1,557.56

## 8. **Council Tax - Total**

That, in accordance with Section 30 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992, the amounts of Council Tax set for the financial year commencing on 1st April 2021 for each category of dwelling listed within a particular valuation band, shall be calculated by adding:

- the amount given by multiplying the basic amount of Council Tax for the relevant area by the fraction whose numerator is the proportion applicable to dwellings listed in a particular valuation band, and whose denominator is the proportion applicable to dwellings listed in valuation Band D; to
- the amounts which are stated in the final precepts issued by the West Midlands Fire and Rescue Authority and the West Midlands Police and Crime Commissioner; and shall be:

Band	Council Tax Areas without a Parish Council £	Council Tax New Frankley in Birmingham Parish £	Council Tax Royal Sutton Coldfield Town £
A	1,165.46	1,183.64	1,198.76
B	1,359.70	1,380.92	1,398.56
C	1,553.94	1,578.19	1,598.35
D	1,748.19	1,775.47	1,798.15
E	2,136.67	2,170.01	2,197.73
F	2,525.15	2,564.56	2,597.32
G	2,913.65	2,959.11	2,996.91
H	3,496.37	3,550.93	3,596.29

## 9. **Financial Plan 2021 – 2025**

That the Financial Plan 2021 – 2025 be approved.



In accordance with the Local Authorities (Standing Orders) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2014, a recorded vote will be taken at Full Council and Cabinet on any vote in respect of the Council's budget and council tax. The names of Members who voted for or against such a decision or abstained shall be recorded and entered into the minutes of the relevant meeting. A recorded vote shall also be taken on any proposed amendments relation to the budget and council tax.

# FINANCIAL PLAN

## 2021 - 2025



**Making** a positive difference



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## LEADER'S FOREWORD

This document sets out the Financial Plan for the Council for the 2021/22 financial year, outlining the vision and priorities that will inform future decisions and spending.

The plan has been produced against a backdrop of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and it would be remiss of me not to highlight the tragic impact that the last year has had across our city. Families have lost loved ones, businesses have struggled and jobs have been lost. Many people have struggled financially, mentally and in lots of other ways. The pandemic has highlighted long-standing issues and inequalities that must be tackled to ensure that every neighbourhood and every community across Birmingham benefits from the recovery to come.

And we will recover together as a city.

We've seen the very best of our city, with families pulling together, neighbours looking out for each other and communities showing real strength and spirit.

Now we will heal together, and this plan outlines our vision for:

- An entrepreneurial city to learn, work and invest in
- An aspirational city to grow up in
- A fulfilling city to age well in
- A great city to live in
- A city whose residents gain the most from hosting the 2022 Commonwealth Games
- A city that takes a leading role in tackling climate change

Starting with the introduction of the Government-mandated Clean Air Zone this summer, we will take decisive action in response to the climate emergency, making Birmingham a cleaner, greener and healthier place to live and work.

Birmingham is, and always has been, a resilient city. The strengths and assets that made this an attractive place to live, work and invest before COVID-19 have not gone away – in fact they are now more important than ever.

- HS2 is still happening, bringing jobs and opportunities.
- Some of the UK's biggest companies, such as PwC and HSBC are proud to call the city home.
- We have fantastic universities that are producing a strong pipeline of talent.
- And next year we play host to the 2022 Commonwealth Games - a huge event that will really put Birmingham on the global stage.

We will make these ongoing strengths work for the people of Birmingham, building more homes, creating more jobs and ensuring that the benefits are felt in every street, neighbourhood and community.

But though there are many reasons for optimism, this is also a city of challenges; a city where over a decade of austerity has left its mark on our communities and public services.

This Financial Plan outlines how we will meet those challenges, improving and modernising services and working with our partners to tackle inequalities to support and protect the most vulnerable in our city.

Just as we have done throughout the pandemic, Birmingham will pull together and together we will build a better Birmingham.

## CHAPTER 1: POLICY CONTEXT

### 1. Introduction

- 1.1. The Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) is an important strategy which will enable the Council to seize significant opportunities and deliver upon key priorities, for the benefit of the citizens of Birmingham.
- 1.2. It will do so by setting out how the Council will utilise the resources it has at its disposal, in the most effective and efficient way to promote opportunities and tackle inequalities in all parts of our diverse communities.
- 1.3. Despite the challenges posed by the pandemic, there is room for optimism.
- 1.4. In less than 18 months one of the biggest sporting events in the world, the Commonwealth Games will begin in Birmingham;
- 1.5. High Speed Rail (HS2) is due to arrive by late 2026 which will create approximately 26,000 jobs within the city and increase economic output by £4bn per year.
- 1.6. The city's ambition to tackle climate change will not only improve our air quality and natural environment it will also deliver economic growth and job opportunities via decarbonisation (as set out in the Route to Zero Action Plan).
- 1.7. The impact of COVID-19 has been felt in respect of the tragic loss of human life, the restrictions it has placed on our everyday lives and in terms of the significant economic impacts it has had on workers and businesses across the city.
- 1.8. In Birmingham the crisis has revealed both the issues we need to put right and our capacity to adapt and to take radical action when this is called for. It has highlighted the strength and solidarity of Birmingham's citizens and communities and their capacity to take voluntary action and unite to support those in need; the Council's delivery capabilities, our capacity for innovation, and our renewed sense of purpose; and the potential of the city's many strong partnerships to drive improvement and change, including the regional partnership of the West Midlands Combined Authority (WMCA) and Local Enterprise Partnerships.
- 1.9. However, worryingly, it has also highlighted the chronic and structural inequalities in the city and the continued level of poverty and vulnerability in some groups and communities. Many households remain in a precarious state, relying on parts of the labour market that have been weakened and made fragile by the pandemic.
- 1.10. This is an issue the Council will be firmly focused on during the period of this MTFP; we aim to drive a fundamental reset of life chances for the people of

Birmingham and we centre equality and aspiration in our Birmingham City Council Delivery Plan for 2020-2022.

- 1.11. COVID-19 has also revealed that many of our public services are stretched, fragile and not well designed to provide protection and resilience to our communities and to help individuals and families to overcome inequalities or give them a fair opportunity in life. Following the economic impact of COVID-19, the period of the MTFP looks like one of continuing austerity in the funding of local services, which presents an enormous challenge as we try to respond to these needs.
- 1.12. However, the prudent management of the Council's finances over recent years, which has seen a strengthening of financial resilience through a controlled approach to borrowing and the effective retention and management of appropriate reserves, puts the Council in a robust position to grasp the opportunities, support the recovery from COVID-19 and enable essential change within the organisation.

## **2. Birmingham City Council Delivery Plan 2020- 2022**

- 2.1. This Delivery Plan sets out our work programme for the next 18 months, with a continued focus on our six priority outcomes for Birmingham:
  - An entrepreneurial city to learn, work and invest in
  - An aspirational city to grow up in
  - A fulfilling city to age well in
  - A great city to live in
  - A city whose residents gain the most from hosting the 2022 Commonwealth Games
  - A city that takes a leading role in tackling climate change
- 2.2. During these 18 months we will focus on understanding where the city can and should be over the next 10 to 20 years. Working in partnership with others, we will develop comprehensive proposals for change to maximise the opportunities to tackle inequality and address both long-standing and new challenges facing the city.
- 2.3. We will also focus on the specific deliverables and commitments we need to achieve over the next 18 months and how we will do this. We will work to get the basics right as well as delivering on other critical priorities, taking into account the city's challenges and opportunities including ensuring the city is ready for and benefits from the Birmingham 2022 Commonwealth Games and supporting the city to respond and then recover from the Coronavirus pandemic. This activity includes tasks that are specific to particular areas of the Council as well as cross-cutting priorities involving several Council services which need to be delivered in a joined-up way, both across the organisation and partnerships.

### **3. Our Longer Term Goals**

- 3.1. We have identified three priority areas in our Delivery Plan which we believe are fundamental to tackling the critical challenges of creating a more equal and inclusive city whilst managing demand on council services to a more affordable level. These are areas we need to shape now and continue to develop beyond 2022.

#### **3.2. Area 1 – Shifting our focus from crisis to prevention**

- 3.2.1. We need to increase our efforts to help and support individuals and families at the early stages of an issue or crisis in their lives, before it results in a more substantial statutory need. We need to work with people differently, drawing and building on the support that exists in the community, as well as joining up professional disciplines on the frontline: giving them all a common mission to help people stay afloat and then thrive.
- 3.2.2. This is about joining up, integrating and reforming services using data and insight to reach out and find people most at risk, identifying the help and support they need and finding the resources and solutions that exist, often in the community, to meet that need.
- 3.2.3. Our approach will continue the work the Council has already undertaken in respect of the localisation of services and the development of hubs, building a platform that enables the network of resources to grow and be sustained. We will work closely with services users, the Community and Voluntary Sector in the city and draw on best practice from elsewhere.
- 3.2.4. Working in this way, outcomes will be better for individuals by supporting them in ways that help them before they reach a tipping point and for the Council by reducing demand over the long term.

#### **3.3. Area 2 – Increasing the pace and scale of growth, for those that need it the most, while delivering our climate change objectives**

- 3.3.1. The pandemic has inevitably led to a slowing down of economic growth in the city and has severely damaged some key sectors. We need to use our landholdings and access to low cost finance, while also leveraging opportunities such as the development of HS2 and the Commonwealth Games, to build back up the pace and scale of growth across the city. We need to focus on infrastructure, including social and affordable housing, supporting our town centres and local high streets and creating opportunities for local people.
- 3.3.2. By adopting an interventionist approach, the Council can stimulate developments that might otherwise not happen, becoming an enabler of a more inclusive and sustainable economy that benefits those who need it most.



- 3.3.3. While it is important to deliver growth, social and economic prosperity must go hand in hand with the need to take action to respond to the climate and ecological emergency. Birmingham's size, political commitment, historic association with technology, engineering and innovation and outstanding research facilities means the city is exceptionally well placed to become a global leader in tackling climate change.
- 3.3.4. Over the coming 18 months the Council will bring forward proposals to build wider funding and delivery partnerships for the exploration and implementation of climate change and carbon reduction activity in the city.
- 3.4. Area 3 – Delivering new ways of working**
- 3.4.1. The pandemic has given rise to a significant shift in some of the Council's working arrangements and we need to take forward and make permanent those that have delivered benefits to our staff, our residents and our services.
- 3.4.2. We intend that 80-85% of our workforce will continue to work in an agile and flexible manner; this has made a significant positive contribution to workforce equalities and talent management, opening up opportunities for example, to those with caring responsibilities to grow and develop in the workplace.
- 3.4.3. With this change, our office accommodation becomes spaces for collaboration underpinned by technology that enables hybrid meetings and access to data remotely. This approach directly responds to and supports our early intervention priority, enabling hub and community-based working that is consistent across the Council and supported by new technology and workforce protocols. It also pump-primes our refreshed approach to growth, quickly releasing prime city centre and other assets for potential re-development by the Council. This doesn't always mean selling off important community assets to the highest bidder, a considered approach will be taken to enable development of community spaces, new homes and financial returns for the Council.
- 3.4.4. But we know we must continue to improve those frontline services: street cleansing and refuse collection; enforcement; housing management; children services; Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND); adult social care and our overall approach to customer services. Reforming and changing the way we work provides the financial breathing space to consolidate, improve and invest in those core services.
- 3.4.5. This new approach provides the basis for making significant savings in the short term, something that our MTFP demands with little or no impact on frontline service delivery.

## **4. Participation and Engagement**

- 4.1. A common theme running through all of our goals is the need to listen to, understand and work more closely with our residents and communities. Our city continues to face big challenges in the years ahead and we must all pull

together, pooling our efforts, knowledge and expertise, to make Birmingham a thriving city once again for the benefit of all of our citizens.

- 4.2. We recognise that we must involve our citizens in a more proactive and meaningful way through strategic engagement and participation to enable them to play an active role in civic life and empower them to influence service design and delivery. We must draw on the experience of residents to understand the issues they face and what's important to them in tackling these issues and to develop solutions together. This will include a strong focus on those priorities identified in our annual residents' survey - street cleanliness, police presence, refuse collection service and levels of crime.
- 4.3. We have seen, during the pandemic, how effective a coordinated voluntary, community, faith and social enterprise response can be in supporting individuals and neighbourhoods cope with the challenges presented. We have worked closely with the sector, strengthening our relationship and developing our understanding of how we can more effectively serve communities and create greater trust. We will continue to build on this in our continued efforts during the period of this plan.
- 4.4. We have already started work with the sector and other partners on initiatives including the Birmingham Recovery Framework which focuses on six key recovery themes. It emphasises the need for an inclusive economic recovery built on collaborative public services, stronger community capacity and citizen resilience and with a more significant focus on localised working in neighbourhoods.

## **5. Improvement journey**

- 5.1. The Council has faced big challenges over the last decade. At the same time as having to manage steeply declining resources, we have also had to address issues within our organisation, including financial management, service performance, and organisational culture. The Council has made substantial progress on these issues, recognised by the easing of external scrutiny and oversight from UK Government. We have worked together with our partners and listened to the advice of external experts to become a more effective organisation.
- 5.2. This improved effectiveness has been essential during the pandemic; our external Non-Executive Advisors have commented that we have adapted well to the crisis, maintaining good risk management and managing the financial pressures arising from it in an exemplary way.
- 5.3. We have also significantly improved our governance and developed a strong "one team" approach to leadership; Birmingham Children's Trust and the Children's Partnership are working well, and the Improvement and Transformation programme provides the basis for significant further improvement in services and the implementation of an effective "life course" approach; and we have made improvements to those services rated as priority by residents including refuse collection and street cleansing.

- 5.4. We have already come a long way on our improvement journey but recognise there is more we can do, and our Delivery Plan reflects this.

## **6. Opportunities & Challenges**

### **6.1. Opportunities**

- 6.1.1. Since 2012, the Council has put £3.486bn capital spend into the city, improving roads, schools, housing, leisure facilities, and culture, arts and heritage. Despite the Coronavirus pandemic, major projects such as HS2, the £700 million Paradise Development, and Smithfield have continued, ensuring the city's economy can thrive helping to establish Birmingham as a world-class city.
- 6.1.2. The city has a strong and diverse business sector and is becoming a hub for advanced manufacturing, financial services, and technology. It is also the most entrepreneurial city outside London. Our strong business base, combined with the concentration of world-class universities, means the city is well-placed to harness the economic opportunities of the future, including digital, automation, and decarbonisation.
- 6.1.3. Birmingham is the most ethnically and culturally diverse city outside of London. This diversity brings with it a rich mix of creativity, entrepreneurship, skills, and talent that all contribute to the city's social and economic vitality. We are also a young city, with 46% of citizens under the age of 30, which presents huge potential for accelerated growth, fairer distribution of wealth, and opportunities for innovation across all spheres of life.
- 6.1.4. The pride and passion in Birmingham are clear. Our citizens are overwhelmingly positive about calling Birmingham home: 78% are proud to live in Birmingham and 75% feel there is good community cohesion amongst different ethnic groups in their local area.
- 6.1.5. The city is also benefitting from the Birmingham 2022 Commonwealth Games which will be the biggest sporting and cultural event ever to be held in the city. This once in a lifetime event will be witnessed by a global audience of over one billion people driving further investment in the city to benefit local people.
- 6.1.6. We have a strong partnership network in the City Board and work collaboratively with other partners including the West Midlands Combined Authority and other local authorities to draw on our collective experience and expertise to identify best practice and develop innovation so that we can take advantage of the wealth of opportunity our city provides.
- 6.1.7. The next decade has the potential to be the start of a "golden generation" for the city and the Council, as one of the leaders of place, will have a key role in delivering this together with our partners, residents and communities.

## 6.2. Challenges

- 6.2.1. Birmingham is a city with high levels of deprivation and poverty. Birmingham is ranked the 7th most deprived local authority in England, with over 490,000 of Birmingham residents estimated to live in the top 10% most deprived areas in England. 41% of children live in poverty (compared to a national average of 31%), with many families affected by welfare cuts and living with financial insecurity.
- 6.2.2. The structural inequalities that exist within our city hold many of our communities back and they drive the demand for services we can no longer afford to meet. For too many, prospects remain conditioned by their race, their sex, their age and other characteristics. This is damaging for them, costs the Council and other public services money we cannot afford and threatens the long term cohesion of our city. The Council has already committed itself to address these inequalities, recently publishing “Everyone’s Battle, Everyone’s Business” – a call to action for the Council and the city – focusing on the key areas of leading by example as an employer, with the goal to ensure that our workforce properly reflects the communities we serve, challenging inequalities in every community and celebrating and sharing the city’s stories of diversity and dynamism.
- 6.2.3. The pandemic has further exposed the inequalities experienced by many of our citizens, it has highlighted existing inequalities in terms of low-income work, education, health, and housing, and has also revealed new divides in terms of the ability to work and learn from home, access to green space, and the extent of digital and financial exclusion. Our initial exploration of this impact was presented in a report to Cabinet in July 2020 and an update will be presented to Cabinet at the same time as this MTFP.
- 6.2.4. Understanding how the crisis has affected and will continue to affect our different communities is vital in shaping our recovery efforts as the city emerges from the COVID-19 pandemic. We are working collaboratively to collect and analyse local insight and intelligence and have used this when developing our draft COVID-19 Economic Recovery Plan which sets out the Councils intended contribution towards the recovery and the joint Recharge the West Midlands investment case to Government which explains the wider regional approach.
- 6.2.5. Our Delivery Plan sets out a comprehensive performance framework which will further develop the evidence base, creating a better understanding of our impact as an organisation and of broader state of the city factors. This will help the Council and partners to learn lessons and inform future strategy to deal with the fractures in the economy brought about by the pandemic and the further challenges presented by Brexit.
- 6.2.6. We must also reform our services, so that they recognise and respond to identified root causes of deprivation, poverty and inequality. This reform agenda will in part be about changing how our services operate, but must also focus on how to involve people, building on their strengths and

encouraging their contribution to help shape the fortunes of our city and neighbourhoods.

- 6.2.7. Birmingham is growing rapidly, with an estimated population of 1.16 million in 2020 which is expected to increase to 1.25 million by 2032. This increasing population has led to pressure on housing supply with estimates indicating that 89,000 new homes are needed by 2031. Homelessness also remains a challenging issue with 1 in 66 people in the city being affected. A lack of affordable and good quality housing has an impact on all aspects of life, including physical and mental wellbeing, relationships, financial security, and job prospects and is something we as a Council must prioritise.
- 6.2.8. All of these challenges and complexity are compounded by new threats that Councils and other public sector organisations weren't designed to deal with including climate change; rapid technological change; globalisation; terrorism and violent extremism. These threats demand fresh thinking and also have to form part of our future plans.

### **6.3. Financial challenge**

- 6.3.1. The next eighteen months looks to be one of the most challenging periods in public sector finance. The immense financial impact of COVID-19 after a decade of austerity and the increasing demand for our services pose a real threat to the financial sustainability of the city and Council.
- 6.3.2. The Government's agenda for the period following the current crisis is not yet fully clear, and additional uncertainty has been created by the further postponement of a full three-year spending review to 2021. The Government has set out plans for a significant increase in capital investment and its intention to follow a policy of "levelling up" by boosting investment in the regions. However, there is less clarity of intention on revenue spending and the Spending Review announced plans for spending on public services in 2021/22 which are lower than those announced in the March 2020 Budget. Spending commitments on health and defence and the pressure to control borrowing provide a challenging context for decisions on the funding of local government services. There is also ongoing uncertainty about the future funding and delivery of adult social care services, with a green paper due in the new year. The Spending Review announced that councils can draw on another increase in Council Tax to fund increasing pressures in adult social care, but this is not a sustainable solution in the longer term. Finally, the Government's plans for reforming the funding of local government may also be taken forward in the year ahead after being stalled for some time (the so called "fair funding review" and the local retention of Business Rates) and the current review of Business Rates will be concluded in the spring. In addition, the Government has responded to some councils' use of cheap borrowing from the Public Works Loans Board to finance income generating commercial investments, by changing lending terms to outlaw borrowing primarily for yield. Birmingham has never engaged in borrowing to invest in properties simply to generate rental income.

- 6.3.3. In November 2020 when we refreshed the MTFP to give us a baseline for commencing the budget process, we faced a substantial budget deficit over the next four years, ranging from £92.9m in 2021/22 to £109.9m by 2024/25 with a very uncertain outlook over the longer term. It is therefore more important than ever that we stabilise the Council's finances and balance the books, ensuring that we are well positioned to tackle those challenges and priorities highlighted above. This MTFP achieves that, reducing the gap to around £81m by 2024/25.
- 6.3.4. We have a Finance Improvement Plan in place and by 2022 this will have delivered the improvements we need to gain a 3-star CIPFA Financial Management rating, with robust financial planning and business case development practice embedded across the organisation. A key enabler providing an efficient and effective back-office to the Council will be our investment in a state-of-the-art Finance, Procurement and Human Resources system.
- 6.3.5. This MTFP provides firm financial forecasts for income and expenditure driven by our Delivery Plan, supporting effective allocation and prioritisation of resources to critical work and projects over a longer period. This MTFP, together with our Directorate Business Plans and our new performance management framework, will support the monitoring of performance against our ambitions, giving us a clear picture of our progress both as a Council and as a city.

## CHAPTER 2: FINANCIAL STRATEGY

### 1. Overview

- 1.1. The Council a year ago set a Financial Plan for 2020-2024 that invested in services and set out savings plans that would deliver a balanced budget over that period. However, by March the COVID-19 pandemic had impacted the UK and across the world. Government and public sector financial plans have been significantly changed and the outlook remains uncertain. It is in this context that the Council has set out its Financial Plan for 2021-2025.
- 1.2. In responding to the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 the Council promptly put in place weekly monitoring and reporting of financial impacts and quantified financial risks, a process that the Local Government Association held up as an example to others. The Council lobbied and engaged with Government directly over the need for sufficient funding for the impacts of COVID-19. Through rigorous and diligent financial management coupled with additional funding provided by the Government the Council forecasts to spend within its budget for 2020/21.
- 1.3. The Council undertook a mid-year update to its Medium Term Financial Plan at the end of September and reported the findings in November to both Cabinet and O&S Resources, alongside its Delivery Plan proposals.
- 1.4. The Local Government Settlement announced in December 2020 only provided funding for 2021/22. There is significant uncertainty over the level of resources available to the Council beyond 2021/22.
- 1.5. The Financial Plan 2020-2024 assumed annual increases in Council Tax at the maximum permissible level of 1.99%. Given the significant pressure on Social Care services reflected in the budget proposals the Council will increase Council Tax further in 2021/22 by the 3% adult social care precept announced by the Government in the Local Government Settlement. Council Tax will therefore rise by 4.99% in 2021/22.
- 1.6. The Council will also continue to invest, through the capital programme, in priorities such as continuing to retain and improve Council owned assets, including its buildings and roads, and facilitating the growth in the Birmingham economy through major projects and supporting businesses in the city. The Delivery Plan will bring forward further opportunities for investment.
- 1.7. The Financial Plan 2021-2025 should be viewed as a provisional plan that sets out a path through the uncertainty of 2021/22 and 2022/23 with the expectation that work on the Delivery Plan will yield proposals in the future that address the long term financial sustainability of the Council, with the initial financial contributions impacting in 2022/23.

## **2. Medium Term Funding Outlook**

- 2.1. Significant uncertainty remains over the Council's resources beyond 2021/22. There are a number of Government policy announcements and decisions that are expected in the near future that create significant uncertainty over forecasting the level of resources for the Council over the medium term.

### **Comprehensive Spending Review**

- 2.2. In October 2020 the Government announced a one-year Comprehensive Spending Review. Firm allocations of Government funding are only known for 2021/22 and the Council will have to wait for the next Comprehensive Spending Review for more certainty over longer term funding.

### **Local Government Fair Funding Review**

- 2.3. The Government has been conducting a review of local government funding distribution called the Fair Funding Review, recently changed to the Review of Relative Needs and Resources.
- 2.4. The outcome of the review was expected in 2020 for implementation in 2021/22. However earlier in the year the Government announced it would not proceed with the implementation of the review in 2021/22. The latest position set out in the Local Government Finance Settlement in December 2020 was that the Government, once the pandemic is over, will work with local government to understand the lasting impact the pandemic has had on service demands and revenue raising. It will then revisit the priorities for reform of the local government finance system.

### **Local Retention of Business Rates**

- 2.5. Since 2017/18 the Council, along with the other West Midlands District Councils has been in a 100% Business Rates Retention Pilot. As such it has forgone Government Revenue Support Grant in order to retain 100% of Business Rates income.
- 2.6. The Government had intended to introduce 75% Business Rates retention nationally from 2021/22 alongside a planned periodic reset of accumulated Business Rates growth, redistributing local Business Rates growth across all local authorities based on need. This was expected to result in a loss to the Council of around £17.5m. However, the Government announced in 2020 that it would not proceed with 75% Business Rates retention in 2021/22 nor would it reset accumulated Business Rates growth in 2021/22. In the Local Government Finance Settlement 2020 the Government stated that final decisions will be taken in the context of the 2021 Spending Review. The Council's planning assumption is for the Business Rates Retention Pilot to continue and there to be no reduction in resources over the period of the Financial Plan.



## Brexit

- 2.7. It is to be welcomed that a Brexit deal was concluded in so far as it removes some of the uncertainty. However, there are expected to be impacts on the Council moving forward, although the current pandemic and economic crisis makes it difficult to form a clear view on the impacts for the Council. Particularly, regarding the replacement of EU grant funding by the UK Shared Prosperity Fund, the impacts on the supply chain and the ability to deliver services, there is little information available on all of these issues.

## Savings Delivery

- 2.8. The Council has significantly improved its delivery of savings in recent years. Table 2.1 below demonstrates this improvement.

**Table 2.1 Previous Savings Delivery**

	Planned Savings	Savings Delivered	
	£m	£m	%
2016/17	88.2	32.4	37%
2017/18	70.9	48.3	68%
2018/29	52.9	42.8	81%
2019/20	46.2	38.7	84%
2020/21*	22.1	17.2	78%

\* Month 9 position

- 2.9. COVID-19 has had an impact on the ability of the Council to deliver some of its savings planned for 2021/22 and onwards. The Financial Plan 2021-2025 reflects a realistic position for the savings programme going forward.

## 3. Capital Programme

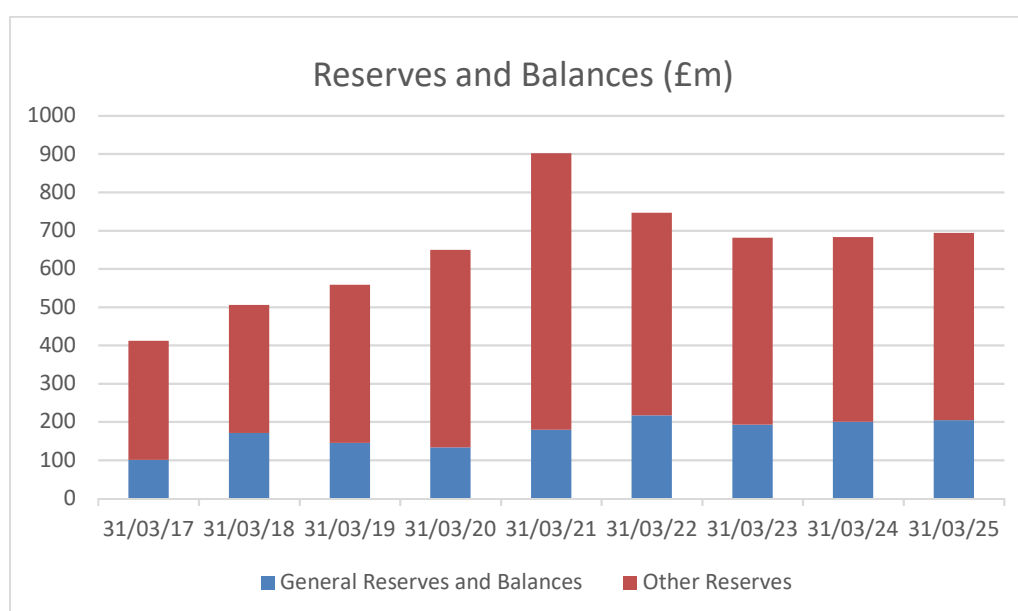
- 3.1. The Council has a large and complex capital programme driven particularly by the Council Plan. COVID-19 has impacted the capital programme in 2020/21 resulting in significant slippage of schemes into future years, changes to a number of schemes and additional costs.
- 3.2. The Capital Strategy priorities for new projects and programmes are focussing on Council Plan driven expenditure, statutory requirements and proposals that support revenue savings, income or service modernisation. Supporting the Capital Strategy are the Property Strategy and the Commercialisation Strategy. These are set out in Chapter 7.
- 3.3. The Council will continue to manage its borrowing in accordance with CIPFA's Prudential Code and has a prudent policy for debt repayment set out

in its Minimum Revenue Provision policy. Future council borrowing from the Public Works Loans Board will need to comply with new lending terms that prevent local authorities from using its loans to buy investment assets primarily for yield.

## 4. Financial Resilience

### Reserves

- 4.1. The Council holds significant levels of reserves. Reserves are held for specific purposes and are intended to be used when the activity for which they are held comes due. The Council also holds General Reserves which are available to the Council to manage emergencies and exceptional unforeseen events. Reserves are only available to use once and cannot be used as a replacement for ongoing funding requirements. The following chart shows the movement in those reserves over time.



- 4.2. The Council's Reserves Policy (Appendix C) makes it clear that general reserves should not be used to mitigate the requirement to make ongoing savings and these reserves have not been used to mitigate savings. A review of reserves was undertaken as part of the mid-year refresh of the Medium Term Financial Plan. As a result, Cabinet agreed to increase the General Fund Reserve to £38.4m to represent 4.5% of the Council's net budget and £50m was identified from existing reserves to support the implementation of the Delivery Plan which delivers a financially sustainable position in the medium term. The budget for 2021/22 plans a contribution of £38.7m to increase the Financial Resilience Reserve to £114.5m to provide further financial resilience for the Council given the huge uncertainty caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

## **CIPFA Financial Resilience Index**

- 4.3. The Financial Plan 2020-2025 considered CIPFA's Financial Resilience Index published in December 2019. The assessment was that the Council was in a relatively healthy financial position compared to other similar authorities. CIPFA have yet to update the Financial Resilience Index. However the following points that build on that assessment should be noted:

### **Reserves**

- The proposals in the budget for 2021/22 increase the level of the Financial Resilience Reserve, strengthening the Council's financial position.

### **Administration**

- The Council's external auditor gave an unqualified opinion on the 2019/20 financial statements.
- The auditor stated they are satisfied that, in all significant respects, except for two individual reports related to the Commonwealth Games and the Council's Highways PFI agreement, the Council put in place proper arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ending 31 March 2020.

A full breakdown of the 2019 CIPFA Resilience Index can be seen [here](#).

## CHAPTER 3: REVENUE BUDGET

1. As set out in Chapter 2, the Council's Medium Term Financial Plan for the period 2021/22 to 2024/25 is being set in a period of unprecedented uncertainty, largely as a result of the ongoing impact of COVID-19.
2. The Council has therefore taken a prudent approach in its estimation of additional income, and the forecasting of expenditure for the medium term. Reserves have been strengthened in order to manage the risks associated with the current uncertainty and £44.2m has been held in a newly created earmarked reserve, COVID Support Grant, to manage potential risks associated with the ongoing impact of COVID-19.

### INCOME

3. The Council has four main sources of funding: grants from Central Government, a share of Business Rates income, Council Tax income and locally raised revenue through fees and charges, sales, rents, etc. The overall resources available to the Council for 2021/22 to 2024/25 are summarised in the table below. It is anticipated that there will be a 4.9% increase in the Council's level of income compared to the 2020/21 levels, including funding being passported to schools and benefits claimants. Corporate and Directorate funding is expected to increase by 6.7% over the period, representing the change in income to directly fund services.

**Table 3.1 General Fund Grant and External Income**

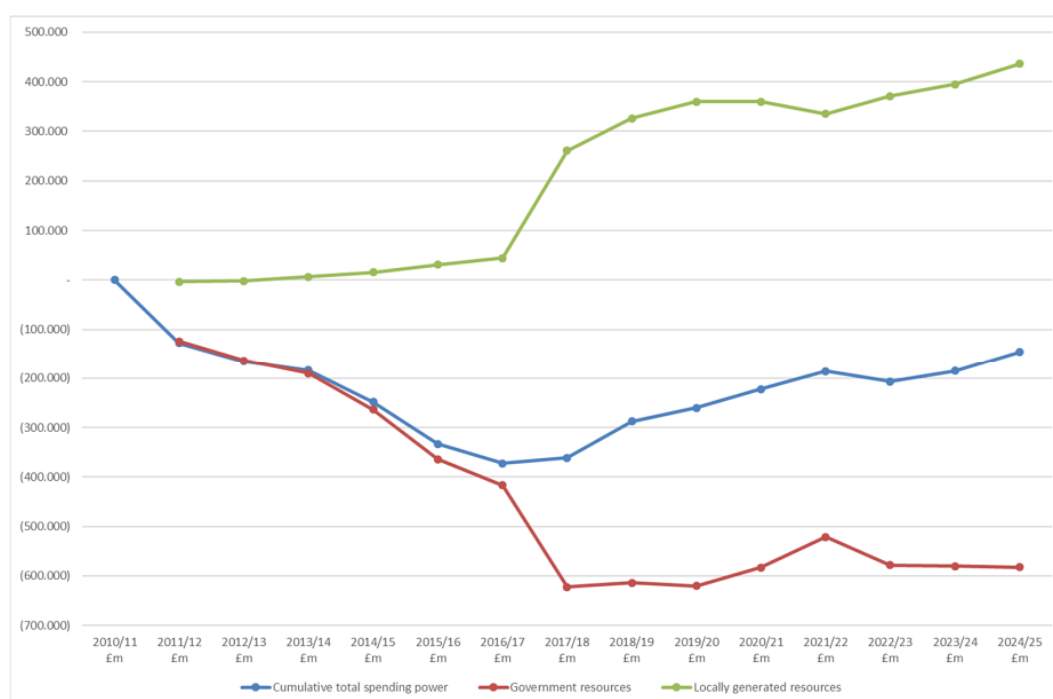
	2020/21 £m	2021/22 £m	2022/23 £m	2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m
Top Up Grant	55.334	55.951	57.070	58.212	59.376
Other grants	410.755	481.687	431.955	433.712	435.434
<b>Subtotal grant funding</b>	<b>466.089</b>	<b>537.638</b>	<b>489.025</b>	<b>491.924</b>	<b>494.810</b>
Business Rates	441.204	411.693	432.135	445.154	456.877
Collection Fund surplus/(deficit) Business Rates	(15.360)	(17.659)	(16.223)	(16.222)	0.000
Council Tax	365.670	382.923	394.022	405.362	417.027
Collection Fund surplus/(deficit) Council Tax	6.085	(4.237)	(1.532)	(1.532)	0.000
Top Up Grant / Business Rates Reset	0.000	0.000	(12.254)	(13.583)	(14.565)
<b>Subtotal Collection Fund</b>	<b>797.599</b>	<b>772.720</b>	<b>796.148</b>	<b>819.179</b>	<b>859.339</b>
Impact of Spending Review	0.000	0.000	(1.000)	(5.000)	(9.000)
External income <sup>1</sup>	375.527	381.004	387.273	395.017	403.909
<b>Subtotal Corporate &amp; Directorate Funding</b>	<b>1,639.215</b>	<b>1,691.362</b>	<b>1,671.446</b>	<b>1,701.120</b>	<b>1,749.058</b>
Schools funding (Ring-Fenced) <sup>2</sup>	748.280	787.810	779.610	779.610	779.610
Grants to reimburse expenditure <sup>3</sup>	479.916	479.886	479.856	479.856	479.856
<b>Total General Fund Grant &amp; External Income</b>	<b>2,867.411</b>	<b>2,959.058</b>	<b>2,930.912</b>	<b>2,960.586</b>	<b>3,008.524</b>
<b>Annual % Change Core Spending Power</b>		<b>4.7%</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>

The table above excludes use of reserves which are discussed later in Chapter 3

1. External Income has been forecast from 2021/22 based on information in the Savings Programme and CPI forecasts for future years.
2. For the time being, Schools' funding has been assumed to remain unchanged in future years. No adjustments for schools transferring to academies or changes in funding formula have been made as there is too much uncertainty at present. However, schools will be required to contain spend within the resources available.
3. We have not sought to forecast future demand in this area, especially for Benefits

4. From the table above, it can be seen that a significant proportion of income is due to locally generated income and therefore, there is a strong incentive for the Council to plan for and achieve taxbase growth for both Council Tax and Business Rates. Combined, Council Tax and Business Rates income funds around 22% of total gross general fund expenditure. The disadvantage of this reliance is that the Council also bears the risk of any downward trends in the income, such as is the case during the COVID-19 pandemic when businesses continue to struggle through the periods of restrictions and there is a significant increase in the number of Council Tax support claimants. Since 2011/12 increasingly the burden of funding the Council's budget has fallen on Birmingham tax payers. This is illustrated in the chart below which shows the cumulative real spending power changes over time.

**Figure 3.2 Changes in Birmingham's Spending Power from 2010/11 to 2024/25**



## 5. Business Rates

- 5.1. The Council continues to be a part of the West Midlands Pilot for 100% Business Rates retention. Current financial plans assume that the Pilot will continue, meaning that the Council will continue to benefit from retaining any local Business Rates to support local investment. The Government has however signalled its intention to allow Councils to retain only 75% of Business Rates generally, with the impact expected to take effect from 2022/23. Whilst this change is expected to be fiscally neutral nationally, there is a risk for Birmingham that the 25% of Business Rates which is currently retained in the local area would now be subject to national redistribution.

- 5.2. Funding uncertainties also surround how the baseline for the change will be set and calculated. There is likely to be a reset of Business Rates growth in 2022/23. This will redistribute real terms growth in Business Rates amongst local authorities based on need. It is estimated that the Council could lose £12.3m from a reset.
- 5.3. The Council has updated its forecasts of future Business Rates receipts to include the impact of COVID-19 on new developments and the sustainability of businesses. The forecast for 2021/22 was approved by Cabinet at the meeting of 19 January 2021 and is therefore the basis for the numbers in the MTFP. Through a combination of factors, Business Rates are expected to reduce to £411.7m in 2021/22 from £441.2m in 2020/21. It has been assumed that a general inflationary increase of 2% will be applied from 2022/23 onwards and that real terms growth of 0.5% per annum will resume from 2023/24 onwards.
- 5.4. Income from Business Rates is managed through a separate Collection Fund. Resources from Business Rates for 2020/21 are expected to be £225.9m less than budgeted. This is primarily due to:
- Growth estimates were lower than anticipated
  - Collection rates being lower than anticipated when the budget was set
  - Government changes to Business Rates relief meant significant funding was received as Section 31 grant from Government rather than Business Rates. As part of the support to businesses, suffering the impact of COVID-19, Government granted substantial relief to small businesses and those in retail and nursery sectors. Birmingham has received £177.3m of Section 31 grant to offset the deficit identified above, meaning that the net shortfall on Business Rates income is £48.7m for 2021/22.
- 5.5. Recognising the impact that COVID-19 has had on council revenue, both Business Rates and Council Tax, the Government has introduced the following two measures:
- Funding 75% of the irrecoverable Business Rates losses for 2020/21 as a form of spreading the risks with local authorities. It is estimated that this is expected to reduce the deficit by £36.5m.
  - The ability to spread any 2020/21 deficit across the following three years – Birmingham will spread its residual Business Rates deficit for 2020/21 of £12.2m over the following three years.

## **6. Council Tax**

- 6.1. Council Tax income yield is dependent upon several elements in the Council Taxbase calculation, namely: the number and mix of dwellings including new developments, changes in discounts and exemptions, changes to the number of claimants under the Council Tax Support Scheme, the level of Council

Tax, and the assumed level of collection. The forecast of 253,995 Band D equivalent properties for 2021/22 was approved by Cabinet at its meeting on 19 January 2021. In terms of growth in the taxbase, an estimated annual increase from housing growth of 0.3% has been assumed up to 2022/23, and 0.8% thereafter. Non-collection has been assumed to be worse at 3.4% in 2021/22 before improving to usual levels of 2.9%.

- 6.2. Where councils have been unable to collect outstanding Council Tax in a year, this shortfall usually becomes an adjustment to the Council's overall income in the financial year following collection. However, similar to Business Rates, the Government will fund 75% of the irrecoverable Council Tax income and will allow the spreading of the residual deficit across the following three years. For 2020/21, the Council Tax deficit has been estimated to be £4.6m, which is offset by £3.1m estimated 75% compensation from Government, with the residual £1.5m spread across three years at £0.5m per annum.
- 6.3. The Council Tax requirement for 2021/22 assumes a general increase in Council Tax of 1.99% and a 3% precept relating to adult social care. The flexibility to charge this precept in addition to the general amount of Council Tax was extended by Government in recognition of the financial pressures on adult social care services particularly during the Council's response to COVID-19. The precept is estimated to raise £10.9m of additional resources to support adult social care investment.
- 6.4. The Council Tax requirement of £382.9m (excluding parish precepts and Enterprise Zone growth) is divided by the Council Taxbase for the year of 253,995 to give a band D Council Tax for Birmingham Council of £1,507.60 (excluding Police, parish and Fire precepts). This figure is converted to the amount payable by properties in other valuation bands by applying a set multiplier, to arrive at the charge residents will pay for Council services. The calculations are shown in Table 3.3 below.

**Table 3.3 Council Tax Requirement**

	City Council Services	Incl. Parish Precepts and Enterprise Zone Growth
	£	£
Gross Expenditure	3,763,725,040	3,771,160,145
Parish Precepts		1,866,316
Less: Estimated Income (excluding Business Rates, Top Up Grant and Council Tax)	(2,935,054,411)	(2,941,917,863)
<b>Net Expenditure</b>	<b>828,670,629</b>	<b>831,108,598</b>
Less:		
Business Rates	(411,693,401)	(415,142,091)
Business Rates (surplus)/deficit	17,659,112	20,536,149
Revenue Support Grant	0	0
Top Up Grant	(55,951,064)	(55,951,064)
Council Tax Collection Fund (surplus)/deficit	4,237,000	4,237,000
<b>Council Tax Requirement</b>	<b>382,922,276</b>	<b>384,788,592</b>
<b>Divided by taxbase</b>	<b>253,995</b>	<b>253,995</b>
<b>Band D Council Tax</b>	<b>1,507.60</b>	<b>1,514.95</b>

- 6.5. In 2020/21, Birmingham's Council Tax, including adult social care precept and excluding parish precepts, was one of the lowest in the Metropolitan area. Birmingham's Council Tax is approximately 7% lower than the average Metropolitan Band D rate. In comparison to its West Midlands neighbours, Birmingham's Council Tax was third lowest, with only that of Solihull and Dudley being lower. Even if the proposed increases are applied, Birmingham will continue to be a relatively low Council Tax area.
- 6.6. Beyond 2021/22, the financial plans assume a 1.99% annual increase in Council Tax rates based on the current referendum limit. This is a planning assumption with the actual tax rises approved by Council each year.

## 7. Precepts

- 7.1. The Council also collects the precepts on behalf of other organisations and the impact of these on Council Tax is as outlined in the table below.

**Table 3.4 Precepts**

	Band D Council Tax 2020/21 £	Band D Council Tax 2021/22 £	Increase/ (Decrease) £	Date Precept Agreed
Birmingham City Council	1,435.95	1,507.60	71.65	
Fire and Rescue Authority	61.81	63.04	1.23	15 February 2021
West Midlands Police & Crime Commissioner	162.55	177.55	15.00	5 February 2021
New Frankley in Birmingham	30.18	27.28	(2.90)	16 November 2020
Royal Sutton Coldfield	49.96	49.96	0.00	15 December 2020

Full details of the calculations are set out in Appendix H.



## **8. Government grants**

- 8.1. The total grant allocation from Government for the Council is expected to be £1.8bn, as detailed in Appendix B. This is an increase of £111.0m compared to the budget position for 2020/21. The grants are of two types:
- Those that are used to fund wider Council services, for example Top Up Grant, Business Rates related Section 31 grants
  - Those ringfenced to fund service specific activities, for example the Social Care Grant.
- 8.2. Further information on funding of education services, including schools, is set out in Chapter 4. The total Dedicated School Grant expected to be managed by the Council is £721.2m in 2021/22, subject to the finalisation of pupil numbers. The Dedicated School Grant will reduce if schools convert to academies. Total school funding is expected to be £787.8m in 2021/22, including £8.2m for the Holiday Activity and Food Programme.
- 8.3. The Council will continue to explore all other opportunities for further grant funding, and submit bids as necessary.

## **9. Locally generated income**

- 9.1. The Council has budgeted to receive approximately £381.0m from fees and charges and other sources of income in 2021/22. Some charges are set by legislation (e.g. licensing charges) whereas others the Council has discretion to determine. Fees and charges are set on an annual basis and subject to annual approval from Council/Cabinet. Further details about fees and charges are set out in Appendix V.

## **10. Housing income**

- 10.1. Further information on income within the Housing Revenue Account, including details of rent and service charge income is set out in Chapter 5. Total income is expected to be £281.5m in 2021/22.
- 10.2. The financial plans include a proposal to reduce the Council's dispersed properties rents for used for temporary accommodation, by between £11 and £33 in 2021/22 and 2022/23, dependent on property size. This reduction is based on the increased length of stay in temporary accommodation and the creation of a dedicated support service which will lead to reduced costs for management of these properties. Bed and Breakfast and Private sector leased properties are charged at fixed rates, capped at Local Housing Allowance level 2011 and therefore are not subject to any changes. There will be a 2% increase on homeless centres rents, in line with MTFP inflation assumptions, to reflect the change in officer roles within the homeless centres in line with the emerging new operating model within Housing Options. The temporary accommodation proposal results in a net reduction in income of £3.5m per year. In 2021/22, mitigations have been identified to

reduce this pressure to £1m. A corresponding budget proposal is included in the General Fund MTFP to manage this pressure of £1.0m in 2021/22, rising to £3.5m by 2024/25, as shown in Appendix F.

## SPENDING DEMANDS

### 11. Background

11.1. The Council's Medium Term Financial Plan is shaped by the particular financial circumstances facing Birmingham, which in turn result mainly from the national context outlined in Chapter 2. Significant pressures over the medium term arise as a result of:

- Demand for key services increasing
- Challenges of responding to COVID-19 and new requirements for social distancing and different ways of providing services
- Changing expectations from Government or the public on the level of service
- Limited scope to increase Council Tax and other fees and charges

### 12. Budget Pressures

12.1. In developing the budget plans, the Council undertook a review of base budgets to determine adequacy, reviewed demand for services and the ability to deliver planned savings. The table below shows an analysis of pressures built into the updated financial plans, £69.1m in 2021/22 rising to £62.7m in 2024/25. There is a significant one-off expected increase in 2022/23, associated with the funding of the Commonwealth Games. Further details around this pressure can be found in Chapter 6.

**Table 3.5 Analysis of Pressures 2021/22 to 2024/25**

Categorisation	2021/22 £m	2022/23 £m	2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m
Demography	19.171	27.921	36.761	45.511
Member priorities	19.044	54.234	4.048	4.048
Rebasing	17.969	18.891	18.866	18.866
Revenue cost of redundancy	9.281	3.194	0.750	0.000
Time limited resources	7.137	(2.707)	(8.218)	(9.679)
Change in legislation or regulation	4.753	6.127	7.460	5.790
Pension Fund	3.079	3.548	3.651	3.826
Savings non-delivery	1.635	0.768	(0.260)	(0.148)
Pressures resulting from COVID 19	0.423	0.152	0.152	0.000
Revenue cost of capital projects	(1.134)	2.618	4.702	4.702
Invest to Save (including repayments)	(15.799)	(15.943)	(17.329)	(16.348)
Other	3.584	3.327	4.014	6.089
<b>Total</b>	<b>69.143</b>	<b>102.130</b>	<b>54.597</b>	<b>62.657</b>

### 13. Service pressures

- 13.1. The Council's budget is also under pressure from continuing increases in the number of vulnerable people accessing Council services, notably within social care, Children's and the homelessness services. In order to manage cost pressures over the medium term, significant work is in progress/ being planned to manage this demand.

### 14. Social Care

- 14.1. The financial sustainability of the social care system is a nationally recognised and widely reported problem, for which there has been much lobbying from the local government sector. The short term Government response, in the absence of a long term solution, is the provision of mechanisms for an additional £24.1m of additional funding compared to the 2020/21 levels. This is made up of additional Social Care Grant of £13.1m and the estimated funding from the 3% adult social care precept on Council Tax of £10.9m.
- 14.2. The additional resources will be used to offset some of the pressures in both adult and children's social care, although the funding does not fund all of the pressures as follows:

**Table 3.6 Social Care Allocations**

	2021/22 £m	2022/23 £m	2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m
<b>Adult Social Care</b>				
Inflation	6.575	19.632	33.575	48.490
Demography	13.500	22.000	30.500	39.000
Base budget investment to cover ongoing commitments previously funded from iBCF	6.000	6.000	6.000	6.000
Funding to cover expenditure previously funded by Public Health	1.010	1.010	1.010	1.010
Increased support to voluntary sector (COVID)	0.195	0.000	0.000	0.000
Adult Social Care modernisation	1.745	0.000	0.000	0.000
	<b>29.025</b>	<b>48.642</b>	<b>71.085</b>	<b>94.500</b>
<b>Children's Social Care</b>				
Inflation	4.506	8.911	13.424	18.048
Pressures	5.341	5.341	5.341	5.341
	<b>9.847</b>	<b>14.252</b>	<b>18.765</b>	<b>23.389</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>38.872</b>	<b>62.894</b>	<b>89.850</b>	<b>117.889</b>
<b>Additional Social Care Resources</b>				
Social Care Precept	10.939	10.939	10.939	10.939
Additional Social Care Grant	13.129	13.129	13.129	13.129
<b>Total additional social care resources</b>	<b>24.068</b>	<b>24.068</b>	<b>24.068</b>	<b>24.068</b>

## **15. Adult Social Care**

- 15.1. Adult social care remains the Council's largest area of net expenditure. Additional investment of £29.0m has been provided to the service to cover anticipated demographic pressures, inflation and rebasing of some historic budgets.
- 15.2. The Council will continue progressing an approach to social care that fosters enablement and independence, and reduced reliance on Council intervention. It is estimated that from this approach up to 30% of demand will be managed differently, with a greater emphasis on supporting citizens to live independently in community settings, rather than being placed in long term traditional care settings.

## **16. Children's Social Care**

- 16.1. Birmingham has a relatively high young population compared to other cities, with 46.1% of the population below 30. The Office for National Statistics predicts that there will be 5.3% growth in the number of children aged 5 to 14 over the next 20 years. 41% percent of Birmingham's children live in poverty. The number of young people, and those living in poverty directly impacts on the number of children requiring support from Children's services.
- 16.2. There is a continuing financial impact of demand pressures within children's social care due to increasing caseload and the complexity of cases. The Council recognises that early intervention can help limit the need for children to enter the social care system, lay the groundwork for improved performance at school and help to ease future pressure on adult social care by reducing the pressure on services for vulnerable adults. Investment in a co-ordinated approach to Early Help across partners will develop better preventative services and in the longer term reduce demand (and cost) for acute services.
- 16.3. The Council's children in care population is around 2,000, which represents an increase of around 11% since 2015, slightly above the national average. More recently, there has been a net increase of 53 children in care since April 2019 with numbers reaching 2,000 during the summer months of 2019. There has been a total net increase of 65 since the Trust became operational in April 2018, with numbers being higher in the summer of 2019. However, the numbers in care have remained consistently lower than that of Birmingham's statistical neighbours, although Birmingham's unit cost has been higher due to the complexity of the cases and limited access to in-house fostering.

### **Other Children's Services**

- 16.4. School Transport remains an area of significant expenditure for the Council. It is a vital and statutory service that provides transport to some of the most vulnerable children and young people in the city. In 2020/21, the service costs were rebased, with £3.9m of additional resources and reductions in assumed savings of £0.8m. To date, the service is broadly spending to budget, with additional one-off costs largely due to modernising the service

(e.g. investing in I.T.). However, COVID-19 has made it difficult to gauge ongoing cost pressures, as initially contract costs fell (as demand fell during school closures), but since then social distancing requirements have led to the commissioning of over 180 new routes. The additional costs of these routes are currently being funded by central Government, but there is no indication of how long this will last.

- 16.5. Following a joint inspection by Ofsted and the Care Quality Commission (CQC) that identified that major improvements were needed in the system supporting children and young people with Special Education Needs and Disability (SEND), an action plan was produced which outlined a range of changes that were needed across the city in the coming years. This action plan is being implemented, with Council costs falling to the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG).
- 16.6. Although there are current in year underspends on the High Needs Block, within the Dedicated Schools Grant, the level of spend on High Needs remains an area of concern. This reflects a national pattern whereby there is insufficient High Needs funding to fully meet local spending needs. Demand is anticipated to increase, mainly due to:
  1. Additional unfunded statutory obligations arising from the 2014 Special Education Needs and Disability (SEND) reforms
  2. Increasing numbers of pupils with high needs and increasing complexity of needs
- 16.7. There was a cumulative deficit on High Needs of £14m at the start of 2020/21. This was largely the result of pressures highlighted in the previous paragraph. The Council has agreed with the Schools Forum that the deficit will be repaid back at £5m a year starting in 2020/21, for three years. Financial monitoring this year indicates that this plan will be delivered.
- 16.8. The Government has announced substantial additional national funding for Special Needs for both 2020/21 and 2021/22, resulting in Birmingham receiving additional funding of £26m and £20m respectively. This additional funding will contribute positively to addressing pressures, deal with the cumulative deficit and provide investment to transform and modernise SEND provision.

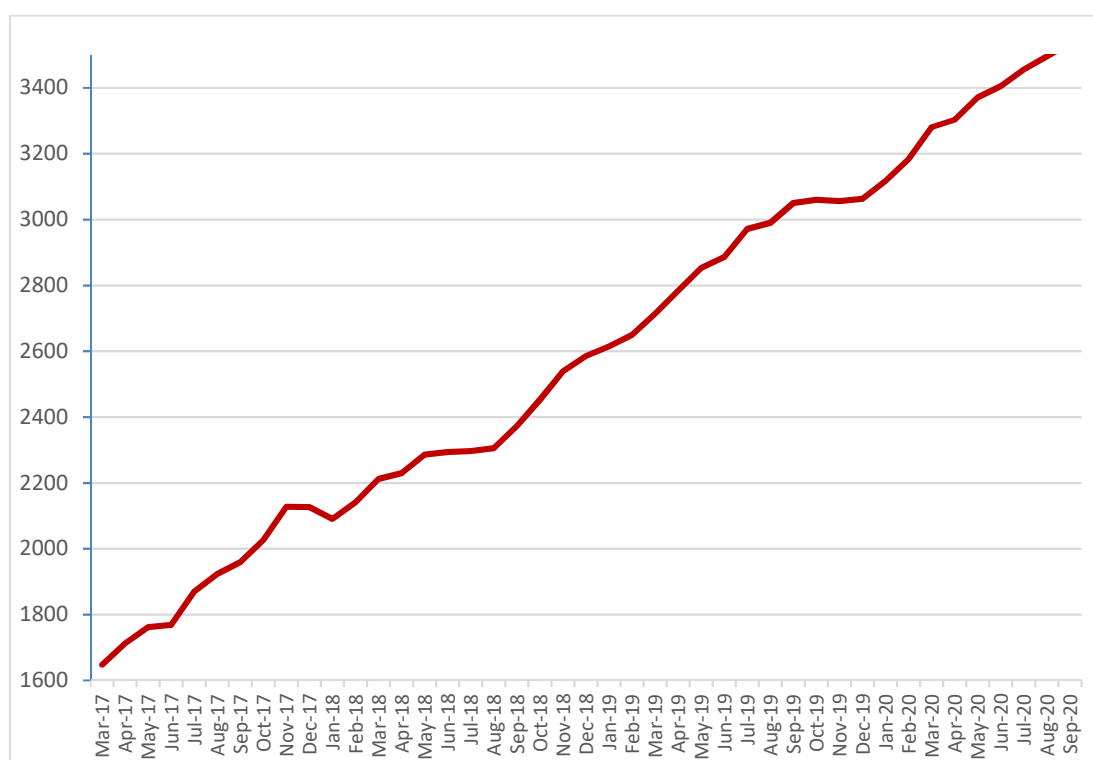
## **17. Homelessness**

- 17.1. The Housing Options Service has a statutory duty to provide suitable and sustainable housing solutions to residents that present as homeless. The ability to effectively discharge this responsibility through the current operating model and pertaining resources is becoming increasingly untenable, which is resulting in a significant increase in the use of Temporary Accommodation (TA) as the service has no choice but to respond to this demand through crisis management. It is the statutory provision of TA, and more specifically, the use of Bed & Breakfast (B&B), which places additional cost pressures

and other performance challenges upon the Housing Options Service. Whilst the service has been working hard to reduce B&B usage and its associated expense, there is more work to be done to eradicate B&B use as a form of TA. It is the costliest TA provision and the most unsuitable. As a recognition of the pressures in the service, £2.6m of ongoing investment has been reflected within the financial plans.

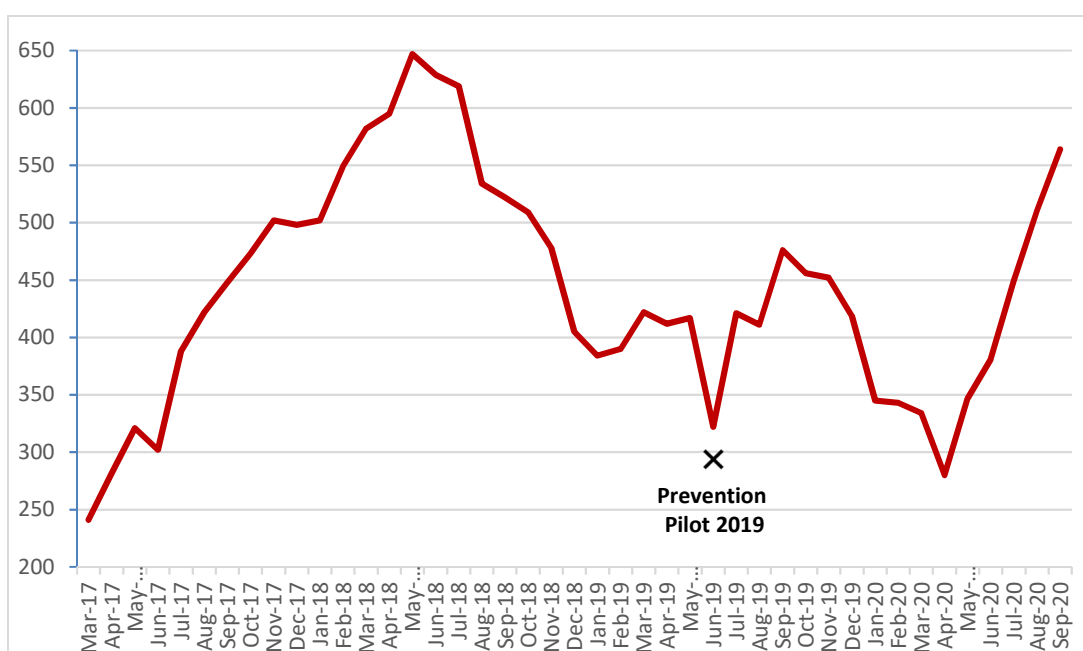
- 17.2. The overall use of TA in Birmingham has significantly increased since 2017 as set out in the graph below.

**Figure 3.7 Number of Households in All Types of TA in Birmingham (2017-2020)**



- 17.3. In the same period, the Council has also seen the use of B&B increase by 134% as it is the most readily available TA provision for use in emergency accommodation situations (see Figure 3.8). If the number of households in B&B continues to increase in line with the current trend, the cumulative cost would amount to £148m by 2024.

**Figure 3.8 Number of Households in B&B in Birmingham (2017-2020)**



- 17.4. To operate efficiently and reduce TA usage and costs, the service must dramatically decrease homelessness demand. To do this the service is proposing to switch to an operating model which delivers early intervention prevention work and allows for effective casework. The financial implications of the proposal are not yet included in the Medium Term Financial Plan and will be brought forward as part of the Delivery Plan initiatives.
- 17.5. The proposed new operating model will focus on preventative work which will drive down the demand and cost of B&B. The operating model will be built around the following three key leverage points:
1. Development of an effective prevention model and investment in prevention tools that enables at risk of homelessness households to remain in their existing home or secure alternative accommodation before they are roofless.
  2. Effective case management and timely implementation of TA move on plans that ensure households in TA receive the required level of support to sustain a new tenancy and their stay in TA is as short as possible.
  3. Improve accessibility and availability of alternative housing solutions i.e. Private Rented Sector properties.
- 17.6. In support of this model an ongoing General Fund investment of £2.6m p.a. is required to enable the successful delivery of homeless prevention casework. The change from crisis management to an effective prevention and case management model, supported by a robust accommodation offer for our customers will help the service to reduce the B&B budget to zero by 2025, and potentially lead to a budget saving of £8.9m. Further work is being

undertaken to fully identify the financial implications and to develop the prerequisite business case.

## **18. Clean Air Zone – Use of Income**

- 18.1. Poor air quality remains the single biggest environmental health risk and is recognised as a national crisis by the Government and the NHS, which is why Birmingham - and numerous other cities across the UK - are introducing Clean Air Zones.
- 18.2. From June 2021, the most polluting vehicles will be charged to enter an area bounded by the A4540 Middleway (but not the Middleway itself). Cars and LGVs will be charged £8 per day whilst HGVs and coaches will be charged £50 a day. Some temporary exemptions and financial support will be available for certain groups, which includes residents within the Clean Air Zone, city centre workers earning less than £30,000 a year, Birmingham-licensed taxi/private hire vehicles and businesses based or operating within the Clean Air Zone.
- 18.3. The money generated by the Clean Air Zone, which includes charge revenue and Penalty Charge Notice revenue, will be used to cover the costs of the assets, such as Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) cameras and ongoing support provided through staff and the Joint Air Quality Unit (JAQU). It will also be used to support the Council's transport policies and the delivery of transport infrastructure measures that benefit the public and improve air quality. Some of the programmes which have been identified as being suitable for support include:
  - 18.3.1. The Big City Plan: This is a 20-year city centre masterplan with a vision to encourage and support Birmingham's continuing transformation into a world class city centre. Key elements of the programme which would benefit from Clean Air Zone income include:
    - Creating a well-connected, efficient and walkable city centre
    - Providing 65,000 square metres of new and improved public spaces
    - Providing 28 kilometres of enhanced walking and cycling routes
  - 18.3.2. Birmingham Development Plan 2031: This is a framework which will guide future development across the city including addressing the issue of climate change, delivery of infrastructure and quality of life through measures such as:
    - Providing high quality connections throughout the city and with other places including encouraging the increased use of public transport, walking and cycling
    - Connected communities



18.3.3. Local Cycling and Walking Initiative Programme (LCWIP): This sets out a 10-year plan to ensure that active travel becomes the popular choice for short journeys and to increase the opportunities for recreational cycling and walking. The strategy includes three key objectives with linked policies and actions:

- Enable training and education, access to bikes and funding
- Develop infrastructure (LCWIP), traffic management, maintenance, cycle parking, public transport and planning and development
- Inspire campaigns, communication, schools, businesses, community and events

18.3.4. Rail and Rapid Transit: Rail and Rapid Transit have been identified as key factors in the future of Birmingham's transport strategy, as outlined in the Birmingham Mobility Action Plan. The key aspects include:

- Extended Metro
- Sprint Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) as the network's backbone
- Seeking opportunities for more Park and Ride

## **19. Inflation**

19.1. Allowance for £117.7m of net inflation across the four years from 2021/22 to 2024/25 has been included in the MTFP (see Appendix A). This includes an uplift of non-pay expenditure budgets and income budgets by around 2% annually. There has been no inflation applied to pay budgets for 2021/22, but from 2022/23 onwards they have been assumed to increase by 2.5% annually. Inflation allowance has also been made at defined rates where there are specific contractual commitments in place.

## **20. Corporately Managed Budgets**

### **20.1. Redundancy**

20.1.1. The Council continues to need to reduce the size of its workforce as a result of implementing some of the proposed savings needed to balance its budget. Provision has therefore been made to meet any associated exit costs.

### **20.2. Financing Costs**

20.2.1. The Council's capital programme is £1.7bn over the four-year period to 2024/25, to deliver investment in line with the Council's priorities. The revenue effects of capital expenditure have been reviewed in the context of the capital programme outlined in Chapter 7 of this report, and expectations of movements in interest rates. The forecast revenue impact of the capital programme is reflected in this budget. Further details can be found in Chapter 7 and Appendix Q.

### 20.3. Equal Pay

- 20.3.1. The Council has existing liabilities as a result of claims issued under the Equal Pay Act 1970, for which a provision of £153.2m has been recognised in the accounts. It is estimated that total liabilities in respect of this will be approximately £1.2bn, with just over £1.1bn settled as at 31 March 2020.
- 20.3.2. The Financial Plan 2021-2025 includes the revenue implications of Equal Pay settlements, including financing costs arising from capital expenditure in previous years, loss of income arising from asset sales and repayment of temporary borrowing from reserves. Net General Fund revenue costs are expected to be around £114m in 2021/22, rising to £124m in 2024/25, after taking account of contributions from schools and the HRA.

## 21. Overall Budget Challenge and Savings Requirement

- 21.1. Whilst the Local Government Finance Settlement announcements in December 2020 provided very welcomed additional funding for Birmingham City Council in 2021/22 as well as the extension of funding previously announced on a one-off basis, these additional resources are expected to be substantially absorbed by ongoing demand and demographic pressures, and do not represent a significant reversal in the context of the level of sustained funding reductions experienced by local government in recent years. Nor does the Local Government Finance Settlement provide any certainty on funding beyond 2021/22.
- 21.2. In order to meet the service pressures described above and to ensure base budget adequacy, cost reductions and/or further income generation are required across the medium term. This equates to £121.2m from the General Fund budget by 2024/25 and represents around 15% of the total General Fund net budget. By 2024/25, planned savings proposals total £40.7m, and therefore fall short of the savings requirement by £80.5m in that year.
- 21.3. Should additional resources materialise across the medium term, they will be used to offset any remaining financial gaps, and any additionality will be reinvested in Council services in line with priorities outlined in Chapter 1.
- 21.4. Table 3.9 summarises the overall budget position for the period to 2024/25.

## 22. Savings Requirement

**Table 3.9 Savings Requirement 2021/22**

	2021/22 £m	2022/23 £m	2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m
Base budget 2020/21	852.933	852.933	852.933	852.933
Changes in pay and price inflation	27.717	57.787	87.072	117.722
Budget pressures	69.143	102.130	54.597	62.657
<b>Corporate adjustments:</b>				
Other net change in use of / contribution to reserves	26.807	(44.077)	21.489	31.374
Corporately managed budgets	(53.803)	(23.011)	(9.839)	(13.901)
Changes in corporate government grants	(61.075)	(16.348)	(18.105)	(19.827)
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>861.722</b>	<b>929.414</b>	<b>988.147</b>	<b>1,030.958</b>
Business Rates	(411.693)	(432.135)	(445.154)	(456.877)
Top Up Grant	(55.951)	(43.816)	(39.629)	(35.811)
Council Tax	(382.923)	(394.022)	(405.362)	(417.027)
Collection Fund (surplus)/deficit Business Rates	17.659	16.223	16.222	0.000
Collection Fund (surplus)/deficit Council Tax	4.237	1.532	1.532	0.000
<b>Total resources</b>	<b>(828.671)</b>	<b>(852.218)</b>	<b>(872.391)</b>	<b>(909.715)</b>
<b>Savings requirement</b>	<b>33.051</b>	<b>77.196</b>	<b>115.756</b>	<b>121.243</b>
Planned savings	(33.051)	(77.274)	(39.427)	(40.722)
<b>Other solutions to be determined</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>(0.078)</b>	<b>76.329</b>	<b>80.521</b>

### 22.1. Savings Proposals

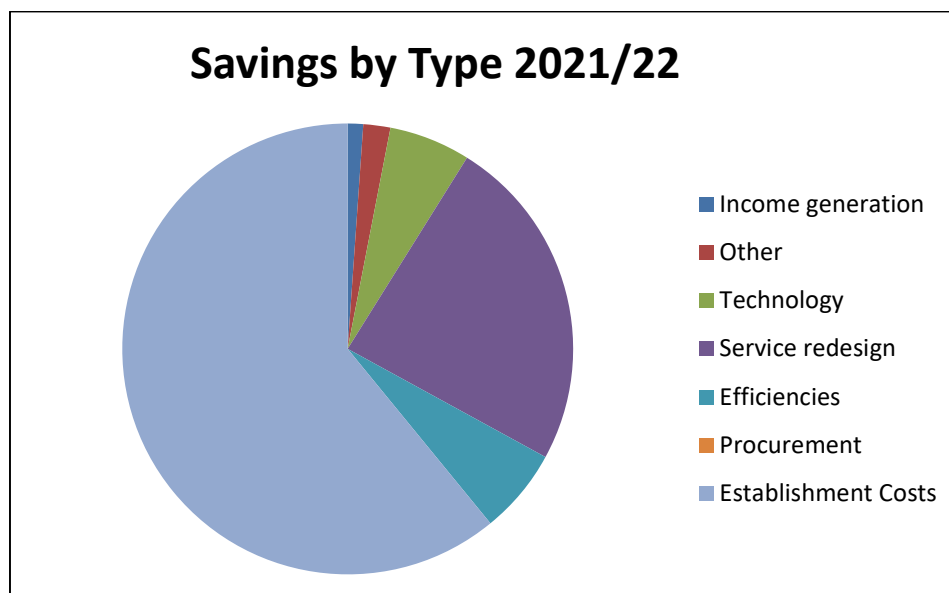
- 22.1.1. The Financial Plan 2020-24 agreed in February 2020 included savings proposals to be delivered up to 2023/24. Given the significant impact the COVID-19 pandemic has had on the Council, a fundamental review of the savings programme has taken place, supported by the monthly Star Chamber process and Directorate Management Team budget challenge sessions. The review has identified that some savings have to be rephased due to changing circumstances, some have to be replaced with an alternative saving and others have to be removed from the programme since they are no longer considered to be deliverable. The Council therefore has a saving programme for the period 2021/22 to 2024/25 in which there can be some reasonable confidence in its delivery.
- 22.2. Combined with the above, work was undertaken to recognise and address the significant demand pressures on services, particularly those in the Neighbourhoods Directorate, and ensuring the correct level of investment. New pressures of £53.1m in 2021/22 have been funded.
- 22.3. For 2021/22 onwards, the Council has taken a different approach to the development of new savings, having recognised that after delivering over £700m worth of savings over the past 11 years, it is unlikely that any further major savings could be made purely through efficiencies. Additionally, planning for savings was difficult at a time when managers were dealing with the response to the pandemic. Therefore, no Directorate targets were issued for the 2021/22 budget planning process and it is anticipated that any new

savings, beyond that relating to review of the establishment referred to in paragraph 22.4 below, will be delivered through the Delivery Plan. It is expected that the position will become clearer by 2022/23 when the outline business cases for the Delivery Plan have been agreed.

22.4. One new saving of £20.1m has been identified as being deliverable from implementing establishment controls within the Council. This work started in 2020/21 and will be built upon in 2021/22. We do not envisage any redundancies as a result of this proposal as the outcomes are likely to be deleted vacancies and reduced agency costs.

22.4.1. Savings proposals, totalling £40.7m by 2024/25, are itemised in Appendix G. Figure 3.10 below summarises the savings programme over the four-year period between cost reduction and income generation. It is acknowledged that there are more risks associated with income generating proposals since activities are not fully in the control of the Council.

**Figure 3.10 Analysis of Savings 2021/22 to 2024/25**



## 22.5. Pay Policy

22.5.1. The Council is statutorily required under the Localism Act 2011 to undertake an annual review of its pay arrangements and to publish these making particular reference to the following:

- The methods by which salaries of all employees are determined
- The detail and level of remuneration of its most senior employees, i.e. 'Chief Officers', as defined by the relevant legislation
- The detail and level of remuneration of the lowest paid employees
- The relationship between the remuneration for highest and lowest paid employees

- The Committee(s) /Panels responsible for ensuring the provisions set out in this statement are applied consistently throughout the Council and recommending any amendments to the full Council

22.5.2. The above details are captured in a Pay Policy Statement, attached at Appendix U. The purpose of the Statement is to provide transparency with regard to the Council's approach to setting the pay of its employees (excluding those working in local authority schools). The principles set out within the Pay Policy Statement are compliant with the budget proposals.

## **23. Reserves**

23.1. The Council maintains reserves for a variety of reasons. These include:

- The need to put aside sums in case of unexpected future expenditure (such as a large insurance claim)
- To smooth out future payments (such as payments under PFI agreements) or to cover timing differences (such as grant money received in any given year where expenditure takes place in a later year)
- To provide pump prime funding for projects to deliver changes in working practices.
- To fund specific activities where the Council has little or no flexibility. These ringfenced reserves are mainly for Schools or the Housing Revenue Account and cannot be used to support general Council activity

23.2. The Council's policy on reserves, as agreed at Cabinet on 21 July 2020, makes clear that reserves are not to be used to avoid the necessity to make ongoing savings or meet budget pressures other than in exceptional circumstances.

23.3. The Council's reserves can be split into the following categories:

- General Reserves and Balances
- Earmarked Reserves
- Revenue Grant Related Reserves
- Ringfenced Reserves
- Capital Reserves

23.4. Reserves can only be used on a one-off basis, which means that their application does not offer a permanent solution.

## 24. Use of Reserves in 2021/22

- 24.1. In line with the Council Plan and Budget 2019+ agreed in February 2019, the Council planned for the strategic use of £5.9m of Corporate Reserves in 2020/21 and £5.0m to fund the revenue costs arising from the backdated application of a consistent Minimum Revenue Provision policy to 2007/08 as referred to in paragraph 24.4. A reserve of £18.1m will be established from savings made in 2020/21 from the use of capital receipts flexibility and will be used in 2021/22 to fund service transformation as also seen in Table 3.11.

**Table 3.11 Strategic Use of Reserves**

	2020/21 £m	2021/22 £m	Movement £m
Use of Financial Resilience Reserve	(5.910)	(5.000)	0.910
Use of Capital Receipts Flexibility Reserve		(18.101)	(18.101)
<b>Strategic Use of Reserves</b>	<b>(5.910)</b>	<b>(23.101)</b>	<b>(17.191)</b>

- 24.2. In 2021/22 a net use of reserves is planned totalling £155.9m. The overall position is set out in Table 3.12 below.

**Table 3.12 Analysis of Reserves in 2021/22**

	DPR	FRR	Other General Reserves	Earmarked	Ring Fenced	Grant	Total
	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)
<b>Forecast Closing Balance (31st March 2021)</b>	<b>60.418</b>	<b>80.575</b>	<b>38.382</b>	<b>390.020</b>	<b>40.537</b>	<b>292.059</b>	<b>901.991</b>
2021/22 planned (use) / contribution to Reserves	0.000	42.964	0.000	(185.737)	0.000	(7.419)	(150.192)
2021/22 planned net (borrowing)/ repayments to Reserves	3.296	(9.018)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	(5.722)
<b>Forecast Closing Balance (31st March 2022)</b>	<b>63.714</b>	<b>114.521</b>	<b>38.382</b>	<b>204.283</b>	<b>40.537</b>	<b>284.640</b>	<b>746.077</b>

Note: Whilst there is a forecast 2020/21 General Fund underspend of £8.9m based on Month 9 budget monitoring, this is not included in the analysis. Should there be an underspend at the year end the balance will be appropriated to a Delivery Plan Reserve. The DSG is forecast to be virtually balanced at Month 9. Should there be an underspend or overspend at the year end the balance will be appropriated to or from Schools' reserves.

### **Delivery Plan Reserve (DPR)**

- 24.3. The Delivery Plan Reserve (DPR) has been established to enable the necessary investment required by the Council's Delivery Plan. It also contains the previous Invest to Save Reserve for which the following allocations have been planned. It is expected that once business cases for the Delivery Plan projects have been finalised there will be further drawdowns during the year

**Table 3.13 Delivery Plan Reserve**

	£m
Opening Balance ITS Reserve as at 1st April 2020	24.482
Planned use of ITS in 2020/21	(13.930)
Transfer from Capital Fund to establish DPR	49.866
<b>Forecast DPR Balance as at 31st March 2021</b>	<b>60.418</b>
<b>Current planned use of DP S 2021/22</b>	
Central Administrative Buildings	(0.200)
Workplace Parking Levy	(0.270)
To Implement Transport Saving	(0.098)
<b>Repayment of DPR 2021/22</b>	
FG101 19+ ERP system REVISED	1.414
CC105 19+ Transportation Workstream	0.020
EC103a 19+ Commercial Property	0.714
ICTD Transition	1.716
<b>Forecast net repayment /(use) of DPR 2021/22</b>	<b>3.296</b>
<b>Closing Balance as at 31st March 2022</b>	<b>63.714</b>

**Financial Resilience Reserve (FRR)**

- 24.4. This reserve was created in 2017/18 from the backdated application of a consistent Minimum Revenue Provision policy to 2007/08. This policy requires a planned use of the reserve in 2021/22 of £5.0m to fund the additional revenue costs. This is in line with the Reserves Policy.
- 24.5. In light of significant uncertainty resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic a contribution of £38.7m to the reserve is planned in 2021/22 to provide further financial resilience for the immediate future.
- 24.6. A separate contribution to the reserve of £9.3m is planned in 2021/22 from the replacement of Direct Revenue Financing of Capital by increasing the Council's Capital Financing Requirement. This contribution, plus those from 2019/20 and 2020/21, are planned to be used in 2022/23.
- 24.7. A net £9.0m will be borrowed from the reserve in 2021/22 which will be repaid by 2024/25.
- 24.8. The breakdown of uses of and contributions to the FRR is set out in the table below:

**Table 3.14 Financial Resilience Reserve**

	£m
Opening Balance as at 1st April 2020	84.842
Use of FRR in 2020/21 re MRP	(5.910)
Net repayment of FRR in 2020/21	0.675
Transfer of FRR to General Reserve	(6.032)
Contribution from replacement of DRF in 2020/21	7.000
<b>Subtotal Forecast Balance as at 31st March 2021</b>	<b>80.575</b>
Use of FRR in 2021/22 re MRP	(5.000)
Net borrowing from FRR in 2021/22	(9.018)
Contribution from replacement of DRF in 2021/22	9.304
Further Contribution to FRR	38.660
<b>Closing Balance as at 31st March 2022</b>	<b>114.521</b>

**General Fund Balance**

- 24.9. The General Fund Balance will be £38.4m as at 1 April 2021. This represents c4.5% of the Council's net General Fund budget in line with the Cabinet decision of 10 November 2020. There is no planned use of the General Fund Balance in 2021/22. Risks associated with the budget that these may be required to fund can be seen in Appendix E.

**Earmarked Reserves**

- 24.10. In 2021/22 it is proposed to make a net use of £185.7m of earmarked reserves comprising the following:

**£228.9m Use of Reserves**

- Use of £177.3m Section 31 grant to offset the Business Rates Collection Fund deficit. This relates to grants received in 2020/21 as compensation for loss in Business Rates income. This largely includes the funding received to compensate for the 100% relief provided to retail, hospitality and leisure businesses in 2020/21.
- A reserve of £18.1m will be established from savings made in 2020/21 from the use of capital receipts flexibility and this will be used in 2021/22 to fund service transformation.
- The use of £13.2m of income compensation expected to be received from the Government related to the Collection Fund losses in 2020/21 to offset the Collection Fund deficit.
- The use of £10.7m of Policy Contingency Reserve related to the Modernisation Fund-Social Care that is expected to be brought forward from 2020/21.
- Use of £5.0m of the Enhanced Operations CWG (Commonwealth Games) Reserve.



- Use of £1.8m of Housing Benefit Subsidy Reserve largely to fund the costs of Universal Credit rollout.
- Use of £1.6m of the cyclical maintenance reserve for the Library of Birmingham
- Uses of £1.2m of other earmarked reserves

### **£43.2m Contribution to Reserves**

- There is a planned replenishment of £0.3m to the Capital Fund in 2021/22
- A contribution of £19.7m to the Clean Air Zone Reserve for future use in line with legislative restrictions. This is based on estimated income to be received from the scheme and will be utilised to fund the running of the Clean Air Zone and projects that will further improve Birmingham's air quality such as improvements to public transport, cycling and walking.
- A contribution of £15.9m to the Commonwealth Games Contingency Reserve.
- Contributions of £3.1m towards cyclical maintenance. This is partially offset by the use of cyclical maintenance reserve mentioned above
- A contribution of £2.0m to the Insurance Fund
- A contribution of £0.8m to Education PFI Reserve
- A contribution of £0.7m to fund Business Rates appeals.
- A contribution of £0.7m other earmarked reserves.

24.11. The Council is forecasting it will hold £44.2m relating to the fourth tranche of unringfenced COVID-19 Government grant from 2020/21. This is being held initially to mitigate any risks through the winter of 2020/21 and provides further COVID-19 resilience going into 2021/22 should it be largely unused in 2020/21.

### **Ring Fenced Reserves**

24.12. In 2021/22, there is no planned use of Schools' reserves and the balance remains the same as £40.5m

### **Grant Reserves**

24.13. In 2021/22 it is estimated that there will be a net use of £7.4m of grant reserves.

### **Overall Impact on Reserves**

24.14. The summary movement in reserves is shown in Table 3.15 below. This shows the movement in reserves between the planned figures for the 2020/21 and 2021/22 financial years.

**Table 3.15 Movements in Reserves**

Use of earmarked Secno

	2020/21* £m	2021/22 £m	Movement £m
<b>Strategic use of reserves (see table 3.11)</b>	<b>(5.910)</b>	<b>(23.101)</b>	<b>(17.191)</b>
<b>Corporate (Use of)/ Contribution to Reserves</b>			
Contribution to Capital Fund (Revenue Reserve)	0.275	0.275	0.000
Business Rates Volatility Contingency	(0.968)	0.743	1.711
S31 Grant	(5.382)	(177.261)	(171.879)
General Contribution to FRR Reserve	0.000	38.660	38.660
Contribution to FRR Reserve re DRF	0.000	9.304	9.304
Policy Contingency Reserve	0.000	(10.700)	(10.700)
Potential Income Compensation re Collection Fund	0.000	(13.197)	(13.197)
Cyclical Maintenance Reserve	3.090	1.490	(1.600)
Corporate Use of Earmarked Reserves	(0.052)	0.000	0.052
Commonwealth Games Contingency Reserve	0.000	10.854	10.854
Waste Outage Contingency Reserve	2.000	0.000	(2.000)
Insurance Fund	2.000	2.000	0.000
Other Use of Reserves	0.702	0.812	0.110
<b>Other (Use of)/ Contribution to Reserves</b>	<b>1.665</b>	<b>(137.020)</b>	<b>(138.685)</b>
<b>Borrowing from/ Repayments to Reserves</b>			
<b>Borrowing for:</b>			
Net Corporate Borrowing from FRR	(2.735)	(10.299)	(7.564)
Planned use of Delivery Plan Reserve	(13.930)	(0.568)	13.362
<b>Sub-total Borrowing from Reserves</b>	<b>(16.665)</b>	<b>(10.867)</b>	<b>5.798</b>
<b>Net Repayments:</b>			
Corporate Repayment to FRR	0.500	0.000	(0.500)
Other Repayments to Reserves	0.432	0.443	0.011
<b>Sub-total Net Repayments</b>	<b>0.932</b>	<b>0.443</b>	<b>(0.489)</b>
<b>Total Corporate Uses of/Contribution to Reserves and Borrowing/Repayment</b>	<b>(14.068)</b>	<b>(147.444)</b>	<b>(133.376)</b>
<b>(Use of)/Contribution to Grant and Earmarked Reserves</b>			
(Use of)/Contribution to Grant Reserves	10.165	(7.419)	(17.584)
(Use of)/Contribution to Other Earmarked Reserves **	24.707	16.905	(7.802)
Directorate Repayment of Delivery Plan Reserve	0.000	3.864	3.864
Directorate Repayment of FRR	3.509	1.281	(2.228)
<b>Total Other (Use of)/Contribution to Reserves</b>	<b>38.381</b>	<b>14.631</b>	<b>(23.750)</b>
<b>*Total(Use of)/Contribution to Reserves</b>	<b>18.403</b>	<b>(155.914)</b>	<b>(174.317)</b>

\* This is the original planned use of Reserves as per the Financial Plan 2020-24.

\*\* The use of reserves to support specific items is referred to in paragraph 24.10. This paragraph includes Corporate Uses and Other Repayments

Use of earmarked Section 31 reserve (£177.261m) is shown as a below the line transaction within resourcing

24.15. After taking account of planned contributions to and from reserves and balances, the position is expected as shown in Table 3.16 below.

**Table 3.16 Reserves Position**

<b>Analysis of Reserves - Financial Plan 2021+</b>					
<b>Description</b>	<b>31/03/2021</b>	<b>31/03/2022</b>	<b>31/03/2023</b>	<b>31/03/2024</b>	<b>31/03/2025</b>
	<b>£m</b>	<b>£m</b>	<b>£m</b>	<b>£m</b>	<b>£m</b>
<b>General Reserves and Balances</b>					
Corporate General Fund Balance	38.382	38.382	38.382	38.382	38.382
Delivery Plan Reserve	60.418	63.714	70.023	76.022	77.462
Financial Resilience Reserve Gross	98.120	141.084	112.084	109.084	107.084
Net Borrowing from Financial Resilience Reserve	<u>(17.545)</u>	<u>(26.563)</u>	<u>(27.475)</u>	<u>(23.173)</u>	<u>(18.980)</u>
Subtotal Financial Resilience Reserve	80.575	114.521	84.609	85.911	88.104
<b>General Reserves and Balances</b>	<b>179.375</b>	<b>216.617</b>	<b>193.014</b>	<b>200.315</b>	<b>203.948</b>
<b>Earmarked Reserves</b>					
Insurance Fund	11.275	13.275	15.275	17.275	19.275
Capital Fund	0.000	0.275	0.550	0.825	1.100
Covid Support Grant	44.241	44.241	44.241	44.241	44.241
One-off resources from previous years	13.818	3.118	2.118	2.118	2.118
Cyclical Maintenance	16.276	17.766	19.756	22.846	25.936
Business Rates Volatility Contingency	20.333	21.076	21.076	21.076	21.076
S31 Grant Reserve	177.261	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Potential Income Compensation re Collection Fund	39.589	26.392	13.196	0.000	0.000
Flexible use of Capital Receipts	18.101	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Commonwealth Games Contingency Reserve	11.292	27.146	0.000	0.000	0.000
Waste Disposal Outage Contingency	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
Enhanced Operations CWG	9.103	4.103	0.000	0.000	0.000
Education & Skills PFI Reserve	3.785	4.597	5.829	7.490	9.588
Bus Lane Inforcement Income	6.127	6.127	6.127	6.127	6.127
Clean Air Zone	0.000	19.663	19.663	19.663	19.663
Other Earmarked Reserves	16.819	14.504	14.036	15.285	15.563
<b>Total Earmarked Reserves</b>	<b>390.020</b>	<b>204.283</b>	<b>163.867</b>	<b>158.946</b>	<b>166.687</b>
Reserves for budgets delegated to schools	40.537	40.537	40.537	40.537	40.537
<b>Ring-fenced Reserves</b>	<b>40.537</b>	<b>40.537</b>	<b>40.537</b>	<b>40.537</b>	<b>40.537</b>
<b>Grant Reserves</b>					
Highways PFI	214.350	214.350	214.350	214.350	214.350
Non Schools DSG	5.580	5.580	5.580	5.580	5.580
Other Grant Reserves	72.129	64.710	63.684	63.066	62.615
<b>Grant Reserves</b>	<b>292.059</b>	<b>284.640</b>	<b>283.614</b>	<b>282.996</b>	<b>282.545</b>
<b>Overall Total</b>	<b>901.991</b>	<b>746.077</b>	<b>681.032</b>	<b>682.794</b>	<b>693.717</b>

Note: Details of Other Earmarked Reserves can be found in Appendix D

## 25. Policy Contingency

- 25.1. Separate and distinct from reserves, the 2021/22 budget includes a Policy Contingency budget as detailed in Table 3.17 below. The Policy Contingency budget is held centrally and not allocated to services at the start of the financial year. It is retained to protect against unplanned expenditure or when the costs of certain decisions which may be taken during the course of the financial year become clearer. Allocations will be made to services only after the demonstration of need and are subject to review and approval by the Chief Finance Officer with the exception of allocations from General Contingency which will be approved by Cabinet.
- 25.2. The unallocated General Contingency of £0.6m provides some level of risk cover in the overall delivery and management of the budget in 2021/22.

- 25.3. There are a number of savings that will be allocated to directorates in 2021/22. Until they are allocated, these will be held within the Policy Contingency budget.

**Table 3.17 Policy Contingency**

<b>Table 3.15 Policy Contingency</b>	<b>£m</b>
Inflation Contingency	17.324
Redundancy and Exit Costs	9.281
Modernisation Fund - Social Care	8.955
Workforce Equalities & Streetscene	4.000
Apprenticeship Levy	1.259
Delivery Plan Programme Management	1.250
Highways Maintenance	0.750
Short-term Improvement in the Council House	0.500
HR Additional Temporary Resources	0.300
Loss of Income from Car Park Closures	0.252
Corporate Funding for Owning & Driving Performance (ODP) Culture Change Programme	0.129
General Contingency	0.586
<b>Total Policy Contingency excluding savings</b>	<b>44.586</b>
Capitalisation Transformation Projects to be allocated to services in 2021/22	(21.349)
Review of Establishment costs - to be allocated to services in 2021/22	(20.132)
DRF Revenue Switching to be allocated to services in 2021/22	(9.304)
Procurement Savings	(0.717)
Transport Work Stream	(0.400)
<b>Total Savings to be allocated</b>	<b>(51.902)</b>
<b>Total Policy Contingency</b>	<b>(7.316)</b>

## CHAPTER 4: SCHOOLS

### 1. Overview

- 1.1. Schools receive funding via a variety of different funding streams, the main ones being Dedicated School Grant (DSG), Pupil Premium, Education & Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) Post 16 Funding and Universal Infant Free School Meals.
- 1.2. DSG is the main funding stream for schools and education services. Provisionally, the DSG is set at £1,296.2m for in 2021/22. The comparable year on year increase is difficult to identify as the Department for Education (DfE) has rolled in previously separate grants (for Teachers' Pay Grant and Teachers' Pension Grant) into the DSG settlement. The allocation of DSG funding is governed and managed in conjunction with the Schools Forum.
- 1.3. Schools are expected to meet all the pay and inflationary pressures from within their budget allocations identified in paragraph 1.1.
- 1.4. There are two main issues having an impact on the Council currently
  - **DSG Deficit & High Needs Pressures.** An overall DSG deficit of £8.5m (excluding school balances) was brought forward from 2019/20, comprising a deficit of £14.0m on the High Needs budget block and a surplus of £5.5m on the other budget blocks. The Council forecast a neutral position on the DSG for 2020/21. This largely reflects the impact of increased national funding for High Needs and more robust and innovative approaches to managing Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) demand locally. This should deliver more sustainable services going forward and meet SEND priorities as well as repaying off the deficit to plan. DfE requires all Councils with a deficit in excess of 1% at year end to produce a Deficit Recovery Plan, but the year-end deficit for Birmingham was less than 1% (under 0.7%), indicating that the scale of the deficit is not a major issue for DfE.
  - **School Deficits & Academy Conversion Write Offs.** Schools' deficits remains an issue and a range of measures have been implemented to address this, including increased monitoring and challenge, alongside support for schools with actual or emerging deficits. This is increasingly important as schools converting to academy status under directive orders result in deficits falling to the local authority

These points are covered in more detail in below.

### 2. Summary of Funding

- 2.1. The total provisional DSG funding for Birmingham in 2021/22 of £1,296.2m comes through four blocks of funding.
- 2.2. The ESFA currently recoups an amount from the DSG allocation to directly passport to academies and free schools and the Council is then responsible

for the remaining budget. At the time of writing the recouped amount had not been announced by DfE/ESFA, but for scale purposes £575.0m was recouped at the start of last year. In addition, schools and academies receive direct funding allocations from DfE relating to Pupil Premium, Post 16 Funding and Universal Infant Free School Meals.

- 2.3. A summary of funding is set out in the tables below.

**Table 4.1 Dedicated Schools Grant Funding (for all schools)**

	£m
Schools block	1,002.106
Central school services block	18.283
High Needs block *	184.500
Early Years	91.312
<b>Total DSG</b>	<b>1,296.201</b>
Estimated recoupment	(575.000)
<b>Estimated net DSG after recoupment</b>	<b>721.201</b>

\* The High Needs block figure reflects a deduction by ESFA of an estimated £28.4m for the direct funding of places

- 2.4. In addition for maintained schools in Birmingham (academy schools receive their funding direct from ESFA) there should be the following additional funding streams (figures are approximate as DfE/ESFA have not finalised at the time of writing).

**Table 4.2 Other School Funding for Maintained Schools**

	£m
Pupil Premium Grant	43.045
Education & Schools Funding Agency (for Sixth Forms)	7.700
Universal Infant Free School Meals (UIFSM) Grant	7.664

### 3. Academisation and School Deficits

- 3.1. There is continuing activity of schools converting to academy status either under directive orders or voluntarily.
- 3.2. Schools which are given a directive order to convert to Academy status and have a financial deficit at the point of conversion will have the deficit transferred to the local authority. In Birmingham this is funded through a combination of a DSG contingency of £0.7m, which is the first call, and the balance through resources freed up by the application of corporate capital resources to fund schools capital maintenance expenditure, subject to approval as part of the annual capital budget process. The DSG contingency is subject to agreement annually by the School Forum and is a reducing budget as schools convert to academy status. For 2021/22 there is a

proposal to use the High Needs Block to support special schools in financial difficulties and so reduce the liability that falls on the Council when special schools convert or close.

#### **4. High Needs Block and SEND**

4.1. The increasing level of spend on High Needs and SEND is a national issue, which is also reflected in Birmingham. At the end of 2019/20 the accumulated deficit on High Needs was £14.0m. The Government has announced substantial increases in High Needs for which Birmingham has received £26m in 2020/21 and will receive an additional c£20m (after recoupment and pupil import /export adjustments) in 2021/22. In addition to dealing with the cumulative deficit over a three-year period, the funding will be used for investment in the following areas:

- Strengthening the local offer to reduce reliance on out of city placements
- Organising resources in four geographical areas linked to specialist provision and local area schools
- Adopting a local model for schools working in partnership with schools
- More targeted funding for special need services
- Invest in services which have maximum impact and represent value for money

The above form part of the Council's joint response to Ofsted/Care Quality Commission Written Statement of Action and links to the Delivery Plan.

## **CHAPTER 5: HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT (HRA)**

### **1. Summary**

- 1.1. The HRA Self Financing Framework was introduced from April 2012 (as part of the Localism Act 2011) and this required local authorities to maintain a long term HRA Business Plan.
- 1.2. The HRA Business Plan 2021+ sets out the immediate and long term financial plans and is underpinned by a number of key operational assumptions (relating to property, arrears, debt, and inflation and rent levels).
- 1.3. The HRA Business Plan 2021+ shows a balanced long term financial plan and incorporates the continuation of a long term debt reduction programme that commenced in 2015/16 (to match the expected life spans of existing properties), but at a slower rate than initially planned.
- 1.4. In October 2017 the Government announced its intention to set a long term rent deal for local authority landlords and housing associations from 2020/21 onwards. The long term rent deal, which was confirmed in the Policy statement on rents for social housing (February 2019), allows local authority landlords to increase rents on both social rent and affordable rent properties on an annual basis by up to CPI +1% from 2020, for a period of at least five years.

### **2. Background**

- 2.1. The Council is one of the largest providers of social housing in Europe, managing approximately 60,000 homes, representing approximately 13% of the total housing available within the city.
- 2.2. The HRA is a statutorily ringfenced account that deals with income and expenditure arising as a result of the Council's activities as a provider of social and affordable housing. The legislation requires that income and expenditure relating to the Council's provision of social and affordable housing must be accounted for within the HRA and that the proposed annual budget is balanced.

### **3. Strategic Overview and Context of Financial Pressures on the HRA**

- 3.1. The HRA is under considerable service and financial pressure as a result of national and local policy changes and the following issues are reflected in the HRA Business Plan:
  - Pressures due to COVID-19, both with the increased cost of bad debt provision due to the economic impact on tenants; as well as increased cost of service provision to the tenants.
  - The Hackitt report identified recommendations on both the physical aspects of building safety as well as how landlords work with their



residents on fire safety matters. This will have a financial impact on capital investment requirements and the support that is provided to tenants. The resulting Social Housing White Paper will also place additional burdens on the HRA to respond to its emerging legislative changes on how the Council manages its Social Housing Stock

- Increased costs for both new build homes and current retained stock with the need to move towards the Government's target of net zero carbon emissions

- 3.2. Whilst the HRA is facing these pressures it remains in a good financial position, and is stable and affordable over the 30 year period of the plan.
- 3.3. There are statutory requirements to ensure that there is no cross-subsidy between the HRA and General Fund services (the "who benefits" principle – designed to ensure that Council tenants do not pay twice for the same service, through both Council Tax and Rents), that an annual balanced budget is set and that the service is sustainable and affordable in the long run based on the HRA Self-Financing framework.

#### **4. Key Outcomes and Strategic Housing Service Objectives**

- 4.1. The HRA Business Plan 2021+ is intended to support the following key strategic and Housing Service objectives:
- 4.2. Building New Homes and Maintaining our Stock
- Provision of new affordable housing to replace obsolete properties and provide a significant contribution to the Housing Growth Strategy with 2,143 new council homes being built and 1,449 obsolete properties demolished over the next ten years, with an associated investment of £485m.
  - Investment to keep properties in their current improved condition (to ensure that the properties are not impaired) at an estimated cost of £618m over the next ten years. This will be achieved through the life-cycle replacement of property components (windows, heating, kitchens, bathrooms, roofs, electrical components)
  - Completion of the sprinkler system installation programme in 2021/22, with an estimated total cost of £31m since the start of the programme in 2018/19.
  - Discharge of statutory day to day repairs and maintenance obligations (including compliance with health and safety on annual gas inspections) with investment of £703m over the next ten years.
  - Adaptations to properties to continue to promote independent living (an investment of £67m over the next ten years).
  - The HRA will need to contribute to the Government's aim of achieving net zero carbon emissions by 2050 both with the new build programme and retrofit of the current stock.

#### 4.3. Local Housing and Estate Services

- There are big issues and challenges facing the HRA, with current and pending legislation impacting on the responsibilities of social landlords. The service is currently going through a major redesign to meet the current and future requirements for a modern service. This will include efficiency through reduced duplication and more joined-up services.
- Improvement in performance on rent collection and empty properties.
- Secure efficiencies in Business Support Services to ensure that scarce resources are not unnecessarily diverted away from front line service delivery and investment priorities

#### 4.4. Rent Policy

- To ensure that the rent policy is consistent with the national rent policy of CPI +1%.
- To ensure that service charges are set at a level that reflects the costs of service delivery, whilst ensuring value for money for tenants and ensuring that charges are eligible for support through housing benefit wherever possible.

#### 4.5. External Resource Generation

- Continuing to lobby for appropriate funding solutions for fire protection works in high rise flats, including the exploration of opportunities for partial funding from Central Government
- Maximising the use of retained Right to Buy (RTB) receipts and access to Homes England and West Midlands Combined Authority grant funding programmes to support and increase the new build housing programme.

### 5. **HRA Business Plan 2021+ and Budget 2021/22**

5.1. A summary of the HRA Self Financing Business Plan 2021+ is set out in Appendix K.

5.2. In summary, the Business Plan will ensure a continued sustainable and affordable long term financial plan for the housing service (sustained reduction in long term debt and affordable rents) and the strategic financial issues are highlighted below:

- A balanced revenue budget over the next ten years, achieved as a result of:
  - An increase in future rental income with the implementation of the national rent policy as set out above

- A clear focus on maximised collection of rents from tenants, linked to the review and enforcement of tenancy conditions and continuation of the annual visits programme, despite the increasing pressures from the full roll out of Universal Credit
- The level of borrowing to be in accordance with the Prudential Code, with the level of debt required to be affordable and sustainable. The financial viability of individual schemes (including the affordability of any new borrowing that may be required) will continue to be considered as a part of the Full Business Case produced for each scheme or programme
- Re-phasing of the planned debt repayment and reduction programme to ensure a balanced overall position year on year.
- Total HRA debt at 31 March 2022 is forecast to amount to £1,113m.
- Maintenance of adequate reserves and provisions for potential bad debts (estimated for 2021/22 at £100m including minimum balances of £10m and provisions for bad debts of £41m)

5.3. The comparison of the HRA budget for 2020/21 and the proposed budget for 2021/22 is set out in Table 5.1 below.

**Table 5.1 HRA Budget 2020/21 and 2021/22**

	<b>2020/21 £m</b>	<b>2021/22 £m</b>	<b>Change £m</b>	<b>Change %</b>
Repairs	65.023	65.767	0.744	+1.1%
Local Housing Costs	68.333	69.121	0.788	+1.2%
Bad Debt Provision	5.616	8.120	2.504	+44.6%
Estate Services Costs	19.777	20.032	0.255	+1.3%
Debt Repayment	13.601	3.656	(9.945)	-73.1%
Debt Financing Costs	52.801	52.214	(0.587)	-1.1%
Contributions for Capital Investment	54.747	62.623	7.876	+14.4%
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>279.898</b>	<b>281.533</b>	<b>1.635</b>	<b>+0.6%</b>
Rental Income (net of Voids)	(253.794)	(254.737)	(0.943)	+0.4%
Other Income/Service Charges	(26.104)	(26.796)	(0.692)	+2.7%
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(279.898)</b>	<b>(281.533)</b>	<b>(1.635)</b>	<b>+0.6%</b>

## 6. HRA Business Plan 2021+ – Short Term and Long Term Financial Evaluation

6.1. The revenue aspects of the HRA Business Plan 2021+ are summarised below.

**Table 5.2 HRA Business Plan 2021+**

	<b>2021/22</b>	<b>2022/23</b>	<b>2023/24</b>	<b>2024/25</b>	<b>10 Year</b>
	<b>£m</b>	<b>£m</b>	<b>£m</b>	<b>£m</b>	<b>£m</b>
Repairs	65.767	65.855	67.524	68.707	702.686
Local Housing Costs	69.121	68.307	69.867	72.523	753.523
Bad Debt Provision	8.120	5.546	5.320	5.270	47.870
Estate Services Costs	20.032	20.500	20.966	21.759	225.505
Debt Repayment	3.656	6.101	4.474	3.103	97.045
Debt Financing Costs	52.214	53.257	54.283	54.698	531.889
Contribns for Capital Investment	62.623	68.521	73.802	78.167	781.580
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>281.533</b>	<b>288.087</b>	<b>296.236</b>	<b>304.227</b>	<b>3,140.098</b>
Rental Income (net of Voids)	(254.737)	(260.800)	(268.418)	(275.867)	(2,849.147)
Other Income/Service Charges	(26.796)	(27.287)	(27.818)	(28.360)	(290.951)
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(281.533)</b>	<b>(288.087)</b>	<b>(296.236)</b>	<b>(304.227)</b>	<b>(3,140.098)</b>

## 7. Capital Programme

- 7.1. The capital expenditure plans for the Council housing stock are set out in Table 5.3 below (including the major programmes and the financing of the expenditure). The capital investment strategy is based on ensuring that the properties continue to be maintained in their improved condition in order to promote strong and stable neighbourhoods and the provision of new social and affordable rented housing to meet the continuing demand and need for new homes.
- 7.2. Investment is required to enhance the fire safety of council dwellings in response to the Hackitt report and to meet Government guidelines. As well as the current Sprinklers programme, the programme includes installation of higher specification fire doors and replacement of window and balcony infill panels on high rise blocks.

**Table 5.3 Capital Expenditure**

	<b>2021/22</b>	<b>2022/23</b>	<b>2023/24</b>	<b>2024/25</b>	<b>10 Year</b>
	<b>£m</b>	<b>£m</b>	<b>£m</b>	<b>£m</b>	<b>£m</b>
Housing Improvement Programme	58.475	60.191	60.036	60.463	617.843
Adaptations	6.128	6.200	5.274	6.350	67.221
New Build and Regeneration	59.476	98.624	79.047	53.314	484.822
Fire Protection / Sprinklers	1.878	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.878
Other Investment	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	10.676
<b>Total</b>	<b>125.957</b>	<b>165.015</b>	<b>144.357</b>	<b>120.127</b>	<b>1,182.440</b>
<b>Funded by:</b>					
Revenue Contributions	(62.623)	(68.521)	(73.802)	(78.167)	(781.580)
Receipts / Grants	(50.946)	(61.735)	(52.193)	(33.597)	(325.399)
Prudential Borrowing	(11.728)	(27.692)	(16.889)	(8.363)	(66.261)
Other Resources inc Reserves	(0.660)	(7.067)	(1.473)	0.000	(9.200)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(125.957)</b>	<b>(165.015)</b>	<b>(144.357)</b>	<b>(120.127)</b>	<b>(1,182.440)</b>

## **CHAPTER 6: COMMONWEALTH GAMES**

### **1. Background**

- 1.1. The 2022 Commonwealth Games were awarded to Birmingham in December 2017, giving a lead in time to the Games of some 4½ years (it is more usual for the lead in time to be around 7 years). The Commonwealth Games will include the participation of more than 6,500 athletes and officials from up to 71 Commonwealth Nations and territories, with an expected influx to Birmingham of more than 400,000 unique visitors.
- 1.2. Whilst the Commonwealth Games sporting action will be centred in and around Birmingham, a number of events will be held at venues outside of Birmingham, including a new Aquatics Centre in Sandwell, mountain biking at Cannock Chase, lawn bowls at the home of Bowls England in Leamington Spa, multiple sports at the National Exhibition Centre and track cycling at the Olympic Velodrome, in London's Queen Elizabeth II Park.
- 1.3. The funding of the Commonwealth Games overall is complex and includes a substantial contribution anticipated to be in excess of £100m from commercial revenues. The remaining balance of costs are shared between Central Government and Birmingham City Council, with around 75% of costs net of commercial revenues funded by Central Government, whilst the balance of 25% of the net costs will be funded by Birmingham City Council including contributions from key local and regional partners, representing an investment of £3 from the Government for every £1 of local investment. The Council's contribution is capped at £184.198m.
- 1.4. In addition, the Council is required under the terms of the bid to deliver a range of services to the Games as outlined in the Host City Contract. These costs include, but are not limited to, the provision of suitable high-profile space for ticketing and merchandising, provision of a countdown clock in the lead up to the Games and ensuring the availability of the infrastructure necessary for the delivery of the Games (but not the provision of temporary "overlay" facilities).

### **2. Council Contribution to Organising Committee Costs**

- 2.1. The overall budget for the Organising Committee (the Games budget) was approved by Government in June 2019, in line with the estimated costs as set out in Birmingham's bid for the 2022 Commonwealth Games. Following this approval, a detailed Funding Agreement between the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) and the Council has been entered into, which confirms that the Council's contribution is capped at £184.198m. At this stage in the delivery of the Games, the Organising Committee is continuing to forecast a balanced budget, although there remains substantial work to be completed in relation to the security budget in particular (it should be noted that any security cost overruns are fully funded by DCMS).

- 2.2. The Council's contribution (including partner contributions) will be delivered through the funding of Capital expenditure in the first instance, with a balancing contribution to revenue costs in the final year, in order to achieve the required overall 25% net contribution. These contributions are the subject of a number of funding agreements with Games Partners that set out the detailed arrangements for funding individual projects and ensure that all contributions made by the Council are properly recognised as costs associated with the Commonwealth Games.
- 2.3. The overall estimated capital costs to the Council and associated funding are set out in Table 6.1 below. It should be noted that these costs exclude expenditure required on enhanced City Operations during Games Time or the costs of the Council team responsible for Games delivery.

**Table 6.1 Capital Costs of Commonwealth Games**

	2018/19 Actual £m	2019/20 Actual £m	2020/21 Estimate £m	2021/22 Budget £m	2022/23 Budget £m	Total £m
<b>Capital Expenditure</b>						
Alexander Stadium (Including Athletes Road)	1.552	4.974	18.133	44.353	5.697	74.709
Sandwell Aquatics Centre	0.000	2.448	19.974	15.110		37.532
Public Realm	0.000		0.035	2.003	0.640	2.678
Training and other Venues	0.000		0.200	1.563		1.763
OC Costs	0.000	4.055	0.853	3.497		8.405
Contingency			4.972	9.618	5.548	20.138
<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>1.552</b>	<b>11.477</b>	<b>44.167</b>	<b>76.144</b>	<b>11.885</b>	<b>145.225</b>
<b>Capital Funding</b>						
Borrowing	0.000		(16.817)	(26.703)	(6.480)	(50.000)
Corporate Capital Resources	(1.552)	(11.477)	(6.671)			(19.700)
Partner Capital Contributions	0.000		(20.679)	(49.441)	(4.880)	(75.000)
Revenue Contributions	0.000				(0.525)	(0.525)
<b>Total Capital Funding</b>	<b>(1.552)</b>	<b>(11.477)</b>	<b>(44.167)</b>	<b>(76.144)</b>	<b>(11.885)</b>	<b>(145.225)</b>

- 2.4. The estimated revenue costs to the Council are set out in Table 6.2 below

**Table 6.2 Revenue Costs of Commonwealth Games**

	<b>2018/19 Actual £m</b>	<b>2019/20 Actual £m</b>	<b>2020/21 Estimate £m</b>	<b>2021/22 Budget £m</b>	<b>2022/23 Budget £m</b>	<b>Total £m</b>
Contribution to OC Budget	2.156	0.000	0.000	0.000	36.817	38.973
Contributions To / (From) Reserves	2.832	8.460	0.000	15.854	(27.146)	0.000
Revenue Contributions to fund Capital Programme	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.525	0.525
<b>Total Revenue Expenditure</b>	<b>4.988</b>	<b>8.460</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>15.854</b>	<b>10.196</b>	<b>39.498</b>
BCC Revenue Contributions	(4.988)	(8.460)	0.000	(15.854)	(10.196)	(39.498)
<b>Total Revenue Funding</b>	<b>(4.988)</b>	<b>(8.460)</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>(15.854)</b>	<b>(10.196)</b>	<b>(39.498)</b>
<b>Net Revenue (Surplus)/Deficit</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>
<b>Note: Reserve Balance at year-end</b>	<b>2.832</b>	<b>11.292</b>	<b>11.292</b>	<b>27.146</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>

- 2.5. The Organising Committee's costs include a number of major capital projects (principally relating to the Alexander Stadium and a contribution the costs of construction of a new Aquatics Centre in Sandwell), as well as substantial revenue costs closer to Games Time relating to the planning and operation of the Games themselves.
- 2.6. The Council's overall proposed capital contribution amounts to £145.2m, of which £74.7m relates to the refurbishment of the Alexander Stadium, with the balance of £70.5m covering contributions to the Aquatics Centre, capital elements of security expenditure, capital investment required to other venues and capital contingencies.
- 2.7. The refurbishment of the Alexander Stadium will deliver an athletics stadium with a capacity of almost 40,000 during Games Time, reducing to around half this level subsequently, together with a 6-lane 400m warm up track, community facilities and substantial commercial space opportunities, to deliver a sustainable Stadium operation and ensure a lasting legacy post-Games. Planning consent was granted for this development on 30 January 2020, and contracts were let for the main construction phase of the project in May 2020, with works now under way and on track for completion by March 2022.
- 2.8. Funding for the overall capital contribution is anticipated to include partner contributions totalling £75.0m of which £50.0m has already been secured, together with prudential borrowing of £50.0m, existing Council capital resources of £19.7m and a balance of £0.5m to be funded through revenue contributions.



- 2.9. The remaining balance of unsecured partner contributions of £25.0m has been the subject of extensive dialogue with partners, following which it is clear that there is a substantial risk that no further contributions will be secured, partly as a consequence of a refocussing of priorities following the COVID-19 pandemic. In the event that this risk materialises it is unlikely that it will be possible to secure sufficient savings in the overall costs of delivery of the Games to mitigate this funding shortfall, and it will therefore be necessary to identify and secure alternative funding.
- 2.10. The Council's balance of contributions, anticipated to total £39.0m, is not directly attributable to individual projects or elements of the Organising Committee's costs, but will instead represent a general contribution to their overall costs, including security provisions being delivered through the West Midlands Police. The Council is continuing to explore alternative funding arrangements for this contribution, a specific revenue reserve is being created for this purpose, that will contribute towards meeting these funding liabilities as they fall due, with the majority of expenditure anticipated to be incurred in 2022/23.

### **3. Direct Council Revenue Costs**

- 3.1. As would be expected for a major project of this scale, the Council has put into place a dedicated project team to exercise the Council's obligations under the Host City Contract, manage the overall programme and to manage relationships with key stakeholders, including the Organising Committee, Commonwealth Games Federation, residents and Central Government. The size and composition of this team will evolve as the programme progresses, with the total costs of the team from bid to conclusion of the Games estimated as being around £16.4m. The timing of costs being incurred, and the adequacy of this initial provision will continue to be robustly monitored and managed through the period to 2022/23.
- 3.2. The Council will also incur operational costs during the Games themselves (these may include additional costs associated with street cleaning, traffic management etc. as a result of the increased numbers of spectators at specific venues). Details of the extent of such additional costs will be fully developed in the lead-up to the Games but are anticipated to be substantially funded through "business as usual" budgets in the first instance, with only genuine additionality that cannot be absorbed into day to day costs being funded as a part of the Commonwealth Games programme. The full detail of these additional costs has not yet been confirmed, but an indicative estimate is that the total costs may be in the region of £15m.
- 3.3. A Commonwealth Games Community Fund has also been created at a total cost to the Council of £6.0m. This funding will be utilised to provide small grants to local organisations to encourage engagement and participation in the lead-up to the Games in 2022. This Fund is split into three separate sub-programmes, with £2.0m (including administration and evaluation costs) allocated to each, as set out below.

### **3.3.1. Creative Communities Small Grant Fund**

Cabinet approved proposals for a “Creative Communities Small Grants Fund” on 13 October 2020, with an identified budget of £2m. This fund will be administered by the Birmingham 2022 Organising Committee on the Council’s behalf, alongside additional funding that they have been successful in leveraging in from funders such as the National Lottery. This fund is intended to:

- Connect Birmingham residents and communities (of geography or interest) with artists to create new art works for the Cultural Festival of the Games
- Lead to co-created artistic outputs for their community, all across Birmingham, flooding the city with artistic interventions, celebrations and projects
- Catalyse the creative energies of young people aged 16-30, as well as valuing the intersection of community of all ages – whether families with children or intergenerational approaches with elderly residents
- Seek to engage with every ward in the city, with a specific focus on those areas that have high levels of deprivation

### **3.3.2. Celebrating Communities Small Grant Fund**

On 15 December 2020 Cabinet approved a further allocation of £2m for small grants, to be allocated on a ward by ward basis and administered by the Council’s NDSU (with all administration costs forming a part of the overall £2m allocation). The purpose of grants awarded as a part of this programme is to:

- Support and engage Birmingham communities to feel part of the Games
- Make sure engagement and participation opportunities are spread across the city
- Ensure that the projects delivered through the fund support our diverse communities
- Make certain that the projects delivered celebrate Birmingham and the Commonwealth
- Deliver benefits for the city’s residents that align with ward priorities
- Create feelings of connectivity, positivity and pride

### **3.3.3. Remaining Funding**

The remaining funding of £2m will be focussed on key themes, likely to include the key drivers of increased participation and physical activity. Detailed proposals are currently under development and will be the subject of full consultation with key stakeholders before consideration by Cabinet.

- 3.4. The estimated direct revenue costs to the Council (excluding those set out in table 6.2 above) are set out in Table 6.3 below.

**Table 6.3 Direct Revenue Costs of Commonwealth Games**

	<b>2018/19 Actual £m</b>	<b>2019/20 Actual £m</b>	<b>2020/21 Estimate £m</b>	<b>2021/22 Budget £m</b>	<b>2022/23 Budget £m</b>	<b>Total £m</b>
Programme Team	0.421	0.780	5.547	6.533	3.092	16.373
City Readiness				5.000	10.000	15.000
Community Fund				6.000		6.000
<b>Total Revenue Expenditure</b>	<b>0.421</b>	<b>0.780</b>	<b>5.547</b>	<b>17.533</b>	<b>13.092</b>	<b>37.373</b>

## **CHAPTER 7: CAPITAL STRATEGY**

### **1. Summary**

- 1.1. This capital strategy sets out the main influences for the capital programme, and how the available resources have been used to meet the Council's key priorities. It sets out the planned use of borrowing, including treasury management activity, and how capital risks are managed.
- 1.2. The capital strategy has been prepared having regard to CIPFA's Prudential Code and Treasury Management Code.
- 1.3. The Council will leverage its real estate assets to generate social benefits and financial returns through development. A Development Pipeline of potential schemes will be generated by prioritising developable sites, and selected schemes will be taken forward either by the Council itself or through joint ventures/partnerships with the private sector. The long-term aim will be to generate returns for the Council that can be used to support front line services alongside achieving improvements in skills, jobs and other social objectives.

### **2. Objectives**

- 2.1. The overall objective of the Council's Capital Strategy and Programme is for capital investment to support the Council Plan priorities. This will be achieved by:
  - Integrating capital budget decisions into the Council's annual, medium and long term planning process, so that capital investment decisions are prioritised alongside plans for revenue income and expenditure, as well as plans for assets including the Council's land and buildings and liabilities including the prudent use of borrowing;
  - Co-ordinating the management of capital through the Capital Board, which oversees a 'one Council' strategic approach to capital management.

### **3. Strategic Context**

- 3.1. The drivers of the Council's capital programme are complex, and bring together many aspects of the Council's service and financial planning. This is driven particularly by the Council Plan, which sets out the Council's planned outcomes and priorities for the medium term. These have been the strategic drivers in the development and prioritisation of capital proposals as described below. The 2020/21 Capital programme has been impacted by COVID-19 resulting in slippages into future years and changes to a number of schemes.

### 3.2. Key drivers of capital investment include:

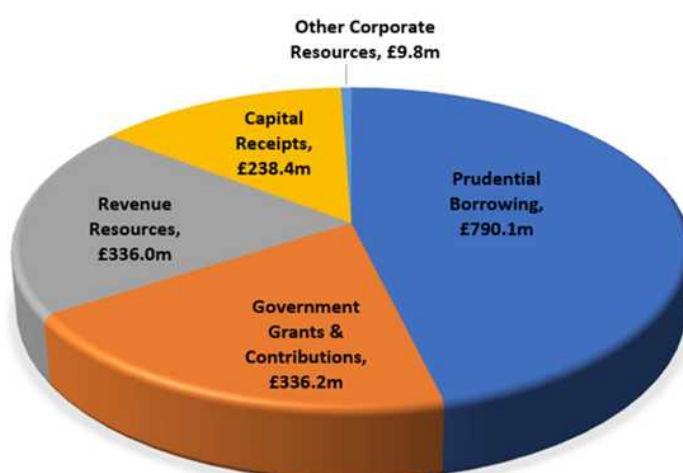
- The Council's property, plant and equipment is valued at nearly £5.9bn in its latest accounts. Reforming this portfolio to be fit for the Council's future needs and service delivery models is a key focus of the property strategy described in paragraph 5.3 below
- The Council's schools estate continues to evolve rapidly under the influence of academisation and other national policies, but it remains a sizeable asset portfolio, and the Council has a duty to ensure there are sufficient school places
- Economic regeneration and transport remain a key priority for the city's future prosperity, and the proposed HS2 rail terminal at Curzon Street station represents a major opportunity which forms part of the city's Enterprise Zone
- Meeting the housing needs of Birmingham remains a major priority, both within the Council's HRA, and through its support for other housing development both for sale and for private rented accommodation
- The Commonwealth Games is a significant opportunity for Birmingham which is a key priority for the next two years

3.3. These key capital and infrastructure needs for the coming years cannot be delivered by the Council on its own. Partnership working is an essential part of addressing these needs and is reflected in many of the Council's capital plans.

## 4. Capital Resources

4.1. Resources of £1,710.5m have been identified to fund the four year capital programme from 2021/22 to 2024/25, summarised as follows:

**Capital Financing (£m)**



- 4.2. A significant part of the Council's capital resources can only be used for specific and designated purposes. These are referred to as specific resources. This includes capital grants and contributions of £336.2m, revenue resources of £336.0m (including HRA revenue resources of £294.3m) and HRA capital receipts of £133.7m. Cabinet may approve additional budgets funded by additional external resources.
- 4.3. Some capital resources are available without significant restrictions, and the Council has more freedom to allocate these towards its own priorities as set out in the Council Plan. These are referred to as corporate resources, and comprise mainly capital receipts from asset sales and borrowing under the prudential system of capital finance for local authorities.
- 4.4. Corporate resources of £904.6m have been budgeted for use to finance the capital programme over the coming four years. This includes the use of prudential borrowing and capital receipts from asset sales. Revised or additional capital budgets funded from corporate resources may be approved by Cabinet, however additional prudential borrowing must be approved by full Council if the borrowing costs are not funded by additional income, savings or budget virements. No substantial increases in prudential borrowing or the use of capital receipts will be agreed outside of the annual budget process.
- 4.5. The Council's capital financing plans seek to make use of available resources in the most efficient way, including borrowing in accordance with the Prudential Code for local authority capital finance. £790.1m of prudential borrowing is included in the four year capital plans, within the framework and policies set out in this capital strategy, further described below.
- 4.6. Final decisions on the funding of the capital programme will be taken by Cabinet in the Outturn report after the end of each financial year.
- 4.7. The Council's capital financing plans seek to fund the capitalisation of revenue reform costs under the Flexible Use of Capital Receipts legislation. £39.5m has been included in the plans for 2021/22 with a further £15.3m identified for 2020/21. A breakdown of these schemes can be found at Appendix I.
- 4.8. A breakdown of the resources used in financing the capital programme is at Appendix P1. Further details of all capital grants are shown in Appendix P2.

## **5. Capital Strategy**

- 5.1. In the above context of needs and resources, the Council has developed the following policies and high level processes to ensure the effective management of capital (arrangements are set out more fully in Appendix L):
- The management of capital will be overseen by the Capital Board, through strong governance and assurance processes for capital planning, capital appraisal and approval, project management, and

capital monitoring and review. Executive decisions will be made in accordance with the Council's constitution

- Revised or additional capital budgets may be approved by Cabinet, within the constraints of the Council's constitution and its Prudential borrowing limit. No substantial increases in prudential borrowing or the use of capital receipts will be agreed outside of the annual budget process
- CIPFA's Prudential Code and Treasury Management Code have been adopted by the Council
- All use of capital resources, including capital receipts, will be prioritised across the Council as a whole in relation to the Council's key priorities
- The use, re-use, and disposal of the Council's land and buildings will be managed by the Property and Assets Board to secure best value for the Council's priorities
- The Council will encourage community engagement in the operation of properties in support of specific key priorities, and will commission community asset transfers where appropriate
- The Council will manage its use of borrowing in accordance with CIPFA's Prudential Code. A prudent policy for debt repayment is set out in the Minimum Revenue Provision policy at Appendix S. General Fund borrowing costs (including interest and repayment charges) in 2021/22 represent 28.2% of the net revenue budget, which reflects a substantial investment in capital but reduces the resources which would be otherwise available for other revenue priorities. In order to ensure that borrowing remains at an affordable and sustainable level, the Council will seek over the medium term to manage its new prudential borrowing for normal service delivery at a level which is close to the amount which it sets aside from the revenue account each year for debt repayment (i.e. MRP).
- Borrowing for the Commonwealth Games and the Perry Barr Regeneration Scheme is an exception to this policy, but this is mostly planned to be repaid from the disposal of dwellings and land that form a part of the Perry Barr Regeneration Scheme from 2023.

5.2. Capital priorities for new projects and programmes have therefore focussed on the following areas:

- Council Plan driven expenditure which may be funded from external grants and contributions, especially where it supports key priorities
- Statutory requirements and other legal commitments
- Proposals which support revenue savings, income or service modernisation
- Projects also need to demonstrate that they represent value for money and are deliverable at an appropriate risk.

## **Property Strategy**

- 5.3. The Council's Property Strategy was approved by Cabinet in November 2018. The Property Strategy provides a long term strategic approach to the management of the Council's real estate. It aims to maximise commercial and social returns by re-aligning the property assets, ensuring they act as a catalyst for development and inclusive economic growth and underpin the social fabric of communities across the city. In order to achieve this vision the Strategy divides the existing property assets in to four key themes:
- Commercial properties – this income earning portfolio focuses on increasing efficiency by selling underperforming properties and reinvesting the proceeds to maximise returns within a balanced and prudent risk management strategy
  - Growth and Development – focusing on key growth areas, land and buildings will be utilised as catalysts for development and regeneration to deliver new homes and jobs
  - Community – supporting community organisations to deliver Council's core objectives, encouraging independent social cohesion using sport, culture and third sector neighbourhood activities
  - Operational – efficient and rationalised buildings to support the provision of modern 21<sup>st</sup> century Council services.

## **Commercialisation Strategy**

- 5.4. The Council's Commercialisation Strategy focusses on "Taking a business-like approach in every service, every day – making every £ count for Birmingham". This recognises that to maximise performance 'commercial thinking' needs to be embedded across the organisation. To support this, the Council has created a Commercial Hub within Finance and Governance to support the identification of commercial opportunities across the Council and to lead on and support activities related to commercialism which will enable the facilitation of an organisation-wide behavioural change.
- 5.5. The Council's risk management approach recognises that currently the Council has low to moderate ability and appetite to take significant new risks, in light of the existing financial challenges and risks the Council is currently managing. A combination of Finance, Legal and the Programme Management Team (PMO) provide governance structure and operate key roles in ensuring that where risks are taken, they are fully understood and proactively managed.
- 5.6. Investment in loans, shares and commercial property plays a significant part in a more commercial approach to the Council's activities, including its working with business and community partners. The Service and Commercial Investment Strategy at Appendix O sets out the investment activity and risk management processes which support this agenda. A low-risk policy towards



investments is proposed, with a limit on the size of the overall financial investment portfolio at £326m.

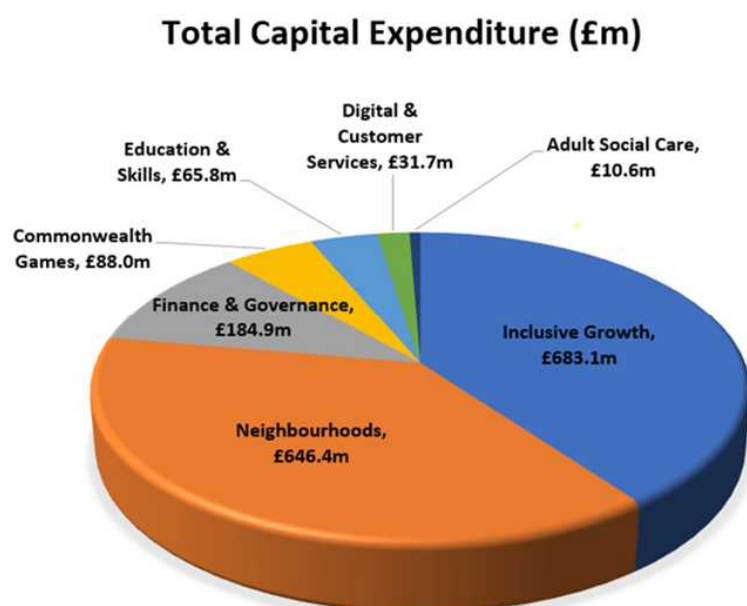
## 6. Capital Programme

6.1. Based on the above strategy to support the delivery of the Council Plan outcomes, the proposed Capital Programme totals £739.9m in 2021/22 and £1,710.5m over the four year period. This includes:

- Investment in Council housing through the HRA of £555.5m
- £222.8m (in the four year period) on the Perry Barr Residential Scheme
- £204.5m on roads and transport infrastructure
- Continuing commitment to the funding of development in the Enterprise Zone totalling £149.1m over the next four years, including investment to enable Birmingham to get the most out of the HS2 Curzon railway station
- £88.0m on the Commonwealth Games
- £67.1m for the Waste Management Service Strategy including replacement vehicles
- Major investment in education and skills of £65.8m

6.2. New projects and priorities have been identified through the Council's financial planning process and added to the capital programme. These total £140.8m and are set out in Appendix Q2. Further budgets funded from Government allocations of capital grants (for example for schools and transport) will be added to the programme when the allocations are known.

6.3. The updated Capital Programme for £1,710.5m for the next four years is therefore as follows:



- 6.4. Appendix Q1 provides further details of the capital programme, including a summary of the projects included and the budgeted use of capital receipts and fund disposal costs. Appendix R shows a longer term ten year view of identified capital plans, consistent with the Council's Medium Term Financial Plan.
- 6.5. A General Fund capital policy contingency of £74.1m has been included in this budget in order to manage unexpected needs arising during the financial year before the next annual budget process. The use of the contingency will be managed by the Capital Board and approved in accordance with the Council's constitution.
- 6.6. Much of the capital programme is delivered through partnership working, especially with the West Midlands Combined Authority (WMCA) and the Greater Birmingham and Solihull Local Enterprise Partnership (GBSLEP). The Council acts as Accountable Body for the GBSLEP, and carries out significant prudential borrowing in support of the Enterprise Zone (EZ), with financing costs being funded by Business Rates growth within the EZ. This is controlled through Financial Principles agreed by the LEP with the Council.
- 6.7. Capital receipts are also used to finance debt repayment in accordance with the Council's MRP policy, and to meet Equal Pay settlements. The financial implications of the funding of Equal Pay settlements have been included in this Financial Plan. This takes account of borrowing costs and requirement for the use of capital receipts to partially fund Equal Pay settlements.

## **7. Debt and Treasury Management**

- 7.1. Local authorities are required by law to set an overall limit on their debt outstanding, including loans and other long term liabilities. This 'prudential limit' may not be exceeded, so the Council's proposed limit allows for risks, uncertainties, and potential changes during the year which may need to be accommodated within this overall limit. On this basis, the Prudential Limit for Debt has been set at £4,500.0m for 2021/22, £4,600.0m in 2022/23, £4,500.0m in 2023/24 and £4,400.0m in 2024/25.
- 7.2. The limit is calculated as follows:

**Table 7.1 Forecast Debt and Authorised Prudential Limit Based on the Current Capital Programme**

Forecast debt and Authorised Prudential Limit based on the current capital programme				
	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Forecast opening gross loan debt	3,491.1	3,721.8	3,697.2	3,518.1
Capital expenditure financed from borrowing				
- Self Funded	217.3	158.3	69.8	59.9
- Requiring budget support	152.4	101.6	30.7	-
Other cash flows	- 8.0	- 171.6	(163.4)	5.3
Less loan debt revenue repayment provision	(131.1)	(113.0)	(116.2)	(126.6)
<b>Forecast closing gross loan debt</b>	<b>3,721.8</b>	<b>3,697.2</b>	<b>3,518.1</b>	<b>3,456.7</b>
Closing PFI and similar debt liabilities	397.3	373.7	348.4	322.1
<b>Forecast closing debt (loans, PFI, etc)</b>	<b>4,119.1</b>	<b>4,070.9</b>	<b>3,866.4</b>	<b>3,778.8</b>
Allowance for planned cashflows, day to day fluctuations and other potential borrowing	380.9	529.1	633.6	621.2
<b>Authorised Prudential Limit for Debt</b>	<b>4,500.0</b>	<b>4,600.0</b>	<b>4,500.0</b>	<b>4,400.0</b>
Analysis of forecast closing debt:				
General Fund Debt	3,005.7	2,926.9	2,710.0	2,617.1
HRA Debt	1,113.4	1,144.0	1,156.4	1,161.7

- 7.3. Appendix P3 analyses planned prudential borrowing between projects which are self-financed through additional income or savings, and projects whose borrowing requires additional budget support. The Council's revenue budget includes provision to meet the net cost of all the above borrowing.
- 7.4. The CIPFA Prudential Code expects local authorities to consider and approve a number of 'prudential indicators'. These relate to the capital programme generally as well as borrowing, and are set out in Appendix T.
- 7.5. The Council's debt liabilities and its investments arising from day-to-day cashflows need careful management in order to manage the costs and risks. This is the subject of the Council's Treasury Management Strategy and Policies, which are set out at Appendices M and N.

## **8. Management of Guarantees and Partnership Finance Risks**

- 8.1. The Council has entered into financial guarantees and other obligations which are subject to risk management arrangements.
- 8.2. The Council has guaranteed £73m loan debt issued by NEC (Developments) plc, which since the sale of the NEC Group has been a wholly owned subsidiary of the Council. The value of this liability is reflected in the Council's own debt and is managed as part of treasury activity.
- 8.3. The Council has also provided guarantees in respect of staff TUPE'd to external bodies and who have retained membership of the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) to the West Midlands Pension Fund for pension deficits and to some of the external bodies in respect of changes to contribution rates. To minimise the risks to the Council, external bodies may

be required to take out a bond, payable on any default. The assessed residual risk has been recognised in the Council's financial statements.

- 8.4. The Council is a constituent member of the WMCA. Participating authorities share an exposure to any unfinanced revenue losses of WMCA, including debt finance costs. The Council and other member authorities support WMCA's capital investment plans, which include substantial prudential borrowing (subject to revenue funding support). This exposure is managed through the authorities' voting rights in WMCA including approval to its annual revenue and capital budget.
- 8.5. The Council participates in other joint ventures and companies. The Council may give letters of assurance in support of these activities and any assessed risk is accounted for in the Council's financial statements.

## **CHAPTER 8: SECTION 25 REPORT – ROBUSTNESS OF ESTIMATES AND ADEQUACY OF RESERVES**

### **1. Executive Summary**

- 1.1. Under Section 25 of the Local Government Act 2003, the Authority's Chief Finance Officer is required to report on the robustness of the estimates made for the purposes of the Council's annual budget. This will also extend to the assumptions contained in the Council's Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) and the financing and resourcing assumptions set out in the Capital Programme.
- 1.2. Section 25 (2) of the 2003 Act requires the Council to have regard to this report in approving the annual budget and setting the Council Tax.
- 1.3. In preparing the Budget and Medium Term Financial Plan for 2021/22 processes have been put in place to ensure that the budget is robust, achievable and sustainable and that services can be delivered within the anticipated available funding. This produces a high degree of confidence that the budget estimates are robust and the level of reserves held are adequate.

### **2. Robustness of Budget Estimates**

- 2.1. The budget is based on the best available information and assumptions. The budget estimates reflect the Council's statutory requirements to deliver services and aligns with the Council's Delivery Plan.
- 2.2. In assessing the robustness of the budget decisions contained in the 2021/22 budget the following processes have been relied upon:
  - Monthly and quarterly budget monitoring during 2020/21 which allows budgets to be re-aligned with anticipated demand in 2021/22 and future years.
  - Monthly budget monitoring based upon focussed exception reports, both by the Corporate Leadership Team, Cabinet Members and Resources Overview and Scrutiny Committee.
  - Regular star chamber sessions with Directorates, Portfolio holders and the Cabinet Member for Finance and Resources, with varying focuses dependent on the issues arising.
  - A specific budget sufficiency, conducted by CIPFA, that reviewed and tested the Directorates budget following the £23m investment in 2020/21.
  - Detailed projections of social care demographic and price pressures, particularly with regard to the impact of the current pandemic.
  - Review of the budget by the Corporate Leadership Team, Executive Management Team and Directorate Leadership Teams.

- Review by Directorate Leadership Teams of the proposed savings and their achievability, base budget adequacy and the opportunities for maximisation of resources.
- Fully updated the Medium Term Financial Plan as at 30 September 2020 to use as a robust baseline for budget development.
- Separate challenge sessions which took place with each Directorate Leadership Team, attended by the Interim Chief Finance Officer.
- Workforce review boards to enhance governance and management of the establishment of the organisation which represents 51% of the overall net budget.
- A review of the levels of unsupported borrowing in the capital programme and the level of capital receipts available to fund revenue transformation costs. Where possible, opportunities have been taken to maximise the use of Government's Flexible Capital Receipts Policy to relieve some of the pressure on the General Fund.
- Formal scrutiny of the budget proposals which is an additional level of scrutiny for the budget process.

- 2.3. As a result of these processes previous savings decisions have been reviewed and £15.5m of savings originally planned for 2021/22 are now deemed not deliverable and have been removed from the budget. This is largely an impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. This leaves previously agreed savings of £12.7m in 2021/22, rising to £20.3m by 2024/25. Over the period of the MTFP a total of £40.7m of savings are planned, including £20.4m of new savings proposals. There are robust mechanisms in place to ensure that there is accountability for the delivery of planned savings, and progress against delivery is monitored on a monthly basis.
- 2.4. The reviews undertaken by Directorate Leadership Teams of base budget adequacy have identified a range of budget pressures. These have been reviewed and challenged and those that cannot be mitigated are built into the budget estimates presented in this Financial Plan.
- 2.5. The budget estimates contain the most up-to-date assessment of anticipated Central Government support from both the Provisional Finance Settlement and the latest COVID-19 funding.
- 2.6. Locally generated income from Business Rates and Council Tax are the two most significant sources of funding for the Council. Both have been adversely affected by COVID-19. The budget estimates for Business Rates income are based on a prudent and best assessment of the taxbase reflecting the current economic conditions, an estimate of impact from appeals and for 2021/22 a prudent reduction in the collection rate. The Council Tax taxbase is determined with regard to the number of properties in the city and the number of associated reliefs and exemptions together with the assumed numbers of residents benefitting from the Council Tax support

scheme. The taxbase for 2021/22 also reflects a prudent reduction in the collection rate.

### **3. Inflation**

- 3.1. The budget contains provision for specific contractual and other inflationary pressures. These provisions are based on the best information available at the time. The budget also contains some provision for general price inflation, and it is anticipated that services will have to manage any inflationary pressures that arise above those provided for. Contracts are also reviewed and provision for known significant contractual changes are made. The impact of pay and price inflation is monitored during the year as part of the budget monitoring process.

### **4. Capital Programme and Investment Decisions**

- 4.1. The Prudential Code recommends that Chief Finance Officers report on the affordability and risk associated with the capital strategy. The capital programme is fully financed from a combination of existing resources, external grants and contributions, capital receipts, and an affordable level of borrowing.
- 4.2. The Capital Strategy at Chapter 7 prioritises the use of external grants and funding where possible to support Council Plan priorities. Capital receipts assumptions are based on a prudent assessment which uses a risk-weighted forecast of expected capital receipts from asset sales and other sources.
- 4.3. The Council has a relatively high level of borrowing compared with most other authorities, but the policy set out in the Capital Strategy and Appendix M is that the Council will seek over the medium term to manage its new prudential borrowing for normal service delivery at a level which is close to the amount which it sets aside from revenue account each year for debt repayment.
- 4.4. The Council's debt repayment policy at Appendix S results in a strong debt repayment profile, which is illustrated in the Treasury Strategy Appendix M Figure M.5.
- 4.5. The Council manages capital risks through its business case appraisal and approval arrangements, and through regular capital and treasury monitoring. Capital risks have also been considered in assessing the adequacy of reserves.
- 4.6. The Council has a low to moderate appetite for taking commercial risk and this is reflected in the Capital Strategy. Treasury management risks are managed through the Treasury Management Strategy and Policy.
- 4.7. The following table sets out in further detail the key budget assumptions reflected in the Medium Term Financial Plan.

**Table 8.1 Analysis of Robustness of Revenue Estimates**

Budget Assumption	Budget Commentary
1. The treatment of growth pressures	<p>Major demand and price factors affect the 2021/22 and future years budgets include 2020/21 budget pressures continuing into 2021/22 and future years. Some pressures were identified as part of the monthly monitoring process, including base budget inadequacies for children's social care. These are being addressed as part of this budget. The 2021/22 budget forecasts have therefore been informed by 2020/21 budget monitoring reports which have been reported to Cabinet and Scrutiny through the year and have been supported by the Star Chamber process.</p> <p>Additionally, the refresh of the Medium Term Financial Plan identified issues that Directorates were facing in delivering service outcomes within existing resources. These were then subject to separate Directorate challenge sessions to validate and agree the pressures needing to be reflected in the Medium Term Financial Plan.</p>
2. The treatment of inflation	<p>Pay – In general, no increase in pay has been assumed in the budgets beyond incremental drift and for those earning less than £24,000. Provision has been retained however to meet the budgetary impact of pay increments for 2021/22.</p> <p>Pensions – Employer rates fully reflect the most recent actuarial review in 2019 including changes to the future service rate and past deficit payments.</p> <p>Levies – the Council is subject to 1 significant Levy being Passenger Transport. The budget forecasts for 2021/22 reflect the latest estimates.</p> <p>Price inflation has been provided at a rate of 2% Contract are reviewed and provision for known contractual changes are made</p> <p>Specific higher adult social care market inflation has been provided for to support the care market and this is funded from COVID-19 resources.</p>
3. Surplus cash balances (income, capital, receipts and grants)	<p>Council investments and borrowing comply with the current Treasury Management Strategy as approved by Council. At any one time the Council will have a number of cash income streams, such as capital receipts and Government grants and when appropriate these will be invested as part of the overall and day-to- day cash flow management activities undertaken by the Treasury Manager. Risks including Brexit impacts are reflected in the Treasury Management Strategy.</p> <p>Cash investments are made in accordance with the Investment Strategy as set out in the Treasury Management Strategy and can be liquidated at short notice and are available at any point in time to meet the Council's day-to-day requirements for cash funding.</p>
4. The treatment of income	<p>Directorates have undertaken a review of fees and charges. The revised schedule of proposed fees and charges are included as an appendix to this report and are subject to a budget decision.</p>
5. The treatment of savings.	<p>Savings deemed undeliverable following review and challenge have been eliminated from the budget.</p>



Budget Assumption	Budget Commentary
	<p>For those savings remaining all managers have a responsibility to ensure the efficient delivery of services and, when savings are proposed, that those savings are both realistic in terms of the level of savings and timing. Should the level and timing of such savings vary due to unforeseen events, management action or policy actions within the relevant Divisions and corporately, will be implemented.</p>
<p>6. The Prudential Code and Corporate Capital Strategy: the revenue impact of planned capital expenditure and non-treasury investments</p>	<p>The Council has a Capital Strategy which provides an over-arching framework by which capital expenditure and non-treasury investment decisions can be assessed. Based on the Corporate Capital Strategy the Council has an approved four-year capital programme. Over the medium term the Capital Programme will moved to a 10-year and ultimately a 25-year programme. Furthermore, the capital programme is evaluated with regard to the Prudential Code in terms of its prudence, affordability and sustainability. Investments are reviewed against appropriate risk factors. The revenue budget and MTFP reflects the financing and borrowing assumptions as contained in the approved capital programme.</p> <p>It may be necessary, and subject to Council decisions during the year with regard to the overall capital programme and how it is to be financed, to revisit the Prudential Indicators from time to time to ensure that any amendments and proposed additions to the capital programme remain prudent and affordable in terms of the Council's approved revenue budget and MTFP.</p>
<p>7. The financial risks inherent in any significant new funding partnerships and major outsourcing deals</p>	<p>The sharing of risk is in accordance with the principle of the risks being borne by the party best placed to manage that risk. Inherent risks include any guarantee or variation of service throughput (service volumes). If risks materialise the expectation is that such an eventuality will be contained where possible and considered in future years' budgets and general fund reserves restored to at least the minimum prudent level.</p> <p>The biggest single risk the Council has faced since March 2020 is the COVID-19 pandemic and specific weekly reporting and management of those risks has taken place and will continue as long as needed.</p>
<p>8. The availability of other funds to deal with major contingencies</p>	<p>The level of reserves assumes that management and policy actions will be taken to address major contingencies. Should these be insufficient, the level of reserves may have to be used temporarily and restored to at least their minimum prudent level or the optimal level through future budgets. A risk-based approach to provisions and reserves is set out below in paragraphs 6 and 7.</p>
<p>9. The overall financial standing of the authority (level of borrowing, debt outstanding, Council Tax income, Business Rates, etc)</p>	<p>The Council acts to manage its borrowing prudently and in accordance with statutory guidance regarding affordability and sustainability with regard to debt expenses incurred in its revenue account.</p> <p>The amount of Council Tax to be collected in 2021/22 and used to support the Council's revenue budget is based on the Council Taxbase. The taxbase set for 2021/22 is based on the most accurate and prudent forecasts of anticipated chargeable dwellings and associated level of discounts, reliefs and collectable amounts for the year. The Council Tax collection rate for 2021/22 has been set at 96.6%, then rises back to normal levels of 97.1% in future</p>

Budget Assumption	Budget Commentary
	<p>years. For each 1% not collected, the cost is approximately £3.8m in lost income to the Council</p> <p>Usually, legislation requires that any Collection Fund surplus or deficit be adjusted through the Council Tax calculation in the next year. However, Government has granted Councils the flexibility to spread the 2020/21 deficit across three years. The deficit is distributed in 2021/22, 2022/23 and 2023/24.</p> <p>The Council's share of Business Rates income for 2021/22 has been set at £411.6m. A detailed NNDR 1 return for 2021/22 has been submitted to Government. Prudent estimates of Business Rates appeals, bad debts provisions, changes to the rating list etc. have been included. A collection rate of 96% has been set for Business Rates for 2021/22. The financial plans assume that the collection rate increases to normal levels of 98% from 2022/23 onwards. For each 1% not collected the cost is approximately £4.1m in lost income to the Council.</p>
10. The authority's track record in budget and financial management.	As projected at Month 9, the 2020/21 budget monitoring report for the Council is forecasting a small budget surplus £8.9m on the General Fund. In Grant Thornton's (GT) 2019/20 Audit Findings Report published in November 2020, GT has stated that the Council has made sufficient progress in addressing the weaknesses relating to financial management that were the subject of both its Statutory Recommendation and CIPFA's Financial Management Capability Review in March 2019 to mitigate the risk in 2019/20.
11. The authority's capacity to manage in-year budget pressures	<p>The Council always seeks to improve its ability to manage in- year budget pressures. At Month 9 there is a forecast budget surplus of £8.9m on the General Fund in 2020/21. A monthly budget tracker report is used to monitor the delivery of budget savings and this is reported to Cabinet and Scrutiny.</p> <p>Equally, the ability to manage in-year pressures has been recognised in the risk assessment of the level of reserves.</p>
12. The strength of the financial information and reporting arrangements.	<p>A mid-year refresh of the Medium Term Financial Plan and final version of the Medium Term Financial Plan completed and supported by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• base salary estimates and projections of demand for demand-led services</li> <li>• risk based balances calculation;</li> <li>• prudential borrowing and capital funding review</li> <li>• an assessment of inflation</li> <li>• monthly monitoring of budget pressures and savings delivery</li> </ul>
13. The authority's virement and end of year procedures in relation to budget under/ overspends at authority and departmental level.	The Council is operating management disciplines to ensure management and policy actions are considered in relation to overspending budgets. Generally, virements are considered at a corporate level against corporate priorities, including the contribution towards the optimal level of general fund reserves.
14. The adequacy of the authority's insurance arrangements to cover major unforeseen risks.	The Council's insurance arrangements are a balance between external insurance premiums and internal funds to "self-insure" some areas. Premiums and self-funds are reactive to external evaluations of the risks faced by the Council which includes both risks that are generic to all organisations and those specific to the authority.

Budget Assumption	Budget Commentary
	The level of the Insurance Reserve has been reviewed for 2020/21 and has been increased by £2.0m annually; the position will continue to be revised on an annual basis.

## **5. Adult Social Care Precept**

- 5.1. The Chief Financial Officer is satisfied that the Council Tax income yield from the adult social care precept has been utilised to meet adult social care needs. The additional investment in social care is shown in Chapter 3.

## **6. Policy Contingency**

- 6.1. It is also prudent to hold for a budget for general contingencies to cover the fact that certain budget assumptions may be inaccurate i.e. demand for a service has proved greater than expected. As such the Council holds a General Policy Contingency budget of £0.6m for 2021/22 and specific policy contingency sums.
- 6.2. Taking into account all the factors set out above, the Interim Chief Finance Officer considers the proposed 2021/22 Budget is robust

## **7. Adequacy of reserves**

- 7.1. In setting the budget and prudently managing its finances, the Council considers the level of both general and specific earmarked reserves. The level of these reserves reflects the risks the Council faces.
- 7.2. The Council manages risk on an on-going basis. The Council has well established procedures in place to identify and anticipate risks. These processes form part of the budgetary control framework and are underpinned by the Council's governance arrangements culminating in the Annual Governance Statement and supported by Internal Audit. These include a Risk Management Framework and a regularly reviewed Strategic Risk Register with progress on both regularly reported to the Audit Committee
- 7.3. The main risks that have been identified arise from:
- The continued impact of COVID-19 through the period of restrictions/ lockdowns and ultimately recovery.
  - The underlying economic outlook which can impact the demand for services, may lead to market failure, diminish Council income streams, and impact interest rates.
  - The impact of the most recent Brexit deal while uncertain represents a risk beyond the loss and non-replacement of European funding,
  - The impact of major reductions in Government funding, the recent trend in one-year finance settlements and delays to significant funding changes.

- The impact of legislative changes and new burdens including the significant transfer of risk to Local Government through 100% Business Rates retention, the reliance on locally raised income and potential reforms to local government funding and the Business Rates system.
- The delivery of planned budget savings and efficiencies.
- The potential for higher demands on services e.g. social care.
- The cost and delivery of the Commonwealth Games
- Industrial disputes, major litigation, both currently and in the future.
- Managing the Capital Programme to achieve the policy objective of reducing the revenue impact of prudential borrowing.
- The delivery within budget of key highways, schools and regeneration capital schemes.
- The possibility of legal challenge including judicial review arising from Council decisions with regards to the delivery of statutory services.

## **Earmarked Reserves**

- 7.4. In addition to known liabilities, the budget also has regard to various risk issues where at the time of setting the budget there is no contractual liability but there is a possibility that payment may be required at some point in the future. It is also prudent to plan for future expenditure and to strike a balance between the needs of current and future taxpayers. In these cases, earmarked reserves are held.
- 7.5. The level of earmarked reserves and their intended use has been reviewed during the year, and the Medium Term Financial Plan reflects the results of that review. The conclusion is the level of these reserves are adequate having regard to the risks identified.
- 7.6. Furthermore, the Financial Resilience Reserve provides additional financial resilience. The budget proposals plan to increase the balance held on the reserve from £80.6m at 31 March 2021 to £114.5m for 2021/22 by 31 March 2022 and this is welcomed in this particularly uncertain time.

## **8. The General Balance**

- 8.1. It is essential in setting a balanced budget that the Council has money available in the event of unexpected spending pressures. The “balances” need to reflect spending experience and risks to which the Council is exposed and be of an adequate level.
- 8.2. As agreed by Cabinet in November 2020 and in light of the growing uncertainty about public finances, general reserves were increased to 4.5% of the net budget. The Council’s General Fund Reserve was increased to £38.4m representing 4.5% of the Council’s net General Fund Budget. That increase was funded from a transfer from the Financial Resilience Reserve.

- 8.3. In reviewing the adequacy of reserves the Interim Chief Finance Officer notes the level of the General Fund Balance is estimated to be £38.4m at 31 March 2022 and this level reflects 4.5% of the net budget requirement. In the current environment, alongside the risks facing the Council and level of other reserves, in particular the level and increase planned to the Financial Resilience Reserve - this is considered adequate.

## APPENDIX A: MEDIUM TERM FINANCIAL PLAN

	2021/22 £m	2022/23 £m	2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m	2025/26 £m	2026/27 £m	2027/28 £m	2028/29 £m	2029/30 £m	2030/31 £m
Base Budget 2020/21	852.933	852.933	852.933	852.933	852.933	852.933	852.933	852.933	852.933	852.933
Pay & Price Inflation	27.717	57.787	87.072	117.722	152.275	185.852	220.936	260.625	299.094	339.761
Meeting Budget Issues and Policy Choices	69.143	102.130	54.597	62.657	71.815	81.372	90.107	99.174	108.262	117.303
Savings Plans	(33.051)	(77.274)	(39.427)	(40.722)	(40.808)	(40.891)	(40.946)	(41.002)	(37.453)	(37.453)
Corporate Adjustments:										
Other net change in use / contribution to reserves	26.807	(44.077)	21.489	31.374	32.288	33.259	33.814	34.327	34.856	32.468
Corporately Managed Budgets	(53.803)	(23.011)	(9.839)	(13.901)	(16.693)	(26.091)	(31.343)	(45.928)	(49.600)	(38.597)
Changes in Corporate Government Grants	(61.075)	(16.348)	(18.105)	(19.827)	(20.791)	(21.779)	(23.559)	(25.376)	(27.230)	(28.299)
<b>Total Net Expenditure</b>	<b>828.671</b>	<b>852.140</b>	<b>948.720</b>	<b>990.236</b>	<b>1,031.019</b>	<b>1,064.655</b>	<b>1,101.942</b>	<b>1,134.753</b>	<b>1,180.862</b>	<b>1,238.116</b>
Business Rates	(411.693)	(432.135)	(445.154)	(456.877)	(468.890)	(481.198)	(493.811)	(506.736)	(519.980)	(533.551)
Business Rates Deficit in 20/21 funded by S31 grants	177.261	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Use of S31 grant reserve to fund Business Rates deficit arising in 20/21	(177.261)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Business Rates Deficit from 2019/20	1.435	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Business Rates Deficit 20/21 spread over three years	16.224	16.223	16.222	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Council Tax	(382.923)	(394.022)	(405.362)	(417.027)	(428.729)	(440.758)	(453.126)	(465.841)	(478.913)	(492.350)
Council Tax Deficit from 2019/20	2.707	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Council Tax Deficit 20/21 spread over three years	1.530	1.532	1.532	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Top Up Grant	(55.951)	(57.070)	(58.212)	(59.376)	(60.563)	(61.774)	(63.010)	(64.270)	(65.555)	(66.866)
Top Up Grant - Reset	-	12.254	13.583	14.565	15.575	16.619	17.707	18.833	19.998	21.188
Potential impact of spending review	-	1.000	5.000	9.000	9.000	9.000	9.000	9.000	9.000	9.000
<b>Total Resources</b>	<b>(828.671)</b>	<b>(852.218)</b>	<b>(872.391)</b>	<b>(909.715)</b>	<b>(933.607)</b>	<b>(958.111)</b>	<b>(983.240)</b>	<b>(1,009.014)</b>	<b>(1,035.450)</b>	<b>(1,062.579)</b>
<b>Gap</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>(0.078)</b>	<b>76.329</b>	<b>80.521</b>	<b>97.412</b>	<b>106.544</b>	<b>118.702</b>	<b>125.739</b>	<b>145.412</b>	<b>175.537</b>

**Note:** Business Rates income is based on the taxbase report approved by Cabinet on 19 January 2021. The income may be marginally different to that on the NNDR1 form.

## APPENDIX B: GRANTS

Grant	2020/21 Budget £m	2021/22 Budget £m	Variation £m	2022/23 Budget £m
Public Health Grant	88.420	92.227	3.807	92.227
Improved Better Care Fund	65.921	65.921	0.000	65.921
Top Up Grant	55.334	55.951	0.617	57.070
Highways Management and Maintenance PFI Grant	50.311	50.311	0.000	50.311
Social Care Support Grant	36.713	49.875	13.162	49.875
Covid 19 Local Authority Support Grant	0.000	43.830	43.830	0.000
Better Care Fund	36.679	40.151	3.472	40.151
Small Business Rate Relief Grant	37.934	39.819	1.885	40.616
Schools PFI Grant	18.232	18.232	0.000	18.232
Business Rates S31 Grant - 2% Inflation Cap	15.431	16.413	0.982	16.964
New Homes Bonus	7.236	7.599	0.363	7.599
Housing Benefit Admin Grant	4.685	4.685	0.000	4.685
DCLG - Preventing Homelessness Grant	4.675	4.675	0.000	4.675
Illegal Money Lending	3.962	4.150	0.188	4.150
Independent Living Fund Grant	3.880	3.686	(0.194)	3.502
Youth Promise	3.462	3.626	0.164	3.626
Primary PE and Sport Grant	3.616	3.616	0.000	3.616
Asylum Seekers	4.748	3.250	(1.498)	3.250
Troubled Families	1.915	2.630	0.715	0.000
New Burdens - Homelessness Grant	1.392	2.496	1.104	2.496
GBSLEP Skills fund ESF	2.484	2.353	(0.131)	2.818
Lower Tier Funding	0.000	2.245	2.245	0.000
Pure - ESF	2.000	2.000	0.000	2.000
MHCLG Local Council Tax Support Admin Grant	1.985	1.985	0.000	1.985
Youth Justice Good Practice Grant	1.898	1.936	0.038	1.936
New Remands Framework	0.887	1.197	0.310	1.197
Vulnerable Persons Resettlement Grant	2.400	1.113	(1.287)	0.647
Housing First Grant	1.830	1.095	(0.735)	0.275
Asylum Migration and Integration Fund	0.000	0.882	0.882	0.067
Business Growth Programme 2	0.808	0.860	0.052	0.737
School Improvement Grant	0.400	0.820	0.420	0.820
Local Reform and Community Voices Grant	0.788	0.785	(0.003)	0.785
Home Office - Prevent Projects Grant Stream	0.850	0.712	(0.138)	0.712
Staying Put Grant	0.481	0.639	0.158	0.639
Community Safety Fund	0.633	0.633	0.000	0.633
DWP - New Burdens Housing Benefit Admin Grant	0.566	0.566	0.000	0.566
Community Discharge Grant	0.000	0.519	0.519	0.519
Rough Sleeping Initiative	0.499	0.499	0.000	0.499
ESF1.1 Progression - WOW	0.495	0.469	(0.026)	0.469
Verify Earnings & Pension Alerts Service 2018	0.456	0.456	0.000	0.456
Scambusters RIT	0.320	0.320	0.000	0.320
ERDF - Basic Programme	0.005	0.292	0.287	0.000
Strategic Libraries - Delivery of Business & Intellectual Property Review	0.000	0.231	0.231	0.231
New Burdens	0.150	0.225	0.075	0.225
Rapid Rehousing Pathway	0.211	0.211	0.000	0.211
Social Care in Prisons	0.215	0.209	(0.006)	0.209
Food Trials Horizon	0.000	0.199	0.199	0.199
Extended Rights to Free Travel	0.122	0.164	0.042	0.164
Additional HBAA - Housing Benefit Accuracy Assessment	0.000	0.113	0.113	0.113
UC Implementation Support - Support for Complex Housing Cases	0.109	0.109	0.000	0.109
War Pensions	0.101	0.101	0.000	0.101
Direct Salary Grant	0.120	0.100	(0.020)	0.100
Sutton Park Stewardship	0.097	0.097	0.000	0.097
Virtual School Head	0.000	0.077	0.077	0.077

Grant	2020/21 Budget £m	2021/22 Budget £m	Variation £m	2022/23 Budget £m
Stimulating Regeneration Innovation through better e-Government Services	0.000	0.071	0.071	0.000
Home Office Police & Crime Panel Grant 18-19	0.066	0.066	0.000	0.000
Mag. Courts - LCD Grant ReDebt Chges	0.066	0.064	(0.002)	0.062
KS2 Moderation & Phonics Grant	0.029	0.027	(0.002)	0.027
Nature Conservation	0.025	0.025	0.000	0.025
Regional Development Work - Strategic Libraries	0.020	0.020	0.000	0.020
Lickey CP Ranger Hub	0.009	0.009	0.000	0.009
Strategic Migration Partnership	0.258	0.000	(0.258)	0.000
Police Crime Commissioner Grant	0.097	0.000	(0.097)	0.000
Local Services Support Grant - Lead Local Flood Authority	0.048	0.000	(0.048)	0.000
Urban Innovative Actions	0.015	0.000	(0.015)	0.000
<b>Subtotal Directorate Grants</b>	<b>466.089</b>	<b>537.638</b>	<b>71.549</b>	<b>489.025</b>
<b>Expenditure Reimbursement Grants</b>				
Rent Allowance Grant	327.956	327.956	0.000	327.956
HRA Rent Rebates Grant	146.397	146.397	0.000	146.397
DWP - Discretionary Housing Grant	4.975	4.975	0.000	4.975
Higher Education Funding Council (HEFC)	0.588	0.558	(0.030)	0.528
<b>Subtotal Expenditure Reimbursement Grants</b>	<b>479.916</b>	<b>479.886</b>	<b>(0.030)</b>	<b>479.856</b>
<b>Direct Schools Funding Grants</b>				
Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG)	664.963	721.201	56.238	721.201
Pupil Premium Grant	44.631	43.045	(1.586)	43.045
Holiday Activity & Food Programme	0.000	8.200	8.200	0.000
EFA Grant for Post 16 Provision	8.869	7.700	(1.169)	7.700
Universal Infant Free School Meals	8.289	7.664	(0.625)	7.664
Teachers Pensions Grant *	15.911	0.000	(15.911)	0.000
Teachers Pay Grant*	5.617	0.000	(5.617)	0.000
<b>Subtotal Direct Schools Funding Grants</b>	<b>748.280</b>	<b>787.810</b>	<b>39.530</b>	<b>779.610</b>
<b>Total Grants</b>	<b>1,694.285</b>	<b>1,805.334</b>	<b>111.049</b>	<b>1,748.491</b>

\*Teachers Pensions and Pay Grants have now been rolled into the DSG grant for 2021/22



## **Further Information on Revenue Grants over £5m**

Details of all revenue grants that exceed £5m are given below.

### **Public Health Grant - £92.2m**

Local authorities (upper tier and unitary) are responsible for improving the health of their local population and reducing health inequalities. Local authorities receive an annual ringfenced public health grant from the Department of Health. The core condition of this grant is that it should be used only for the purposes of the public health functions of local authorities. The local authority statutory duties for public health services are mainly outlined in the Health and Social Care Act 2012 legislation. They include the duty to improve public health through mandated and non-mandated functions. There are also existing public health duties for health protection which sit under different legislation such as the Public Health Act. Legislative measures for local authorities' responsibilities for dental public health are covered by separate statutory instruments (Section 5.2). The Public Health grant is ringfenced and can only be used on public health related activities set out in a range of legislation and included in the grant conditions.

The anticipated Public Health grant for Birmingham when the 2020/21 budget was set was £88.420m. Birmingham actually received an additional £3.807m but confirmation of this was received very late in the 2019/20 financial year after the budget was set. Currently the agreement is only for 2020/21 and it is anticipated that the ringfenced grant amount will remain the same in 2021/22. There remains the probability that confirmation of this will not be received until late in the 2020/21 financial year.

### **Private Finance Initiative Grants - £68.5m**

The Council will continue to receive funding for Private Finance Initiative (PFI) projects of £68.5m being £50.3m for Highways and £18.2m for schools. Whilst this funding is unringfenced, it is needed to meet contractually committed payments and is not available to meet Council expenditure generally, other than on a temporary basis and requiring repayment.

### **Improved Better Care Fund (iBCF) - £65.9m**

In the Spending Review 2015 the Government announced that it will be making additional funding available to local authorities through the Improved Better Care Fund; this became available in 2017/18. A further statement in the spring Budget in 2017 increased the amounts available for adult social care via the iBCF. For Birmingham, £65.9m is available in 2021/22.

The Council's financial plans include significant additional resources for adult social care to meet the growing level of demand for such services and further savings arising from the continued drive to provide these services in the most efficient way. Therefore, this has been used to help address additional funding of care services, to part mitigate budgetary pressures in relation to demography and assist in the delivery of the Adult Social Care savings programme. In addition to this there is also

a programme of change which has been agreed with health partners and approved via the Health & Wellbeing Board, to work in a more integrated way, to support the reductions in delayed transfers of care from hospitals and to protect and support the care provider market.

For 2021/22 the iBCF for Birmingham will be composed of the 2020/21 allocation of £60.3m and the £5.6m for Winter Pressures, and iBCF resources of £10.3m will be used in 2021/22 to support the delivery of the Adult Social Care savings programme.

### **Business Rates related grants - £56.2m**

These grants have been given to compensate for the impact of Government decisions to constrain the increase in the Business Rates multiplier and increased relief for small businesses. Both of these grants total £36.2m, which is an increase of £2.2m over the 2020/21 levels.

### **Top Up Grant - £56.0m**

This grant is received to reflect the fact that the Government's estimate of retained Business Rates income is still less than the estimate of the Council's need to spend. The Council's Top Up Grant will increase by £0.6m to £56.0m in 2021/22.

### **Social Care Grant - £49.9m**

In 2019/20 the Government announced £1bn of new resources to support social care nationally. This has been increased by a further £300m in 2021/22 to provide additional support for the most vulnerable. Birmingham's allocation is £49.9m an increase of £13.2m from the 2020/21 allocation. The grant will be fully utilised to support social care activities across the Council.

### **COVID-19 Local Authority Support Grant - £43.8m**

Recognising that the impact of COVID-19 would extend beyond 2020/21, Government has provided a further £1.55bn of unringfenced funding for councils to continue to support residents and to lead the recovery in their local areas. The allocation methodology took account of population, deprivation and the cost of delivering services. Birmingham's allocation is £43.8m. This is a one-off grant available for 2021/22 only.

### **Better Care Fund - £40.2m**

Better Care Fund (BCF) is a mandatory, national programme with specified minimum contributions from Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCG) and local authorities. This fund seeks to drive the transformation of services to ensure that people receive better and more integrated care and support through pooled budget arrangements between local authorities and CCGs.

For Birmingham, Cabinet in March 2014 endorsed the principle of a BCF joint pooled budget for older adult social care and health integrated provision between the Council and local NHS CCGs.

Funding will continue into 2021/22, and it is estimated that £40.2m will be available to the Council in that year. This is an increase of £3.5m compared to 2020/21 budgetary assumptions due to increased CCG minimum contribution and inflationary uplifts for both 2020/21 and 2021/22.

### **New Homes Bonus - £7.6m**

The New Homes Bonus was introduced from 2011/12 as a financial incentive and reward for housing growth. The grant is based on a national average Council Tax value of additional homes including any properties brought back into use. There is also an additional premium for affordable homes.

The value for 2021/22 allocation was £2.8m lower than originally anticipated as it included legacy payments only up to 2019/20. As a transition measure, councils have been provided with a new grant for one year only – Lower Tier Funding. Reforms to the New Homes Bonus system are planned to take place in 2021/22.

### **Other Directorate Revenue Grants**

In addition to the main grant funding streams, smaller specific grants continue to be received from Government. Services will need to manage within the level of grant that they receive. A full breakdown of all grants the Council expects to receive in 2021/22 can be seen in the table at the start of this Appendix.

### **Schools Funding 2021/22**

Schools receive funding via a variety of different grant streams, the main ones being:

- Dedicated Schools Grant - £1,296.2m
- Pupil Premium - £43.0m
- Education & Schools Funding Agency (ESFA) - £7.7m
- Universal Infant Free School Meals (UIFSM) Grant - £7.7m
- Holiday Activities & Food Programme 2021 - £8.2m

### **Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) - £1,296.2m**

The expected funding for 2021/22, based on DSG allocations received in December 2020, and a summary of how schools' funding is applied can be seen in the table below:

	<b>£m</b>
Schools block	1,002.106
Central school services block	18.283
High Needs block *	184.500
Early Years	91.312
<b>Total DSG</b>	<b>1,296.201</b>
Estimated recoupment	(575.000)
<b>Estimated net DSG after recoupment</b>	<b>721.201</b>

The figures are not directly comparable with last year, as Teachers Pay Grant and Teachers' Pension Grant have been rolled into DSG allocations for 2021/22. DSG is allocated to Local Authorities in four blocks. Local authorities can only switch resources between blocks with the permission of the School Forum and / or Secretary of State. The indicative amount announced for Birmingham is £1,296.2m. However, this includes funding for mainstream academies that will be recouped by the Education & Skills Funding Agency. The amount to be recouped has not been published by DfE, but last year the start year figure was £575m. Further academisation during 2021/22, will result in further recoupment and reduction in the grant paid to the Council.

The 4 blocks through which DSG is allocated consists of:

- Schools block (covering provision in mainstream schools from Reception to Year 11 and includes an estimate for Growth Fund). The 2021/22 notified allocation is £1,002.1m before recoupment.
- Early Years block (covering nursery schools, nursery classes and Private, Voluntary and Independent sector providers of early years provision (PVIs). The 2020/21 indicative allocation is £91.3m (no recoupment applies to this area).
- High Needs block (covering pupils with high needs – defined by the DfE as those requiring provision costing in excess of a given threshold). The 2021/22 indicative allocation is £212.9m before recoupment and an estimated £28.4m will be deducted from this figure for the direct funding of places by ESFA.
- Central School Services block – this covers commitments such as Admissions and certain prescribed statutory and regulatory duties. The notified allocation is £18.3m.

### **Pupil Premium Grant - £43.0m**

Pupil Premium is allocated to provide additional funding for pupils in receipt of free school meals. It will apply to all pupils aged from 4 to 15 (year groups Reception to 11) who are:

- parents are serving members of the armed forces (Service Children) (£310 per pupil)

Funding rates for the pupil premium in the financial year 2021/22 will stay the same as for 2020/21. As the allocations for 2021/22 have not yet been published by the ESFA, the budget above has been based on the 2020/21 allocation (the actual figure will depend on eligible pupil numbers).

### **Education & Schools Funding Agency - £7.7m**

It is estimated that the Council will receive £7.7m from the Education & Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) to fund education and training of 16-19 year olds in sixth forms within schools (based on allocation data relating to the 2020/21 academic year, published in October 2020).

### **Universal Infant Free School Meals (UIFSM) Grant - £7.7m**

The grant is paid to schools to enable them to provide free school meals for pupils in Reception to Year 2. DfE has confirmed that the grant will be extended for the academic year to 2020/21 and the grant figure above reflects the allocation to maintained schools and Alternative Provision. Academy schools receive their UIFSM grant direct from the ESFA. There has been no indication yet of an allocation beyond the 2020/21 academic year.

### **Holiday Activities & Food Programme 2021 - £8.2m**

This is a new grant. Payments will be linked to attendance levels. Further details are expected in the new year, including an expected formal grant determination letter alongside a Memorandum of Understanding, setting out the parameters and expectations for the programme.

### **Grants to Reimburse Expenditure - £479.9m**

The Council receives a number of grants to reimburse costs incurred, mainly in paying benefit claimants. Whilst these form part of the gross budget of the Council, the level of expenditure is determined by claimant demand and eligibility. Payments made to claimants are closely matched by any grant received. The grants to fund benefit expenditure expected to be received by the Council in 2021/22 can be seen in the table at the start of this Appendix. The figures for 2021/22 are still subject to a full review.

## **APPENDIX C: RESERVES POLICY**

### **1. Background**

- 1.1. The purpose of this policy is to set out how the Council will determine and review its overall level of reserves and how it uses them.
- 1.2. The Council is required to maintain adequate financial reserves for meeting unknown and potential estimated future expenditure when calculating the Council Tax requirement.
- 1.3. All planned use of reserves must be for a specific purpose in order to ensure there is a sustainable budget. They should not be used to mitigate the need for ongoing savings. Reserves will only be released upon relevant approval as set out in the Constitution.
- 1.4. The Council has usable reserves and unusable reserves on its Balance Sheet. The unusable reserves are as a result of accounting adjustments and are not therefore available to spend. This policy will concentrate on usable reserves.

### **2. General Policy**

- 2.1. Usable reserves can be split into the following categories:
  - General Reserves and Balances
  - Earmarked Reserves
  - Revenue Grant Related Reserves
  - Ringfenced Reserves
  - Capital Reserves
- 2.2. The Council maintains usable reserves primarily for the following reasons:
  - The need to put aside sums in case of unexpected exceptional future expenditure
  - To smooth out the impact of payments on the revenue account
  - To cover timing differences such as grant money received in any given year where expenditure takes place in a later year
  - To provide pump prime funding for projects to deliver changes in working practices
- 2.3. Reserves can only be used on a one-off basis which means that their application does not offer a permanent solution to the requirement to deliver significant reductions in the future level of Council expenditure.

- 2.4. Reserves are not to be used to avoid the necessity to make or the failure to deliver ongoing savings

### **3. Managing the Level of Reserves**

- 3.1. The Council must maintain sufficient general reserves and working balances to cover the key financial risks and contingencies.
- 3.2. An assessment will be carried out annually as part of the budget setting process to consider the risks the Council is exposed to and the level of general reserves that are appropriate.
- 3.3. As part of the budget setting process the Section 151 Officer will consider and assess the level of general reserves. Consideration will be given to the strategic, operational and financial risks facing the Council.
- 3.4. Major factors to be considered when evaluating the level of reserves, including but not limited to the following:

<b>Budget Assumptions</b>	<b>Issues to Consider</b>
Inflation and Interest rates volatility	The overall financial standing of the Council
Estimates of the level and timing of Capital Receipts	The trend of the Council's financial management and the robustness of the Medium Term Financial Plan
The financial risks inherent in any significant new funding partnerships, major contractual arrangements or major capital programme	The Council's end of year closedown procedures relating to budget under/overspend.
The availability of other funds to deal with major contingencies and the adequacy of provisions	The adequacy of the Council's arrangements to cover major unforeseen risks.

### **4. Usable Reserves**

- 4.1. General Reserves and Balances
- 4.1.1. These are funds that do not have restrictions as to their use. The Council can use them for any purpose within the General Fund. The purpose of general reserves is to manage the impact of exceptional emergencies and unforeseen events. Without such reserves the potential financial impact of these unforeseen events could cause a financial deficit in the General Fund, which would be severely disruptive to the effective operation of the authority. General Reserves held include:

#### 4.1.2. General Fund Balance and Carry Forward Balances

- These reflect the accumulated surpluses of income over expenditure from previous years and any resources set aside as general contingency against adverse future events

#### 4.1.3. Financial Resilience Reserve (FRR)

- This is a reserve created in 2017/18 from the backdated application of a consistent Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) policy of 2007/08
- The change in policy has created additional revenue costs. The Council plans to release some of this reserve in line with the Council Plan and Budget 2018+ to phase in the ability to meet the additional costs as shown in Table C.1 below. The balance of this reserve is to provide contingency fund in case the Council faces financial difficulties in the future

**Table C.1 Planned use of FRR to Meet Additional Revenue Costs**

2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
£5.9m	£5.9m	£5.0m	£4.0m	£3.0m	£2.0m	£1.0m	Nil

#### 4.1.4. Delivery Plan Reserve

- The Delivery Plan Reserve (DPR) has been established to enable the necessary investment required by the Council's Delivery Plan

#### 4.2. Earmarked Reserves

##### 4.2.1. Earmarked Reserves enable the Council to set aside sums to meet specific future liabilities. These include:

##### 4.2.2. Capital Fund

- This is a revenue reserve which has arisen from revenue contributions set aside to fund budgeted capital expenditure, Equal Pay settlements and associated costs in line with the Council's Capital Financing and Equal Pay funding claims

##### 4.2.3. Insurance Reserve

- The Council self-insures against all bar the most catastrophic business risks other than where insurance cover is a legal requirement. A budget is held to cover insurance losses in-year and the Insurance Reserve exists to act as a buffer should losses exceed budgeted expectations in



any given financial year. The fund increases in those years where losses incurred do not exceed the budget

#### 4.2.4. Highways PFI Reserve

- This reserve has been earmarked to support the Highways PFI Business Model

#### 4.2.5. Other Earmarked Reserves

- There are some reserves which cover a wide range of services that have been set aside to support future years' service delivery. These include, for example, resources earmarked for Special Educational Needs reform, a local innovations fund, highways initiatives, subvention for major events, replacement IT systems and repairs and maintenance for specific service chargeable buildings. These reserves are monitored at Directorate level and can only be used for a particular purpose
- During the annual review if it is determined earmarking is no longer necessary the reserves will be allocated to general reserves

4.2.6. The request to use these funds or contribute to reserves must be approved by Cabinet and the allocation of Earmarked Reserves will be made when services can demonstrate that the funding is required for that particular purpose.

#### 4.3. Revenue Grant Related Reserves

4.3.1. These reserves relate to the unused element of grant support for which the conditions of the grant are expected to be met. The reserves will be used to meet future years' expenditure for the service for which the grant was awarded.

4.3.2. These are managed by the Directorates. The reserves will only be released following the Directorate requests being approved by the Section 151 Officer to use funding in line with grant conditions

4.3.3. The Council holds various Section 106 reserves which were contributed by private companies to improve the local community. The fund must be used for the specific scheme and within the agreed timescale. If funds are not used, they need to be returned back to the contributors.

4.3.4. In addition, the Council also received Highways PFI grant in advance of required payments. These funds are taken to reserves to be utilised in years when annual maintenance expenditure exceeds the annual Government grant income, in line with the PFI model.

#### 4.3.5. Ringfenced Reserves

- Reserves that are required to be used for specific activities undertaken by the Council with little or no flexibility. These are mainly for schools or for the Housing Revenue Account and cannot be used to support general Council activity. These include:

#### 4.3.6. Schools reserves

- The reserves are the net cumulative balances held by Council maintained schools. Under national school funding regulations, the schools are entitled to retain these balances for unexpected commitments and/or for planned school curriculum/infrastructure improvements and investment

#### 4.3.7. Housing Revenue Account (HRA)

- The HRA is a statutory account, ringfenced from the rest of Council funds, so that rents charged to tenants in respect of dwellings cannot be subsidised from the General Fund. Similarly, rents collected from HRA tenants cannot be used to subsidise the General Fund. The balances on the HRA reflect the accumulated surpluses of income over expenditure

#### 4.3.8. HRA Major Repairs Reserve

- The Council is required by The Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 to maintain the Major Repairs Reserve. The reserve controls an element of the capital resources required to be used on HRA assets or for capital financing purposes

#### 4.4. Capital Reserves:

##### 4.4.1. These are reserves that have been set aside to finance capital schemes and cannot be used to support revenue expenditure without the consent of the Secretary of State. These reserves comprise:

- Capital Receipts Reserve reflects the income received from the disposal of capital assets prior to being used to fund future capital expenditure or for the redemption of debt. Capital receipts cannot be used to fund revenue expenditure except where allowed by statute. The Council will allocate resources from the Capital Receipts Reserve in line with its priorities
- Capital Grants Unapplied reflects the unused element of capital grants or capital contributions awarded to the Council, for which the conditions of the grant support are expected to be met or for which there are no conditions. The reserve will be used to meet future years' capital expenditure in a way which best fits with the Council's priorities

#### 4.5. Borrowing

- 4.5.1. The Council will also face temporary large costs for which ongoing savings are not required, for example, pension fund strain costs. In these instances it is prudent to borrow temporarily from reserves and identify smaller ongoing savings from which to repay the reserves. However, this will only be agreed if there is a clear plan for how repayment can be made.
- 4.5.2. Temporary borrowing can be made from general reserves, earmarked reserves, schools reserves and grant related reserves.
- 4.5.3. Borrowing is approved by the Council as part of the budget. However amendments can be approved by Cabinet in year.

#### 5. Governance and Review

- 5.1. The Council recognises the need to hold and maintain adequate reserves that meet the needs of the organisation. However, there is an opportunity cost as a result of the Council allocating resources away from other potential uses. It is therefore critical for the Section 151 Officer to regularly review the purpose and level of reserves.
- 5.2. All anticipated use of reserves should be understood and recognised as part of the budget setting process and agreed when Council approves the budget.
- 5.3. Any identified use of, or contribution to, reserves after the budget has been set should be approved by Cabinet or the Section 151 Officer in the case of grant reserves, prior to the budget being changed. Uses should be for specific purposes for which reserves have been set aside and not to address savings non-delivery or budget pressures. Contributions to reserves should be for specific costs expected to be incurred in the future.
- 5.4. The reserves position is reported monthly as part of the revenue monitoring process. The planned usage of reserves is also included as part of the budget setting process. In addition the level and use of reserves is reported and reviewed during the closedown process.

**The reserves policy will be reviewed annually as part of the budget setting process.**

## APPENDIX D: OTHER EARMARKED RESERVES

Directorate	Description	31/03/2021	31/03/2022	31/03/2023	31/03/2024	31/03/2025
		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Finance Control	Consolidated Reserve -General	0.228	0.228	0.228	0.228	0.228
Finance Control	Leasing Smoothing- Reallocation	2.628	2.628	2.628	2.628	2.628
Finance Control	Offshoring	(1.867)	(1.425)	(0.971)	0.000	0.000
Digital & Customer Services	Housing Benefit Subsidy Reserve	4.246	2.423	2.423	2.423	2.423
Education & Skills	LOB - Archives Development Fund	0.108	0.021	0.021	0.021	0.021
Education & Skills	Youth Promise Plus	0.360	0.073	0.073	0.073	0.073
Education & Skills	School Improvement Grant	0.300	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Finance & Governance	ERP System Temporary Reserve	1.450	1.450	1.450	1.450	1.450
Finance & Governance	Audit - POCA Reserve	0.037	0.037	0.037	0.037	0.037
Finance & Governance	Finance Birmingham Loan Contingency	0.230	0.230	0.230	0.230	0.230
Finance & Governance	Local Election Costs - Not Assigned	0.600	0.900	0.000	0.300	0.600
Finance & Governance	Procurement Transport Strategy	0.060	0.060	0.060	0.060	0.060
Finance & Governance	VAT Reserve	1.455	1.455	1.455	1.455	1.455
Human Resources	Corporate HR	0.283	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Human Resources	Schools HR IT	0.218	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Inclusive Growth	Sheldon Transport Action Group (VAS Signs)	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014
Inclusive Growth	Highways Commuted Sums	0.038	0.037	0.035	0.034	0.032
Inclusive Growth	Highways Initiatives	0.557	0.557	0.557	0.557	0.557
Inclusive Growth	Fire Insurance (old CO-OP Building)	0.266	0.266	0.266	0.266	0.266
Inclusive Growth	General Maintenance Tenants	2.804	2.804	2.804	2.804	2.804
Inclusive Growth	Grand Central	0.571	0.571	0.571	0.571	0.571
Inclusive Growth	Highways -Bridge Agreements	0.314	0.314	0.314	0.314	0.314
Inclusive Growth	Interest on Compensation Highways	0.175	0.175	0.175	0.175	0.175
Inclusive Growth	Invest to Save - Central Admin Buildings	0.186	0.186	0.186	0.186	0.186
Inclusive Growth	Invest to Save - Commercial Property - Investment Strategy	0.215	0.215	0.215	0.215	0.215
Inclusive Growth	Invest to Save - Work Place Parking Levy	0.090	0.090	0.090	0.090	0.090
Inclusive Growth	Invest to Save -Public Hubs	0.156	0.156	0.156	0.156	0.156
Inclusive Growth	Joint Venture Contribution	0.024	0.024	0.024	0.024	0.024
Inclusive Growth	Graduate Hub	0.907	0.907	0.907	0.907	0.907
Inclusive Growth	Permanent Loss of Parking Bays (Car Parking Commuted Sums)	0.113	0.092	0.072	0.051	0.031
Inclusive Growth	Portfolio Reserve	0.883	0.883	0.883	0.883	0.883
Inclusive Growth	Speed Camera	0.098	0.061	0.061	0.061	0.061
Neighbourhoods	BMT Loan Guarantee	(0.705)	(0.705)	(0.705)	(0.705)	(0.705)
Neighbourhoods	Hackney Carriages	(0.317)	(0.317)	(0.317)	(0.317)	(0.317)
Neighbourhoods	Major Events (Subvention)	0.268	0.268	0.268	0.268	0.268
Neighbourhoods	Manor Farm Park Barn	0.231	0.231	0.231	0.231	0.231
Neighbourhoods	POCA Regional Investigation Team	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Neighbourhoods	Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA) - Illegal Money Lending Team	0.830	0.830	0.830	0.830	0.830
Neighbourhoods	Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA) - Trading Standards	0.469	0.469	0.469	0.469	0.469
Neighbourhoods	SERCO Pension Guarantee	(1.705)	(1.705)	(1.705)	(1.705)	(1.705)
<b>Total</b>		<b>16.819</b>	<b>14.504</b>	<b>14.036</b>	<b>15.285</b>	<b>15.563</b>

## APPENDIX E: BUDGET RISK

Risk	Mitigation	Existing Reserve / Provision  £m	Residual Risk	Maximum Impact Over Medium Term Financial Plan  £m	Likelihood	Probability Weighted Medium Term Potential Impact  £m
There is a risk of loss of planned Business Rates and associated income from properties not paying the appropriate level of Business Rates	The Council has employed a company to identify Business Rates income not being recorded	24.7	Nil current taxbase reflects current business list. Company actively identifying companies not recorded on the list and therefore not in current baseline.	40	0%	0
There is a risk of Valuation Office valuation changes to specific categories of buildings reducing the Council's Business Rates income in year, future years and potentially retrospective.	Mainly such changes are out of the Council's control. Mitigation is around being alert to live national issues and lobbying when relevant. Any significant sector impact you see a strong lobby for Government to fund the impact.	24.7	Risk will always remain in the current system. Anything of significant scale would affect the whole of local government and would be highly likely to require Government support.	100	5%	5
Business Rates Appeals being greater than current assumptions of c4%.	Provision has been made for a prudent level of successful appeals based on historic experience. Additional provision as a result of COVID-19 into Business Rates 21/22 base. Additionally earmarked reserve held to mitigate further impact	24.7	COVID-19 impact on appeals could be underestimated. But reserve there to cover.	17	0%	0

<b>Risk</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>	<b>Existing Reserve / Provision</b>	<b>Residual Risk</b>	<b>Maximum Impact Over Medium Term Financial Plan</b>	<b>Likelihood</b>	<b>Probability Weighted Medium Term Potential Impact</b>
		<b>£m</b>		<b>£m</b>		<b>£m</b>
Economic Downturn – loss of 5% of Business Rates	Current economic forecasts anticipate some growth in Birmingham businesses, although growth assumptions have been reduced to reflect COVID-19 impact. Additionally, earmarked reserve held to mitigate impacts on forecasts	24.7		87	10%	9
Council Tax growth forecasts are optimistic	Council Tax growth forecasts are based on the Council's approved housing forecasts and plan. Growth has been lowered to reflect the impact of COVID-19	0	The COVID-19 impact could be understated	21	10%	2
Council Tax Support caseload could be underestimated	The estimate of the caseload has been revised the upwards for 21/22. The announcement of further hardship monies in 21/22 this provides further cover		Nil	0	0%	0
Outcome of the Government Spending Review and Relevant Needs and Resources Review	The outcome of each may not be in line with the current financial planning assumptions of neutral in real terms. There is potential for both improvements and reductions in resource forecasts.		Risk for 22/23 onwards as Spending Review 2020 was positive and relative needs review outcome delayed for a further year	30	10%	3

<b>Risk</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>	<b>Existing Reserve / Provision</b>	<b>Residual Risk</b>	<b>Maximum Impact Over Medium Term Financial Plan</b>	<b>Likelihood</b>	<b>Probability Weighted Medium Term Potential Impact</b>
		<b>£m</b>		<b>£m</b>		<b>£m</b>
Inflation increases at a greater rate than planned. For example 1%.	Generally provided for 2% inflation increase within the budget Contracts that run at a higher rate than the general assumption have been provided for separately			45	10%	5
There is a risk that short term and long term interest rates rise above budgeted forecast	The Council has taken a more prudent view than commentators over the medium term.		There remains a risk that COVID-19/Brexit provide a more significant impact than our prudent forecast	16	10%	2
There is a risk that the new PWLB lending rules exclude the Council from accessing PWLB borrowing and the Council will have to borrow from the market at a higher rate	Capital programme investments are reviewed to ensure they are not primarily for yield. The budget 22021-2025 will clearly set out a policy of not investing primarily for yield.		Nil	0	0%	0
There is a risk that invested treasury monies are unable to be returned	Adoption of up to date treasury management practices, regular monitoring and advice from external advisors		Very low risk	40	2%	1

<b>Risk</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>	<b>Existing Reserve / Provision</b>	<b>Residual Risk</b>	<b>Maximum Impact Over Medium Term Financial Plan</b>	<b>Likelihood</b>	<b>Probability Weighted Medium Term Potential Impact</b>
There is risk that Brexit/Other impacts disrupts the financial system to cause liquidity issues and restrict our access to our cash	Adoption of up to date treasury management practices, regular monitoring and advice from external advisors		Very low risk that would only last for a few days before recovery	0	0%	0
There is a risk of capital commitments being entered into with revenue implications that are not reflected in the Budget (e.g. Airport/loans to businesses)	All capital commitments must go through existing Council governance processes		These decisions could be agreed	9	40%	4
There is a risk in not achieving budgeted capital grants or capital receipts to fund commitment capital schemes which results in increased prudential borrowing.	Property are required to provide a schedule of disposals and regular updates on progress		Disposals may still be not achieved either at all or when expected	28	25%	7
There is a risk that the Capital programme overspends in any one year and additional prudential borrowing is required in the short term	Regular capital monitoring is undertaken, robust budget setting and robust business cases supported by good project delivery		There is history of slippage which causes this risk to remain	10	10%	1



<b>Risk</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>	<b>Existing Reserve / Provision</b>	<b>Residual Risk</b>	<b>Maximum Impact Over Medium Term Financial Plan</b>	<b>Likelihood</b>	<b>Probability Weighted Medium Term Potential Impact</b>
There is a risk of a Cyber-attack that severely disrupts operations or holds the Council to ransom	Investment and resources put into dealing with the cyber threat		The risk will always remain	100	5%	5
Delivering the savings programme	A fundamental review of all savings proposals has been undertaken and any that were deemed not to be deliverable have been written out.			15	20%	3
There is a risk of demand pressures in Adult Social Care causing an overspend	Annual demography is built into the budget plus additional social care market inflation. Monthly budget monitoring would identify at an early stage any overspend, and mitigations would be expected		There is a residual risk of an Adults overspend not being contained in one year, although in recent years the service has underspent and delivered its savings target.	80	5%	4
There is a risk of demand pressures in children's social care causing an overspend in the contract payments to Birmingham Children's Trust	Annual demography is built into the budget plus additional baseline budget sufficiency sum reflected in 21/22 budget refresh. Monthly budget monitoring would identify at an early stage any overspend, and mitigations would be expected		There is a residual risk of a BCT contractual overspend not being contained in one year	24	20%	5

<b>Risk</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>	<b>Existing Reserve / Provision</b>	<b>Residual Risk</b>	<b>Maximum Impact Over Medium Term Financial Plan</b>	<b>Likelihood</b>	<b>Probability Weighted Medium Term Potential Impact</b>
There is a risk based on recent history of Neighbourhoods not spending within its annual budget	£17m was added to the directorate baseline in 20/21. Additional budget has been added in 2021/22 following a budget sufficiency review. Monthly budget monitoring would identify any overspend and mitigation would be expected.		Given its history of overspending there remains a residual risk in this particular directorate.	40	20%	8
There is a risk of Inclusive Growth not delivering its income levels budgeted for	The MTFP Refresh and Financial Plan write out a number of unachievable savings targets. Monthly budget monitoring would identify any overspend and mitigation would be expected.		However in the current environment income levels could remain difficult to achieve	20	10%	2
There is a risk that the Highways PFI alternative arrangement will cost significantly more than the current budget provision	The service is intending to re-procure within existing external funding	214	However there remains a residual risk that the Council could be required to provide additional funding	50	50%	25
Increased Pension Contributions required	The Council agreed a three-year payment plan with the pension fund to repay the pension deficit, beginning 2020/21. Any movements would be incremental from the current agreed recovery plan.			20	25%	5
Impact of COVID-19 - potential additional cost implications	Costs estimated to date have been funded and fourth tranche of Government grant held in a reserve	44		19	10%	2

Risk	Mitigation	Existing Reserve / Provision	Residual Risk	Maximum Impact Over Medium Term Financial Plan	Likelihood	Probability Weighted Medium Term Potential Impact
Impact of Brexit – potential loss of grant income and impact on the supply chain	The outcome of Brexit is uncertain. If European Grant funding is lost it may be replaced by the Government.			9	40%	4
Industrial disputes	Continuing discussions through ACAS			24	25%	6
Exceeding the 5% VAT Partial Exemption limit	Appropriate taxation advice is taken before each decision is taken			40	5%	2
Commonwealth Games:  - costs increasing  - partner contributions not being received	Planned total spend of £40m within the revenue budget (2018/19 & 2022/23)  Discussions with Government to cap the Council's contribution at the level of the Bid. Ongoing discussions with partners.			27	40%	11
Major Contract disputes	Ensure contracts are operated in accordance with the agreed Terms and Conditions. Earmarked reserves in place to mitigate impacts.			0	Very Low	0

Risk	Mitigation	Existing Reserve / Provision	Residual Risk	Maximum Impact Over Medium Term Financial Plan	Likelihood	Probability Weighted Medium Term Potential Impact
Successful Equal Pay disputes	Provision has been set aside for outstanding Equal Pay claims. Proactive management of claims and widespread awareness of Equal Pay issues taken into account in decision making Account for costs when payments made rather than when claim lodged so unlikely to be any further costs in 2020/21.	270		0	Very Low	0
<b>Total Risk</b>						<b>121</b>
<b>70% deflator to reflect not all risks will happen at same time</b>						<b>36.3</b>
<b>General Fund Reserve</b>						<b>38.4</b>
Financial Resilience Reserve						114.5

## APPENDIX F: PRESSURES

Ref	Description	Type of Pressure	Categorisation	2021/22 £m	2022/23 £m	2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m
<b>FINANCE &amp; GOVERNANCE</b>							
F01	Change in historic Business Transformation Costs and Repayments	Existing	Other	(0.027)	(0.203)	0.771	0.799
F02	Reduction in the non-delivery of saving SS002 Corporate Procurement Services	Existing	Non-delivery	(0.080)	(0.080)	(0.080)	(0.080)
F03	Rephasing of costs and planned repayments for implementation of new HR & Finance system	Existing	Invest to Save	(12.836)	(12.851)	(12.866)	(12.764)
F04	Costs and planned repayments for the implementation of the Transport saving	Existing	Invest to Save	0.016	(0.028)	(0.124)	(0.160)
FGP001	Shortfall in digital advertising income	Existing	Rebasing	0.080	0.080	0.080	0.080
FGP002	Realignment of budget to manage client expectations re Civic Cleaning	Existing	Rebasing	0.201	0.201	0.201	0.201
FGP003	Reduction in commercial activity relating to the schools catering element of Cityserve	Existing	Rebasing	0.584	1.168	1.383	1.383
FGP009	Fall out of time limited resources to cover interim Finance staff in 2020/21	Existing	Time limited resources	(0.250)	(0.250)	(0.250)	(0.250)
FGP011	Fall out of temporary funding to support the Modernisation Agenda	Existing	Time limited resources	(0.059)	(0.059)	(0.059)	(0.059)
C12	Contribution to CWG Organising Committee	Existing & New	Member priorities	0.000	37.342	0.000	0.000
	Commonwealth Games Community Development Fund	Existing	Member priorities	6.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
CRP007	Enhanced operations for Commonwealth Games	Existing	Member priorities	5.000	10.000	0.000	0.000
CRP001	CWG Project Team costs	Existing & New	Member priorities	2.533	(0.906)	(4.000)	(4.000)
FG01-22	Birmingham Audit hosts a contract to recover historic credits from suppliers, and as a result of upcoming system and process changes, these credits will no longer accrue in the same way.	New	Rebasing	0.083	0.291	0.291	0.291
FG02-22	Enabling Professional Standards Team to commission Independent Investigations	New	Changes in legislation or regulation	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.200

Ref	Description	Type of Pressure	Categorisation	2021/22 £m	2022/23 £m	2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m
FG03-22	Governance - appointment of 2 Political Assistant posts	New	Member priorities	0.101	0.101	0.101	0.101
FG04-22	Civic Cleaning – reduction in income due to closure of Pershore Road and Boathouse car parks	New	Rebasing	0.031	0.031	0.031	0.031
FG05-22	Potential ongoing COVID-19 impact on advertising market	New	Other	0.501	0.371	0.000	0.000
FG06-22	Loss of advertising banner income as a result of Brindley Place and Moathouse car park demolitions	New	Rebasing	0.130	0.260	0.260	0.260
FG07-22	Reduction in Procurement services income target	New	Rebasing	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.200
FG08-22	Use of short term interim staff whilst permanent recruitment is underway in service finance	New	Time limited resources	0.250	0.000	0.000	0.000
FG09-22	Efficiency savings following implementation of ERP system	New	Non-delivery	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100
FG10-22	FG102 - Reduction of Legal Spend	New	Non-delivery mitigated by replacement saving	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100
FG11-22	Cityserve – reduction in surplus target to reflect market conditions	New	Rebasing	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750
FG12-22	Investment in Procurement Service resource	New	Rebasing	0.210	0.210	0.210	0.210
<b>Total Finance &amp; Governance Pressures</b>				<b>3.818</b>	<b>37.028</b>	<b>(12.701)</b>	<b>(12.607)</b>

<b>HUMAN RESOURCES</b>							
H01	Fall out of temporary corporate support for the Job Evaluation Team	Existing	Time limited resources	(0.453)	(0.453)	(0.453)	(0.453)
H01-22	Additional resource required due to revised Council safeguarding policy requiring additional administration activity – primarily supporting registration and regular checking via the DBS update service	New	Rebasing	0.298	0.298	0.298	0.298

Ref	Description	Type of Pressure	Categorisation	2021/22 £m	2022/23 £m	2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m
H02-22	To support the implementation of the Council Delivery Plan identified a significant need to focus on more strategic workforce planning, talent management and succession planning which includes upskilling directorate management teams enabling them to adopt the new approaches. There is a need to invest in a permanent resource to ensure that the change is sustainable in the future.	New	Rebasing	1.190	1.190	1.190	1.190
<b>Total Human Resources Pressures</b>				<b>1.035</b>	<b>1.035</b>	<b>1.035</b>	<b>1.035</b>

<b>PARTNERSHIPS, INSIGHT &amp; PREVENTION</b>							
PPP001	Service review to expand existing team to meet service demand and ensure compliance with Equality Act	Existing	Changes in legislation or regulation	0.016	0.028	0.042	0.042
PPP002	Fall out of one off funding to enable a software upgrade to systems within the central control centre	Existing	Time limited resources	(0.070)	(0.070)	(0.070)	(0.070)
PPP003	Fall out of temporary corporate support to ensure the effective operation of the Strategic Programme Board until July 2020	Existing	Time limited resources	(0.038)	(0.038)	(0.038)	(0.038)
PPP005	Fall out of one-off resources to support the Council's revised action plan to address equality and diversity outcomes	Existing	Time limited resources	(0.050)	(0.050)	(0.050)	(0.050)
PP01-22	Community Safety Infrastructure	New	Rebasing	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500
PP02-22	Chief Executives Delivery Board Funding	New	Time limited resources	1.250	0.000	0.000	0.000
<b>Total Partnerships, Insight &amp; Prevention Pressures</b>				<b>1.608</b>	<b>0.370</b>	<b>0.384</b>	<b>0.384</b>

<b>DIGITAL &amp; CUSTOMER SERVICES</b>							
D01	Reduction in support needed for Information and Communication Technology	Existing & New	Removal to nil	0.029	0.029	0.029	0.029
D04/D06	Planned reduction in corporate support for the team supporting ICT & D plans	Existing	Time limited resources	(0.052)	(0.052)	(0.052)	(0.052)
D07	Reduction in net additional cost required to identify additional Business Rates income	Existing	Time limited resources	(0.207)	(0.645)	(0.645)	(0.645)

Ref	Description	Type of Pressure	Categorisation	2021/22 £m	2022/23 £m	2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m
DCP001	Repayment of borrowing from FRR for ICT	Existing	Invest to Save	(3.029)	(3.029)	(3.029)	(3.029)
DCP004	Fall out of temporary additional legal capacity needed to support IT contracts	Existing	Time limited resources	(0.150)	(0.150)	(0.150)	(0.150)
DCP005	fall out of temporary additional procurement capacity to support IT contracts	Existing	Time limited resources	(0.150)	(0.150)	(0.150)	(0.150)
DCP006	Application Platform Modernisation - Cost slippage into future years	Existing	Other	0.505	0.505	0.505	0.505
D01-22	Universal Credit is continuing to roll out, meaning that most working age people who would have claimed help for their housing costs through Housing Benefit, now claim this through the DWP/Universal Credit. Funding is needed to protect the Service from a reduction in funding for Housing Benefit work and ensure that citizens continue to receive their entitlement in a timely manner.	New	Changes in legislation or regulation	1.823	2.323	2.823	3.223
D02-22	To improve the Council's performance in managing Complaints. This is to be achieved by implementing new ways of working across the Council including additional resources to manage complaints, and costs associated for the implementation of new processes, creation and delivery of training materials, and changes to complaints IT systems.	New	Time limited resources	1.200	1.200	0.000	0.000
D03-22	To ensure our Cyber Security investment keeps pace with the changing threat landscape	New	Changes in legislation or regulation	2.739	3.461	4.280	2.210
D04-22	Provide a specialist IT&D Procurement team as there were no IT procurement specialists included in the transition	New	Other	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
<b>Total Digital &amp; Customer Services Pressures</b>				<b>4.708</b>	<b>5.492</b>	<b>5.611</b>	<b>3.941</b>

NEIGHBOURHOODS							
N01	Sports & Leisure Service - Planned fall out of temporary corporate support	Existing	Time limited resources	(0.082)	(0.110)	(0.371)	(0.501)
N06	Wholesale Markets Business Case	Existing	Time limited resources	0.003	(0.127)	(0.277)	(0.358)



Ref	Description	Type of Pressure	Categorisation	2021/22 £m	2022/23 £m	2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m
NEP002	Pressures within the Markets service relating to the Indoor Market	Existing	Time limited resources	0.000	(0.110)	(0.220)	(0.220)
NEP003	Reduction in support to meet statutory inspection as required by Food Law Code of Practice (England)	Existing	Changes in legislation or regulation	(0.025)	(0.025)	(0.025)	(0.025)
NEL004	Selective Licensing Scheme - Fall out of previous corporate funding plus consultation and introduction of a new scheme	Existing & New	Time limited resources	0.400	0.250	0.250	0.250
NEP006	Fall out of temporary loss of income due to development within the Victoria Square area of the city centre	Existing	Time limited resources	(0.148)	(0.148)	(0.148)	(0.148)
NEP011	Moseley Road Baths - reduction in the ongoing maintenance requirements	Existing	Time limited resources	(0.025)	(0.050)	(0.075)	(0.075)
NEP021	Reduction in support needed to cover reduced internal demand for the use of the Waste Management Garage	Existing	Time limited resources	(0.225)	(0.375)	(0.375)	(0.375)
NEP023	Additional hire and repairs & maintenance of Fleet vehicles within the Waste Management Service	Existing & New	Time limited resources	0.000	(0.500)	(2.000)	(2.000)
NEP028	Increased cost of the Coroners Service	Existing	Demography	0.080	0.080	0.170	0.170
NEP029	Reduction in support needed to cover additional employee costs in relation to the refuse collection service	Existing	Rebasing	(1.000)	(1.000)	(1.000)	(1.000)
NEP035	Non-delivery of savings HN7 17+ relating to the asset & property disposal programme	Existing	Non-delivery	(0.100)	(0.100)	(0.100)	(0.100)
NEP038	Reinstatement of the Major Events Budget	Existing	Member priorities	0.400	0.200	0.450	0.450
NE01-22	Waste procurement project external legal advice	New	Time limited resources	0.223	0.165	0.000	0.000
NE02-22	Market service structural income budget pressure	New	Rebasing	0.670	0.670	0.670	0.670
NE03-22	Bereavement service structural income pressure	New	Rebasing	0.446	0.446	0.446	0.446
NE04-22	Pressures in the Markets service due to loss of income at St Martins & Rag Markets	New	COVID-19	0.152	0.152	0.152	0.000
NE05-22	Rebasing of trade waste income budget	New	Rebasing	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.500

Ref	Description	Type of Pressure	Categorisation	2021/22 £m	2022/23 £m	2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m
NE06-22	Recycled paper income pressure following market changes	New	Rebasing	0.800	0.800	0.800	0.800
NE07-22	Non-delivery of saving PL129 relating to parks fees and charges review	New	Non-delivery	0.180	0.180	0.180	0.180
NE08-22	Non-delivery of saving WOC1 relating to allocation of workforce savings (Regulation & Enforcement)	New	Non-delivery	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006
NE09-22	Trading Standards budget realignment - Proceeds of Crime Act	New	Other	0.060	0.060	0.060	0.060
NE10-22	Temporary accommodation rent reduction following review of charges	New	Member priorities	1.010	3.497	3.497	3.497
NE11-22	Housing Services Redesign - prevention and early intervention model	New	Rebasing	2.600	2.600	2.600	2.600
<b>Total Neighbourhoods Pressures</b>				<b>6.925</b>	<b>8.061</b>	<b>6.190</b>	<b>5.827</b>

<b>INCLUSIVE GROWTH</b>							
G04	Reprofile of saving MYR4/HN11/SN40 InReach Housing Programme	Existing & New	Non-delivery	(0.031)	(0.126)	(0.144)	0.068
G05	Rephasing implementation of saving C26 16+ Council Administrative Buildings	Existing & New	Non-delivery	(0.106)	(0.530)	(1.420)	(1.420)
G06	Loss of property income following disposal of Innovation Birmingham Ltd	Existing	Rebasing	0.176	0.176	0.176	0.176
G09	Repayment of resources linked to specialist support in delivery of EC103b Operational Hubs	Existing	Invest to Save	(0.025)	(0.200)	(0.200)	(0.200)
IGP05	Fall out of one off support to fund Central Administration Buildings operational costs	Existing	Time limited resources	(0.660)	(0.660)	(0.660)	(0.660)
IGP06	Fall out of one off support for new Wholesale Markets operational expenditure	Existing	Time limited resources	(0.317)	(0.317)	(0.317)	(0.317)
IGP07	Fall out of a fixed four year programme for Health & Safety Compliance in the Corporate Estate	Existing	Time limited resources	0.000	0.000	0.000	(1.250)
IGP09	Resolution of temporary shortfall in Central Administration Buildings - operational Income	Existing	Time limited resources	(0.240)	(0.240)	(0.240)	(0.240)

Ref	Description	Type of Pressure	Categorisation	2021/22 £m	2022/23 £m	2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m
IGP10	Resources and subsequent repayment for specialist support linked to development of the Workplace Parking Levy	Existing	Invest to Save	0.075	0.165	(1.110)	(0.195)
IGP12	Reduction in the under achievement of the commercial property income	Existing	Time limited resources	(0.226)	(0.262)	(0.262)	(0.262)
IGP13	Fall out of one-off development funding to support the Route to Zero (R20) programme	Existing	Time limited resources	(0.082)	(0.082)	(0.082)	(0.082)
IGP14	Revenue implications of approved capital programmes: A38 Tunnel Waterproofing and City Centre Revitalisation	Existing	Capital	0.287	0.287	0.287	0.287
IGP16	Under delivery of saving CC26 16+ - Council Administrative Buildings Reduction	Existing & New	Non-delivery	(0.052)	0.000	0.000	0.000
IG01-22	Revenue implications resulting from the migration of BCC Local Land Charge Data to HM Land Registry Local Land Charges (LLC) Register	New	Changes in legislation or regulation	0.000	0.140	0.140	0.140
IG02-22	Partial mitigation of anticipated commercial property income reduction	New	Rebasing	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500
IG03-22	Partial mitigation of anticipated car parking income reduction	New	Rebasing	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500
IG04-22	Revenue implications of approved capital programmes: City Centre Public Realm hostile vehicle measures maintenance costs	New	Other	0.000	0.000	0.040	0.040
IG05-22	Increase in WMCA Transport Levy	Existing	Other	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.000
<b>Total Inclusive Growth Pressures</b>				<b>(0.201)</b>	<b>(0.649)</b>	<b>(2.792)</b>	<b>(0.915)</b>

<b>EDUCATION &amp; SKILLS</b>							
E01	Community Libraries - Self Service: fallout of time-limited funding	Existing	Time limited resources	0.000	(0.174)	(0.174)	(0.174)
ESP110	Reduction is long term support required to rebase the Schools Transport Service to reflect underlying demand pressures and cost increases arising from re-commissioning of transport services	Existing	Rebasing	0.000	0.000	(0.240)	(0.240)

Ref	Description	Type of Pressure	Categorisation	2021/22 £m	2022/23 £m	2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m
ESP112	Change in Children's Trust Contract Price due to a reduction in their future Pension Contribution Rates as calculated in 20/21	Existing	Pension Fund	0.365	0.744	0.744	0.744
ESP113	Additional demographic pressures facing the Trust since it began, related primarily to the number of Children in Need	Existing & New	Demography	5.341	5.341	5.341	5.341
ES01-22	Academisation and closure costs of two special schools with deficits estimated at £6m. This will be matched funded from DSG	New	Time limited resources	3.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
ES02-22	Additional security and dealing with flytipping at unattached paying fields and surplus property school sites	New	Other	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350
ES03-22	World of Work and the Youth Employment Initiative- temporary funding to cover winding down as grant ceases	New	Time limited resources	1.500	0.000	0.000	0.000
ES04-22	Non-delivery of saving ESS008 - Generation of income from legal process training and fees payable from education providers for advice and guidance following Ofsted outcomes.	New	Non-delivery	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.020
ES05-22	Strategic Libraries - temporary loss of tenant rental income as a result of COVID-19	New	COVID-19	0.076	0.000	0.000	0.000
ES06-22	Library of Birmingham maintenance pressures funded from cyclical maintenance reserve	New	Time limited resources	1.600	1.100	0.000	0.000
<b>Total Education &amp; Skills Pressures</b>				<b>12.252</b>	<b>7.381</b>	<b>6.041</b>	<b>6.041</b>

<b>ADULT SOCIAL CARE</b>							
C09	Adult Social Care Packages - Estimated Future Demographic Pressures arising from additional service user numbers and increased need.	Existing	Demography	13.500	22.000	30.500	39.000
ADP001	Shortfall in resources formerly funded from Public Health Grant	Existing	Rebasing	1.010	1.010	1.010	1.010
AD01-22	Rebasing of ongoing social care budgets previously funded through use of one off reserves as part of the Adults Transformation Programme	New	Rebasing	6.000	6.000	6.000	6.000

Ref	Description	Type of Pressure	Categorisation	2021/22 £m	2022/23 £m	2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m
AD02-22	Voluntary Sector - extension of voluntary sector contracts by 12 months to September 2021 due to impact of COVID-19	New	COVID-19	0.195	0.000	0.000	0.000
AD03-22	Preparation for Adulthood - second year project funding for 2 year proof of concept to improve the quality of transition services for children and young people	New	Time limited resources	1.745	0.000	0.000	0.000
<b>Total Adult Social Care Pressures</b>				<b>22.450</b>	<b>29.010</b>	<b>37.510</b>	<b>46.010</b>

<b>CORPORATE</b>							
C01	Highways Infrastructure Maintenance	Existing	Demography	0.250	0.500	0.750	1.000
C04	Apprenticeship Levy	Existing & New	Other	0.166	0.215	0.259	0.306
C05	Pension Fund Costs	Existing & New	Pension Fund	2.714	2.804	2.907	3.082
C07	Change in Revenue Cost of Redundancy	Existing & New	Redundancy	9.281	3.194	0.750	0.000
C10	Corporate support to fund essential repairs at the Council House	Existing	Time limited resources	0.200	0.700	(0.300)	(0.300)
CRP002	Revenue costs associated with Capital Projects	Existing	Capital	2.161	5.913	7.997	7.997
	Fall out of prudential borrowing re Care Homes	New	Capital	(3.582)	(3.582)	(3.582)	(3.582)
CRP003	Fall out of HR additional temporary resources	Existing	Time limited resources	0.000	(0.300)	(0.300)	(0.300)
CRP005	Fall out of support for interim staff in Finance and Governance to support service improvement in 2020/21	Existing	Time limited resources	(0.750)	(0.750)	(0.750)	(0.750)
C01-22	Increase in General Contingency	New	Rebasing	0.510	0.510	0.510	0.510
C02-22	Non-delivery of FGS003 - Contract Savings	New	Non-delivery	1.598	1.198	1.078	0.978
C03-22	Workforce equalities - funding required to challenge and remove barriers to advancement within the Council, to ensure that all staff have the opportunity to progress within the organisation, irrespective of their background. It will also be used to expand our Equalities and Cohesion team, so we have the in-house expertise and leadership to tackle inequality right across the city	New	Member priorities	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000

Ref	Description	Type of Pressure	Categorisation	2021/22 £m	2022/23 £m	2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m
C04-22	Street Scene - Funding to provide cleaner streets, and tackle instances of fly-tipping through more robust enforcement	New	Member priorities	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
<b>Total Corporate Pressures</b>				<b>16.548</b>	<b>14.402</b>	<b>13.319</b>	<b>12.941</b>
<b>Total budget pressures</b>				<b>69.143</b>	<b>102.130</b>	<b>54.597</b>	<b>62.657</b>

## APPENDIX G: SAVINGS

Description	New or Existing Saving	Income Generation or Expenditure Reduction	2021/22 £m	2022/23 £m	2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m
<b>ADULT SOCIAL CARE</b>						
<p><b>HW4 17+ / AD002 18+ / WOC1 Effective and efficient workforce</b></p> <p>This proposal is designed to ensure that we have an effective and efficient workforce within the Directorate.</p> <p>The proposal includes a restructure of the Social Work Assessment and Care Management Service which will increase the number of people reporting to individual managers (spans of control), further the moves to an asset-based assessment approach for citizens (focusing on what the citizen can do for themselves) and further the development of the community offer by working more closely with the third sector.</p> <p>The new approach will enable and empower people to develop and receive services in their own community by working closely with local GPs, communities and the Voluntary Sector. It is envisaged that a restructure will include increasing the span of control for the managers of the service and remodelling other services.</p> <p>The remodelling of the service will also include moving the specialist provision of Learning Disabilities and Mental Health into the Community Teams.</p>	Existing	Expenditure reduction	(1.293)	(1.293)	(1.293)	(1.293)

Description	New or Existing Saving	Income Generation or Expenditure Reduction	2021/22 £m	2022/23 £m	2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m
<b>MYR1 16+ / AD001 18+ / MIA7 16+ / HW317 / AD007 18+ / CC002 18+ / AD104 18+ Adult Packages of Care</b>  This proposal is based on diverting away demand for long term services and reducing levels of unmet eligible need. The impact of these savings will be predominantly on the budget for placements/packages of care. The savings will be achieved through a range of actions which include building community assets (neighbourhood networks), working with the Children's Trust and Education to promote better aspirational outcomes for children coming through transitions, implementing a three conversation model of social work and implementing a Day Opportunities Strategy.  The proposals aim to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enable vulnerable people, such as those with learning disabilities or mental health problems, to access services in the community,</li> <li>• Help older people by working more effectively with the NHS, to avoid admissions to hospital in the future,</li> <li>• Increase income from charges to clients by reviewing our existing charging policy to consider introducing a range of new charges on services,</li> <li>• Continue to provide and develop services that reduce the dependency on social care including Early Intervention, Equipment, Home Adaptations and Occupational Therapy services</li> </ul>	Existing	Expenditure reduction	(7.500)	(7.525)	(6.525)	(6.525)
<b>Total Adult Social Care savings</b>			<b>(8.793)</b>	<b>(8.818)</b>	<b>(7.818)</b>	<b>(7.818)</b>
<b>DIGITAL &amp; CUSTOMER SERVICES</b>						
<b>SS008 18+ Customer Services team</b>  This saving is being delivered through a reduction in support staff in Customer Services and supported by improved ways of working to protect the delivery of services to citizens. There will be improved online services to citizens through the implementation of a new online account that will allow people and businesses to access their personal information, request services or see information about the services they receive. This will improve the delivery of services via the website for citizens and will result in a reduction in telephone volumes without negatively impacting on citizens' experience.	Existing	Expenditure reduction	(0.274)	(0.274)	(0.274)	(0.274)



Description	New or Existing Saving	Income Generation or Expenditure Reduction	2021/22 £m	2022/23 £m	2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m
<b>DCS011 20+ Application platform modernisation</b> <p>The Application Platform Modernisation (APM) Portfolio has been established to exit the Capita data centres, upgrade the existing infrastructure and bring the Council back onto supported infrastructure and software platforms. In addition the APM programme will be introducing modern management tooling in order to streamline the operational delivery of infrastructure and application services. This proposal supports the delivery of the ICT &amp; Digital Strategy, and is part of an invest to save initiative to support the transition of services back from Capita. There is a full business case already approved which covers all the capital and revenue costs. Some changes to the savings approach reported Dec 2019, but numbers remain unchanged.</p>	Existing	Expenditure reduction	(0.623)	(2.152)	(2.163)	(2.163)
<b>DCS012 20+ Wide Area Network review and redesign</b> <p>Review of the Wide Area Network (WAN) in line with the security and network strategy. With options and recommendations for redesign to meet the overall Information Technology &amp; Digital Services strategy and capacity requirements of the citizen, business and council. The approach will be to create an outline business case and to refresh post market tender activity into a full business case. This proposal supports the delivery of the ICT &amp; Digital Strategy, and is part of an invest to save initiative to support the transition of services back from Capita. There is a full business case already approved which covers all the capital and revenue costs. Some changes to the savings approach reported Dec 2019, but numbers remain unchanged.</p>	Existing	Expenditure reduction	(0.500)	(0.500)	(0.500)	(0.500)
<b>DCS013 20+ Corporate voice and mobile telephony rationalisation</b> <p>The savings proposal supports the rationalisation of the corporate voice and telephony equipment, in use across the Council. This will enable a reduction in the corporate mobile phones in operation, reduction of phone lines, decommissioning of old equipment, and exiting the Capita VOIP contract in 2021. To achieve this a Corporate voice strategy will be produced to frame the work required and an outline business case will then follow. This proposal supports the delivery of the ICT &amp; Digital Strategy, and is part of an invest to save initiative to support the transition of services back from Capita. There is a full business case already approved which covers all the capital and revenue costs.</p>	Existing	Expenditure reduction	(0.500)	(0.500)	(0.500)	(0.500)

Description	New or Existing Saving	Income Generation or Expenditure Reduction	2021/22 £m	2022/23 £m	2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m
<b>DCS014 20+ Utilisation of corporate Microsoft Enterprise Agreement</b> Having procured the Corporate Microsoft Enterprise Agreement for Birmingham City Council, this enables a number of opportunities in terms of replacing existing tools and software deployed with Microsoft tools included within the agreement. A detailed proposal will be raised for each item and project managed accordingly, to ensure time, cost, quality, and measurement of the benefit realisation. This proposal supports the delivery of the ICT & Digital Strategy, and is part of an invest to save initiative to support the transition of services back from Capita. There is a full business case already approved which covers all the capital and revenue costs.	Existing	Expenditure reduction	(0.300)	(0.300)	(0.300)	(0.300)
<b>DCS020 20+ Renewal of bulk printing contract including Revenues and Benefits</b> To retender the bulk printing of the Council's documentation to take effect from 1 April 2021. A new contract will be put in place to ensure the Council maximises value for money and improved service provision.	Existing	Expenditure reduction	(0.031)	(0.031)	(0.031)	(0.031)
<b>Additional SAP savings</b> Reduced application costs resulting from the change from SAP to Oracle	Existing	Expenditure reduction	0.000	(2.000)	(2.000)	(2.000)
<b>Debt collection costs</b> The full recovery of costs associated with collecting outstanding debts	Existing	Income generation	(0.089)	(0.089)	(0.089)	(0.089)
<b>Total Digital &amp; Customer Services savings</b>			<b>(2.317)</b>	<b>(5.846)</b>	<b>(5.857)</b>	<b>(5.857)</b>
<b>EDUCATION &amp; SKILLS</b>						
<b>PL016D 18+ Youth Service</b> Resources released following the payment of pension fund strain costs.	Existing	Expenditure reduction	0.000	0.074	0.074	0.074
<b>ESS019 20+ Birmingham Careers Service - employee reduction</b> Savings within Birmingham Careers Service will be made through a reduction of 2 full time equivalent posts by 2021/22. There will be a minimal impact on service delivery.	Existing	Expenditure reduction	(0.050)	(0.050)	(0.050)	(0.050)
<b>Total Education &amp; Skills savings</b>			<b>(0.050)</b>	<b>0.024</b>	<b>0.024</b>	<b>0.024</b>

Description	New or Existing Saving	Income Generation or Expenditure Reduction	2021/22 £m	2022/23 £m	2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m
<b>FINANCE &amp; GOVERNANCE</b>						
<b>FG001 18+ / FG002 18+ / FG004 18+ / CC23 16+ / E23 16+ City Finance</b> This represents the final stage of restructuring the finance function	Existing	Expenditure reduction	(0.140)	(0.140)	(0.140)	(0.140)
<b>Replacement saving for FG102 19+ Reduced external legal spend</b> Increased efficiency and improved ways of working generating savings from the Legal Services staffing structure	New		(0.200)	(0.300)	(0.300)	(0.300)
<b>Total Finance &amp; Governance savings</b>			<b>(0.340)</b>	<b>(0.440)</b>	<b>(0.440)</b>	<b>(0.440)</b>
<b>INCLUSIVE GROWTH</b>						
<b>EC016 18+ Property Strategy/EC103A 19+ &amp; 20+ Commercial Income Growth</b>  This proposal seeks to make more efficient use of the Council's property assets. By employing innovative methods underpinned by a competitive commercial ambition, the Property Strategy will build a resilient and sustainable portfolio to give integrated, community focused services, while supporting transformational change. The Property Strategy outlined an ambition and aspiration to grow the annual rental income receivable by up to 20% gross (including inflation) over the five years effective from financial year 2019/20. A robust review of performance across the existing commercial portfolio will drive out opportunities to dispose of those assets which are performing poorly and inform future decision making in terms of the potential return on reinvesting proceeds generated from disposals.  Income growth will be achieved through the optimisation of stock to provide the greatest possible value, the making of investments where value can be uplifted, and the use of targeted acquisitions to expand the portfolio where resources are available. The target savings will be achieved by transforming the Investment Portfolio on commercially sound principles and leveraging capital to deliver enhanced property stock to continue to attract more high-quality businesses to the city.  Additional income growth budgeted with effect from 2020/21 to address existing under achievement of commercial property income generated from existing property assets.	Existing	Income generation	(0.277)	(1.521)	(3.090)	(4.331)

Description	New or Existing Saving	Income Generation or Expenditure Reduction	2021/22 £m	2022/23 £m	2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m
<b>EC103B 19+ Operational Hub Programme</b> This proposal seeks the effective utilisation of the Council's operational property assets through the creation of a portfolio of fit for purpose public sector hubs and rationalise unsuitable, under-utilised and expensive to operate buildings.  Links to pressure G09	Existing	Expenditure reduction	0.000	(0.161)	(0.215)	(0.215)
<b>Total Inclusive Growth savings</b>			<b>(0.277)</b>	<b>(1.682)</b>	<b>(3.305)</b>	<b>(4.546)</b>
<b>NEIGHBOURHOODS</b>						
<b>SN21 16+ Removal of universal Superloos</b> The saving will be achieved from the gradual expiry of the current external contracts for the provision of public conveniences in some specific locations in the city.	Existing	Expenditure reduction	(0.134)	(0.389)	(0.408)	(0.462)
<b>PL016E 18+ Neighbourhoods and communities - Community</b> The full year impact of the closure and disposal of Newtown Community Centre and retain the revenue saving arising from the generation of the capital receipt; transfer responsibility for the Friends Institute Trust for which the Council is Custodian Trustee to a third party; and let Coronation Play Centre to an external not-for profit organisation.	Existing	Expenditure reduction	0.000	0.025	0.025	0.025
<b>PL118 19+ 20% Reduction in grant to the Active Wellbeing Society</b> The proposal is to reduce the grant to The Active Wellbeing Society over three years from 2020/21 by 20%. The deferred implementation provides time for TAWS to access other sources of funding to enable activity to continue and hopefully increase in the future.	Existing	Expenditure reduction	(0.108)	(0.216)	(0.216)	(0.216)
<b>NE01 20+ Revenue savings from Waste Management Replacement Strategy capital project</b> The significant capital investment in replacing the waste vehicle fleet will generate savings on repairs & maintenance and reduce the costs incurred on hiring vehicles.	Existing	Expenditure reduction	(0.500)	(0.500)	(0.500)	(0.500)
<b>Total Neighbourhoods savings</b>			<b>(0.742)</b>	<b>(1.080)</b>	<b>(1.099)</b>	<b>(1.153)</b>

Description	New or Existing Saving	Income Generation or Expenditure Reduction	2021/22 £m	2022/23 £m	2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m
<b>Corporate</b>						
<b>CC105 19+ Consolidation Programme – Transport workstream</b> It is proposed to manage the Council's transports functions from a central team rather than across multiple Directorates. This will ensure a more strategic approach to fleet and plant management and lead to improved service delivery and lower cost.  Links to pressure F04	Existing	Expenditure reduction	(0.400)	(0.800)	(0.800)	(0.800)
<b>Establishment Costs</b> For 2021/22 and beyond we will build an establishment baseline based on a business-as-usual (BAU) position that protects Council jobs and services and reflects the MTFP and future workforce budgets. We will then continue to adopt the new workforce management practices, establishment controls and corporate and directorate governance (including workforce boards) to ensure that we keep to the baselines and maintain transparency over the non BAU workforce and budgets. We do not envisage any redundancies as a direct result of this work as the outcomes are likely to be deleted vacancies and reduced agency cost. Additional resourcing requirements over and above the BAU baseline, either as part of invest to save programmes or where separately funded (such as COVID-19) will be managed against the specific budgets set aside for such activities.	New	Expenditure reduction	(20.132)	(20.132)	(20.132)	(20.132)
<b>Delivery Plan</b> In 2022/23, once Outline Business Cases have been agreed, proposals are expected to come forward to produce up to £38.5m of additional savings.	New	Expenditure reduction	(0.000)	(38.500)	(0.000)	(0.000)
<b>Total Corporate savings</b>			<b>(20.532)</b>	<b>(59.432)</b>	<b>(20.932)</b>	<b>(20.932)</b>
<b>Total savings</b>			<b>(33.051)</b>	<b>(77.274)</b>	<b>(39.427)</b>	<b>(40.722)</b>
<b>Total new proposals</b>			<b>(20.332)</b>	<b>(58.932)</b>	<b>(20.432)</b>	<b>(20.432)</b>
<b>Total existing plans</b>			<b>(12.719)</b>	<b>(18.342)</b>	<b>(18.995)</b>	<b>(20.290)</b>
<b>Total savings</b>			<b>(33.051)</b>	<b>(77.274)</b>	<b>(39.427)</b>	<b>(40.722)</b>

## APPENDIX H: COUNCIL TAX

	City Council	Fire and Rescue Authority	West Midlands Police & Crime Commissioner	New Frankley in Birmingham Parish Precept	Royal Sutton Coldfield Town Precept
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
City Council Net Budget	828.671				
Less: Business Rates and Top-Up Grant	(467.644)				
<b>Equals: amount required from Collection Fund</b>	<b>361.027</b>				
Plus: estimated deficit in Collection Fund	21.896				
<b>Equals: amount required from Council Tax payers</b>	<b>382.923</b>	<b>16.011</b>	<b>45.097</b>	<b>0.036</b>	<b>1.830</b>
Divided by taxbase (Band D equivalent properties)	253,995	253,995	253,995	1,319	36,636
<b>Equals: Band D Council Tax *</b>	<b>1,507.60</b>	<b>63.04</b>	<b>177.55</b>	<b>27.28</b>	<b>49.96</b>
Percentage Change in each element of Council Tax	4.99%	1.99%	9.23%	-9.61%	0.00%
<b>Total Band D Council Tax</b>			<b>£1,748.19</b>	<b>£1,775.47</b>	<b>£1,798.15</b>

\* The Council Tax attributable to the Council includes a 3% precept to fund adult social care.

					New Frankley in Birmingham		Royal Sutton Coldfield	
	City Council	Fire and Rescue Authority	West Midlands Police & Crime Commissioner	Total excl. Parish Precept	Parish Precept	Parish Total	Town Precept	Town Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Band								
A	1,005.07	42.02	118.37	1,165.46	18.18	1,183.64	33.30	1,198.76
B	1,172.58	49.03	138.09	1,359.70	21.22	1,380.92	38.86	1,398.56
C	1,340.09	56.03	157.82	1,553.94	24.25	1,578.19	44.41	1,598.35
<b>D</b>	<b>1,507.60</b>	<b>63.04</b>	<b>177.55</b>	<b>1,748.19</b>	<b>27.28</b>	<b>1,775.47</b>	<b>49.96</b>	<b>1,798.15</b>
E	1,842.62	77.04	217.01	2,136.67	33.34	2,170.01	61.06	2,197.73
F	2,177.64	91.05	256.46	2,525.15	39.41	2,564.56	72.17	2,597.32
G	2,512.67	105.06	295.92	2,913.65	45.46	2,959.11	83.26	2,996.91
H	3,015.20	126.07	355.10	3,496.37	54.56	3,550.93	99.92	3,596.29

## APPENDIX I: CAPITAL RECEIPT FLEXIBILITY

Directorate	2020/21 £m	2021/22 £m	Details
Inclusive Growth	0.000	15.000	Delivery Plan capacity build
Education & Skills Transformation projects	4.283	0.140	Strengthening Early Intervention In Children Services as well as Technological and Systems improvements to Travel Assist Service. These should reduce demand and produce a more efficient service
Transformational initiatives at Household Waste Recycling Centres	0.687	0.732	Transformational initiatives at Household Waste Recycling Centres
Partnerships, Insight & Prevention: Business Improvement & Change	2.000	2.000	Various activities undertaken and supported by the PMO and service as a whole
Finance & Governance	1.903	1.621	Implementation of Directorate initiatives and supporting other Directorate projects
Digital & Customer Services	2.160	7.599	Implementation of the Customer programme, insight programme and Cyber security initiatives
Adult & Social Care	4.260	2.800	Early intervention programme, Life Courses project, Eclipse project and other minor projects
Further Transformation / Delivery Plan projects	0.000	9.575	Allowance for further projects that will be identified during the year as the Delivery Plan is implemented. Once identified further capital receipts will be secured to fund them
<b>Total - New Revenue Reform Projects</b>	<b>15.293</b>	<b>39.467</b>	

Schemes Approved as part of 2020/21+ Financial Plan	2020/21 £m	2021/22 £m	Details
ICT Savings Proposals	3.331	1.809	Investment in core ICT proposals is an integral part of the programme of transitioning services back into the Council.
Redundancy Costs including pension strain	5.063	0.000	cost of change associated with delivering the Council's savings programme.
<b>Total - 2020/21+ Approved Revenue Reform Projects</b>	<b>8.394</b>	<b>1.809</b>	

## APPENDIX J: REVENUE BUDGET

### Gross Expenditure

	2020/21 Restated Budget £m	2021/22 Budget £m
<b>Directorate</b>		
Adult Social Care	457.724	471.301
Digital & Customer Services	595.105	599.330
Education & Skills	1,256.835	1,358.379
Finance & Governance	129.035	136.595
Human Resources	10.348	11.428
Inclusive Growth	286.095	283.051
Neighbourhoods	238.347	253.513
Partnerships, Insight & Prevention	99.237	103.977
<b>Total Directorate Expenditure</b>	<b>3,072.726</b>	<b>3,217.574</b>
Corporately Managed Budgets	210.299	207.744
Contingencies	40.999	(7.091)
<b>Total Expenditure on Services</b>	<b>3,324.024</b>	<b>3,418.227</b>
Corporate Contribution to Reserves	9.848	63.522
Corporate Repayment of Borrowing from Reserves	0.250	0.443
<b>Total General Fund Expenditure</b>	<b>3,334.122</b>	<b>3,482.192</b>
Housing Revenue Account	279.898	281.533
<b>Total Gross Expenditure</b>	<b>3,614.020</b>	<b>3,763.725</b>



**Gross income**

	<b>2020/21 Restated Budget £m</b>	<b>2021/22 Budget £m</b>
<b>Directorate</b>		
Adult Social Care	(127.971)	(132.788)
Digital & Customer Services	(568.744)	(567.250)
Education & Skills	(981.873)	(1,066.470)
Finance & Governance	(119.386)	(113.097)
Human Resources	(4.683)	(4.920)
Inclusive Growth	(179.838)	(175.242)
Neighbourhoods	(112.211)	(120.016)
Partnerships, Insight & Prevention	(91.868)	(95.067)
<b>Total Directorate Income</b>	<b>(2,186.574)</b>	<b>(2,274.850)</b>
Corporately Managed Budgets	(99.979)	(103.261)
Contingencies	(0.225)	(10.925)
Corporate Grants	(163.913)	(218.988)
<b>Total Income from Services</b>	<b>(2,450.691)</b>	<b>(2,608.024)</b>
Corporate Use of Reserves	(30.498)	(27.396)
Corporate Borrowing from Reserves	0.000	(18.101)
<b>Total General Fund Income</b>	<b>(2,481.189)</b>	<b>(2,653.521)</b>
Housing Revenue Account	(279.898)	(281.533)
<b>Total Gross Income</b>	<b>(2,761.087)</b>	<b>(2,935.054)</b>

**Note:** use of reserves of £177.3m (Section 31 Business Rates) is shown below the line.

**Net expenditure**

	<b>2020/21 Restated Budget £m</b>	<b>2021/22 Budget £m</b>
<b>Directorate</b>		
Adult Social Care	329.753	338.513
Digital & Customer Services	26.361	32.080
Education & Skills	274.962	291.909
Finance & Governance	9.649	23.498
Human Resources	5.665	6.508
Inclusive Growth	106.257	107.809
Neighbourhoods	126.136	133.497
Partnerships, Insight & Prevention	7.369	8.910
<b>Total Directorate Net Expenditure</b>	<b>886.152</b>	<b>942.724</b>
Corporately Managed Budgets	110.320	104.483
Contingencies	40.774	(18.016)
Corporate Grants	(163.913)	(218.988)
<b>Total Net Expenditure on Services</b>	<b>873.333</b>	<b>810.203</b>
Corporate Use of Reserves	(20.650)	36.126
Corporate Net Borrowing from Reserves	0.250	(17.658)
<b>Total General Fund Budget</b>	<b>852.933</b>	<b>828.671</b>
Housing Revenue Account	0.000	0.000
<b>City Council Budget</b>	<b>852.933</b>	<b>828.671</b>

## Analysis of Change

	2020/21 Restated Budget	Pay & Price Inflation £m	Pension Uplift £m	Budget Pressures & Policy Choices £m	Savings £m	Other items, incl. adjustments between Directorates £m	2021/22 Budget £m
Finance & Governance	9.648	0.482	0.264	3.818	(0.340)	9.625	23.497
Human Resources	5.664	(0.015)	0.066	1.035	0.000	(0.242)	6.508
Digital & Customer Services	26.361	0.222	0.454	4.708	(2.317)	2.652	32.080
Partnerships, Insight & Prevention	7.368	0.048	0.058	1.608	0.000	(0.172)	8.910
Neighbourhoods	126.137	0.830	0.705	6.925	(0.742)	(0.358)	133.497
Inclusive Growth	106.257	2.123	0.315	(0.201)	(0.277)	(0.408)	107.809
Education & Skills	274.963	5.105	0.259	12.252	(0.050)	(0.620)	291.909
Adult Social Care	329.754	6.575	0.562	22.450	(8.793)	(12.035)	338.513
<b>Total Directorate Net Expenditure</b>	<b>886.152</b>	<b>15.370</b>	<b>2.684</b>	<b>52.595</b>	<b>(12.519)</b>	<b>(1.558)</b>	<b>942.724</b>
Corporately Managed Budgets	110.320	0.014		2.161	0.000	(8.012)	104.483
Contingencies	40.774	12.333	0.030	11.673	(20.532)	(62.294)	(18.016)
Corporate Grants	(163.913)	0.000		0.000	0.000	(55.075)	(218.988)
<b>Total Net Expenditure on Services</b>	<b>873.333</b>	<b>27.717</b>	<b>2.714</b>	<b>66.429</b>	<b>(33.051)</b>	<b>(126.939)</b>	<b>810.203</b>
Corporate Use of Reserves	(20.650)	0.000		0.000	0.000	56.776	36.126
Corporate Net Borrowing from Reserves	0.250	0.000		0.000	0.000	(17.908)	(17.658)
Contribution to General Balances	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
<b>Total General Fund Budget</b>	<b>852.933</b>	<b>27.717</b>	<b>2.714</b>	<b>66.429</b>	<b>(33.051)</b>	<b>(88.071)</b>	<b>828.671</b>
HRA	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
<b>City Council Budget</b>	<b>852.933</b>	<b>27.717</b>	<b>2.714</b>	<b>66.429</b>	<b>(33.051)</b>	<b>(88.071)</b>	<b>828.671</b>

Made up of:	
Corporately Managed Budgets	(53.803)
Corporate Use of Reserves	26.807
Corporate Grants	(61.075)
Total	(88.071)

**Note:** figures may include roundings

## APPENDIX K: HRA BUSINESS PLAN

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 1 to 10	Year 30	Year 1 to 30
	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	Total	2050/51	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
<b>HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT</b>													
<b>Income</b>													
Rental Income	(258.959)	(265.149)	(272.912)	(280.507)	(287.039)	(293.294)	(299.859)	(306.320)	(313.153)	(320.258)	(2,897.450)	(490.746)	(10,990.036)
Voids	4.222	4.349	4.494	4.640	4.784	4.922	5.038	5.161	5.282	5.411	48.303	8.661	188.220
<b>Net Rental Income</b>	<b>(254.737)</b>	<b>(260.800)</b>	<b>(268.418)</b>	<b>(275.867)</b>	<b>(282.255)</b>	<b>(288.372)</b>	<b>(294.821)</b>	<b>(301.159)</b>	<b>(307.871)</b>	<b>(314.847)</b>	<b>(2,849.147)</b>	<b>(482.085)</b>	<b>(10,801.816)</b>
Service Charges / Other Income	(26.796)	(27.287)	(27.818)	(28.360)	(28.851)	(29.439)	(30.050)	(30.640)	(30.641)	(31.118)	(290.951)	(41.227)	(1,009.459)
<b>Total Revenue Income</b>	<b>(281.533)</b>	<b>(288.087)</b>	<b>(296.236)</b>	<b>(304.227)</b>	<b>(311.106)</b>	<b>(317.811)</b>	<b>(324.871)</b>	<b>(331.799)</b>	<b>(338.512)</b>	<b>(345.965)</b>	<b>(3,140.098)</b>	<b>(523.312)</b>	<b>(11,811.275)</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>													
Repairs	65.767	65.855	67.524	68.707	69.851	70.829	71.905	72.998	74.058	75.192	702.686	100.937	2,467.648
Management	69.121	68.307	69.867	72.523	74.402	76.317	78.065	79.855	81.685	83.559	753.523	131.652	2,893.048
Bad Debt Provision	8.120	5.546	5.320	5.270	4.781	3.557	3.659	3.764	3.871	3.982	47.870	7.015	156.484
Estate Costs	20.032	20.500	20.966	21.759	22.320	22.892	23.414	23.947	24.494	25.052	225.505	39.383	866.155
Capital Financing - Loan Redemption	3.656	6.101	4.474	3.103	9.992	10.290	14.182	12.501	11.733	21.013	97.045	5.742	709.496
Capital Financing - Interest / Other Costs	52.214	53.257	54.283	54.698	54.588	53.964	53.438	52.893	52.492	50.062	531.889	22.144	1,198.412
Contribution to Capital	62.623	68.521	73.802	78.167	75.172	79.962	80.208	85.841	90.179	87.105	781.580	216.439	3,520.032
<b>Total Revenue Expenditure</b>	<b>281.533</b>	<b>288.087</b>	<b>296.236</b>	<b>304.227</b>	<b>311.106</b>	<b>317.811</b>	<b>324.871</b>	<b>331.799</b>	<b>338.512</b>	<b>345.965</b>	<b>3,140.098</b>	<b>523.312</b>	<b>11,811.275</b>
<b>Net (Surplus) / Deficit</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>
<b>CAPITAL ACCOUNT</b>													
<b>Investment</b>													
Housing Improvement Programme	60.353	60.191	60.036	60.463	61.199	61.942	62.689	63.497	64.236	65.115	619.721	84.677	2,121.005
Redevelopment / Clearance	59.476	98.624	79.047	53.314	31.864	31.901	25.785	27.787	42.874	34.150	484.822	50.744	1,331.161
Adaptations and Other Investment	6.128	6.200	5.274	6.350	7.265	8.192	8.274	8.440	12.695	9.079	77.897	81.768	891.516
<b>Total Investment</b>	<b>125.957</b>	<b>165.015</b>	<b>144.357</b>	<b>120.127</b>	<b>100.328</b>	<b>102.035</b>	<b>96.748</b>	<b>99.724</b>	<b>119.805</b>	<b>108.344</b>	<b>1,182.440</b>	<b>217.189</b>	<b>4,343.682</b>
<b>Financing</b>													
Receipts / Grants / Other	(51.606)	(68.802)	(53.666)	(33.597)	(25.156)	(22.073)	(16.540)	(12.294)	(29.626)	(21.239)	(334.599)	(0.750)	(757.388)
New Borrowing	(11.728)	(27.692)	(16.889)	(8.363)	0.000	0.000	0.000	(1.589)	0.000	0.000	(66.261)	0.000	(66.261)
Contribution from Revenue	(62.623)	(68.521)	(73.802)	(78.167)	(75.172)	(79.962)	(80.208)	(85.841)	(90.179)	(87.105)	(781.580)	(216.439)	(3,520.033)
<b>Total Financing</b>	<b>(125.957)</b>	<b>(165.015)</b>	<b>(144.357)</b>	<b>(120.127)</b>	<b>(100.328)</b>	<b>(102.035)</b>	<b>(96.748)</b>	<b>(99.724)</b>	<b>(119.805)</b>	<b>(108.344)</b>	<b>(1,182.440)</b>	<b>(217.189)</b>	<b>(4,343.682)</b>
<b>Net (Surplus) / Deficit</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>

## **APPENDIX L: CAPITAL POLICIES**

The following policies support the Capital Strategy in Chapter 7 above.

### **1. Capital Programme Governance and the Capital Board**

- 1.1. The Capital programme is a resource and expenditure planning tool and does not confer approval for individual budget items to proceed. Individual budgets will not proceed to spend until there has been an executive decision which would normally include 'Gateway' business case appraisals at Strategic Outline Case (capital budget proposal stage), Outline Business Case, and Full Business Case. This process appraises options to deliver desired outputs, sets out the rationale to support the recommended solution, and identifies capital and revenue implications and funding. Account is also taken of the outcome of consultations, equality and risk assessments, and contribution to the Council's strategic objectives.
- 1.2. Revised or additional capital budgets may be approved by Cabinet, within the constraints of the Constitution regarding additional borrowing and the Council's Prudential borrowing limit. This includes Cabinet approval to additional external resources allocated to the Council. It is intended that no substantial increases in prudential borrowing or the use of capital receipts will be agreed outside of the annual budget process.
- 1.3. Strategic oversight of the capital programme will be managed by the Capital Board, including:
  - development of proposals for the capital strategy, capital planning and prioritisation, prior to executive decision
  - review of business cases prior to executive decision
  - monitoring of the capital programme including financial, performance and risks
  - review of capital governance and processes.
- 1.4. CIPFA's Prudential Code and Treasury Management Code have been adopted by the Council.

### **2. General Principles for Capital Planning**

- 2.1. Some general strategic principles underlie the Council's capital planning. These are to:
  - Integrate capital planning into the Council's overall planning over the horizons of the Long Term Financial Plan, Medium Term Financial Plan and annual planning process to ensure that capital planning is delivering the Corporate Plan priorities

- Maximise external funding which supports the Council's priorities, and supplement this with the Council's own resources where appropriate
- Procure the use of capital assets using a robust process for assessing affordability and value for money (the "Gateway" process)
- Work with partners, including the community, businesses and other public bodies, whilst retaining clear lines of accountability and responsibility
- Relate capital resources and planning to asset planning.

### **3. Whole Council Prioritisation of Capital Resources Use**

- 3.1. All use of capital resources, including capital receipts, will be prioritised across the Council as a whole in relation to the Council's key priorities. The use of all capital receipts will be prioritised through the Council's corporate financial planning process. All previous capital receipt earmarking policies are discontinued unless covered by specific agreements with other organisations (this will not affect existing approved use of capital receipts already identified in the Council's disposals programme or otherwise taken into account in this Financial Plan). It is expected that commercial property portfolio asset sales will be reinvested in the portfolio in order to maintain and grow the portfolio income.

### **4. Capital Receipts and Asset Sales**

- 4.1. All land and buildings which are surplus to existing use will be reviewed under Property and Assets Board arrangements, before any executive decision is made, to ensure the re-use or disposal of the asset provides best value in supporting the Council's objectives. The Council's general policy is that assets will be disposed of for cash at the best market value. Exceptions to this policy should be approved by Cabinet.
- 4.2. As a general principle, land no longer required for its existing use is to be declared surplus so that options about its future use or sale can be reviewed by the Property and Assets Board before proceeding for formal decision. This includes Board consideration of proposals to appropriate land for a different purpose from its existing use, and proposals to sell land and property at less than best price, to ensure that the best value outcome for the Council is obtained in relation to Council priority outcomes.

### **5. Community Asset Transfers**

- 5.1. The Council will encourage community engagement in the operation of properties in support of specific key priorities and may commission Community Asset Transfers (CATs) where appropriate. Third sector organisations will need to have the capabilities to use the assets to provide agreed services, in accordance with arrangements for CATs of property. Sales at less than best price will however reduce the capital receipts available to fund other Council needs and policies. Accordingly, proposed

land sale discounts including CATs will be reviewed by the Property and Assets Board before proceeding for formal decision, to ensure that proposals have a strong fit with the Council's key strategic priorities, represent good value for money, and have a good prospect of success. Other properties, and CAT proposals which have been unsuccessful, will proceed for sale on the open market.

## **6. Prudential Borrowing and Debt**

- 6.1. The Council will use borrowing in accordance with the 'Prudential' system as a tool for delivering policy and managing its finances. Local authorities may borrow to finance capital expenditure, and the affordability of debt is the key constraint. The Council has used the prudential borrowing freedoms actively and successfully to deliver key outcomes for the Council, including investment in regeneration (e.g. Grand Central and the EZ), housing, the Commonwealth Games, and wellbeing facilities.
- 6.2. Prudential borrowing continues to be an important way to fund the Council's own priorities where external funding cannot be obtained. The cost of borrowing will be recharged to the service concerned, where the Council is under a statutory obligation to do so (e.g. the HRA); where the Council has agreed with its partners to do so (e.g. the Enterprise Zone); and where it is good management for borrowing costs to be accounted for as part of an overall project (e.g. where financial or property investments are funded from borrowing). This recognises that borrowing is not a free resource but has a revenue cost.
- 6.3. The Council sets and monitors prudential indicators (including local indicators) to manage its debt exposures. Borrowing costs (including interest and repayment charges) in 2021/22 represent 28.2% of the net revenue budget, or 22.5% of gross income including income from sales, fees, charges and rents. This reflects some growth in the Council's borrowing in recent years, but also reflects the reduction in its income.
- 6.4. In order to ensure that borrowing remains at an affordable and sustainable level, the Council will seek over the medium term to manage its new prudential borrowing for normal service delivery at a level which is close to the amount which it sets aside from the revenue account each year for debt repayment (i.e. MRP). Borrowing for the Commonwealth Games and the Perry Barr Regeneration Scheme is an exception to this policy, but this is mostly planned to be repaid from the disposal of dwellings and land that form a part of the Perry Barr Regeneration Scheme from 2023. This policy requires careful prioritisation of projects reliant on debt finance, which will be carried out as part of the annual financial planning process.

## **APPENDIX M: TREASURY MANAGEMENT STRATEGY**

### **1. Summary**

- 1.1. This appendix sets out the proposed Treasury Management Strategy for 2021/22 given the interest rate outlook and the Council's treasury needs for the year, and in accordance with the Treasury Management Policy at Appendix N.
- 1.2. A balanced strategy is proposed which continues to maintain a significant proportion of short term and variable rate loan debt in order to benefit from low short term interest rates, whilst taking some fixed rate borrowing to maintain an appropriate balance between the risks of fixed rate and short term or variable rate borrowing. The balance between short- and long term funding will be kept under review by the Chief Finance Officer and will be maintained within the prudential limit for variable rate exposures.
- 1.3. Separate loan portfolios are maintained for the General Fund and the HRA. Separate treasury strategies are therefore set out below where relevant<sup>1</sup>.
- 1.4. The impact on the UK from coronavirus, together with its exit from the European Union and future trading arrangements, will remain a major influence on the Council's treasury management strategy for 2021/22.

### **2. Treasury Management Policy and Objectives**

- 2.1. The Treasury Management Policy (Appendix N) sets the Council's objectives and provides a management and control framework for its Treasury Management activities, in accordance with CIPFA's Code of Practice for Treasury Management in the Public Services.
- 2.2. For the Council, the achievement of high returns from treasury activities is of secondary importance compared with the need to limit the exposure of public funds to the risk of loss.
- 2.3. These objectives must be implemented flexibly in the light of changing market circumstances.

### **3. Council Borrowing Requirement**

- 3.1. The Council's forecast of its required gross loan debt is set out in Table 7.1 in Chapter 7 and is a combination of its new prudential borrowing for capital, reduced by the amounts set aside to repay debt, and short term cashflows. Most of the Council's loan debt is in existing long term loans which mature over periods of up to 40 years or more. The balance of new loans which the

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<sup>1</sup> This Strategy relates to loan debt only. Other debt liabilities relating to PFI and finance leases are not considered in this Strategy and are managed separately. Throughout this Financial Plan, debt and investments are expressed at nominal value, which may be different from the valuation basis used in the statutory accounts.



Council will need to obtain in each of the next four years is set out in Table M.1:

**Table M.1 Forecast Borrowing Requirement**

	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Forecast gross loan debt	3,721.8	3,697.2	3,518.1	3,456.7
Forecast treasury investments	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)
Forecast net loan debt	3,681.8	3,657.2	3,478.1	3,416.7
of which:				
forecast long term loans outstanding	3,003.6	2,928.6	2,908.6	2,833.6
Short term investments working balance	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)
Required new/ replacement loan balance	718.2	768.6	609.5	623.1
	3,681.8	3,657.2	3,478.1	3,416.7

- 3.2. This strategy sets out how the Council plans to obtain the required new borrowing shown above, by a combination of short term and long term borrowing.
- 3.3. The Council's forecast debt is due to decrease in forthcoming years. The fall is partly attributable to scheduled debt repayments. If further capital expenditure funded from borrowing is decided on in the future, this will increase the debt levels.
- 3.4. The Council has £71.1m of Lender's Option Borrower's Option (LOBO) loans outstanding. In these loans, the lender has the right to increase the interest rate at certain dates during the loan term, and in this event the Council has the right to repay the loan immediately without penalty. £41.1m of the loans have the potential to be exercised during 2021/22. This would increase the Council's borrowing requirement, but it is considered unlikely that it would happen in the current market environment.
- 3.5. In previous years the Council has repaid some of its LOBO loans early; in May 2019, £30m of LOBO loans held with Commerzbank were repaid. This resulted in a significant saving for the Council and it removed a substantial amount of LOBO loans from its loan portfolio. The Council will consider further loan restructuring opportunities if they become available and where they are considered financially advantageous.

#### **4. Interest Rate and Credit Outlook**

- 4.1. UK Bank Rate is fundamental for the Council's treasury management activity, in terms of expenditure on loan interest where new loans are taken out and on income received from investments. UK Bank Rate is set by the Bank of

England's Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) and their interest rate outlook is influenced by domestic and international economic and political developments.

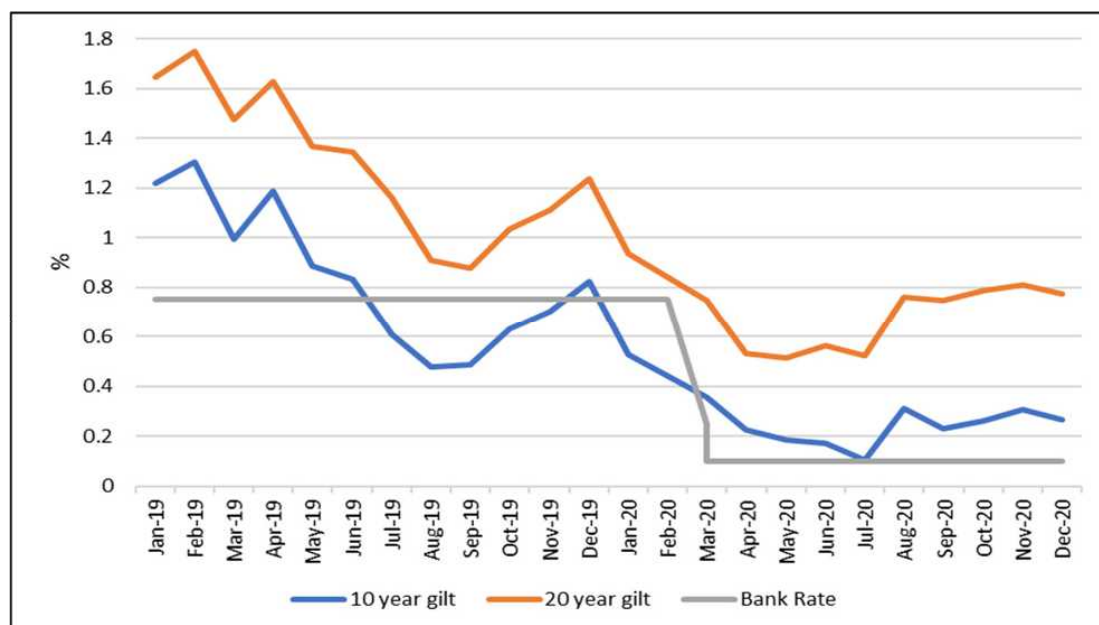
- 4.2. The global economy experienced a significant slowdown in growth driven by the global coronavirus pandemic. The UK's gross domestic product (GDP) shrank by 8.6 % year-on-year in the third quarter of 2020, following a record contraction of 21.5 % in the previous three-month period. Although UK GDP is expected to rise in 2021, there could be further deterioration in other economic measures such as Consumer Price Inflation (CPI), which was at 0.6% in December 2020, well below the BoE target of 2%. The UK Unemployment Rate, at 4.9% in October 2020, is expected to peak at 7.75% in 2021.
- 4.3. The UK economy could also be affected by any trade agreements negotiated after its exit from the European Union and the BoE forecasts the economy will take until Q1 2022 to reach its pre-pandemic level rather than the end of 2021 as previously forecast. The Bank of England (BoE) has maintained Bank Rate at 0.10% in November 2020, and has retained the option for Bank Rate to go to zero or negative should the economic downturn continue or worsen.
- 4.4. Arlingclose, the Council's treasury advisor, has forecast the Bank Rate to remain at 0.10% for the foreseeable future with some risks weighted to the downside. Given the level of uncertainty over economic growth and the impact of post-Brexit trade talks, the Council has taken a prudent view and has assumed a small increase in Bank Rate for the treasury budget by the end of 2021/22.
- 4.5. Upside risks to UK interest rates in 2021/22 include:
  - Higher than expected economic growth as the coronavirus pandemic is halted with the rollout of vaccines
  - Higher than expected inflation rates
  - A positive impact from the free trade agreement with the EU post-Brexit

Downside risks to UK interest rates include:

- World and UK growth falters as the effects of coronavirus and extended lockdown periods remain significant
  - Brexit risks to the UK economy
  - Safe haven investment flows into the UK as a result of geopolitical risk
- 4.6. Longer term interest rates are typically represented by UK Government Gilt yields. The chart at Figure M.2 shows that Gilt yields fell to record low levels after the onset of the global pandemic at the start of 2020 and have risen recently although they remain at near historically low levels. Most forecasts

for long term interest rates envisage little change from current levels. However, volatility arising from both economic and political events are likely to continue.

**Figure M.2 Bank Rate and Gilt Yields**



- 4.7. The credit outlook for banks relates to their risks for default and became more significant following the introduction of the 2015 Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (BRRD). Here a failing bank would need to be 'bailed in' by current investors instead of being 'bailed out' by the Government, thus increasing the risk of loss for local authorities holding unsecured bank deposits. The Council will continue to monitor bank credit worthiness and seek the advice of its treasury advisor, Arlingclose.
- 4.8. Credit risk for UK retail banks improved following the adoption of ring-fencing legislation; larger UK banks separated their retail banking activity (ringfenced) from the rest of their business (unringfenced) i.e. investment banking. The aim is to protect retail banking activity from unrelated risks elsewhere in the banking group, as occurred during the global financial crisis. Credit rating agencies have adjusted the ratings of some of the legally separate entities and ringfenced banks are generally better rated than their unringfenced counterparts.
- 4.9. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and provisions made by banks against coronavirus related loan defaults, bank profitability in 2020 is likely to be lower than in previous years. There is a risk that banks could suffer further losses in 2021 if Government and central bank support is removed, which increases their credit risk.

## 5. Borrowing strategy

- 5.1. For some years the Council has targeted a short term or variable rate loans balance (less than 12 months) of around £500m to £600m, to take advantage of the prevailing low short term borrowing rates. Short term rates reduced significantly in 2020/21 and low rates are expected to continue into 2021/22; it is proposed to resume the short term loans level of around £500m to £600m, with the balance of the Council's borrowing needs being met through long term borrowing (i.e. for periods of one year or more).
- 5.2. Based on this strategy, the following table summarises, for the Council as a whole, the new long term and short term borrowing proposed to fund the required new or replacement borrowing each year:

**Table M.3 Proposed Borrowing Strategy**

	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
cumulative new borrowing:	£m	£m	£m	£m
total long term loans	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0
new short term loans	588.2	638.6	479.5	493.1
Required new/ replacement loan balance	718.2	768.6	609.5	623.1

- 5.3. The strategy results in a forecast for new long term borrowing of £130m in 2021/22. The balance of new long term borrowing does not increase in the following years as the requirement for new loans starts to decrease from 2022/23. As the requirement for short term loans also decreases below the £500-600m guidance in future years, new long term loans in 2021/22 can be taken out with a shorter maturity.
- 5.4. Short term borrowing is available largely from other local authorities. This may be supplemented with borrowing from other sources such as banks, or in different forms. Towards the end of 2019/20, liquidity in the local authority lending market unexpectedly tightened meaning the Council had to pay higher rates to maintain its short term book. These tight conditions were short-lived, and liquidity resumed from the start of 2020/21. To mitigate such liquidity risk, the Council has opened a Working Capital Facility with its current bankers should it require loans for a short period from an alternative source. Short term and variable rate exposures remain within the 30% prudential limit set out in Appendix T4.
- 5.5. In 2020/21, the Council paid a three year advance pensions payment for which it received a discount; this means there are reduced pensions cash outflows in 2021/22 and 2022/23. If the Council is offered a similar discount in 2023/24, it may choose to make an advanced payment which could be funded by further long term loans. The borrowing strategy to fund the advance pensions payment will be to take loans for one to three years. The

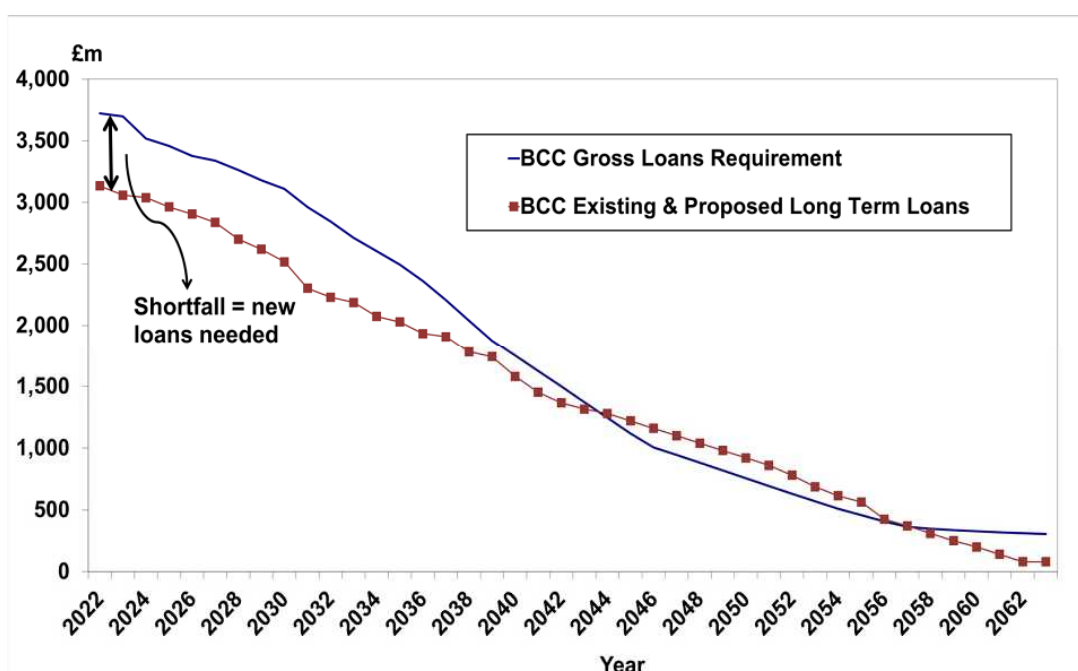
forecast debt figures at Table M.1 do not include future pensions advanced payments as these are yet to be agreed.

- 5.6. It should be noted that a possible scenario is that short term and long term interest rates may rise (or are expected to rise) more sharply than currently forecast. A higher level of long term borrowing may be taken if appropriate to protect future years' borrowing costs.

### **Long Term Borrowing**

- 5.7. The main source of long term borrowing for local authorities historically has been the Public Works Loans Board (PWLB). In October 2019 the PWLB had increased its rate to local authorities from 0.8% above gilts to 1.8% above gilts. The Treasury stated that this was due to the substantial increase in PWLB loans taken by local authorities as the cost of borrowing had fallen to record lows. Some local authorities had undertaken significant PWLB borrowing to fund commercial investments for yield. The Council has not undertaken any PWLB borrowing to fund commercial investments for yield.
- 5.8. Following a consultation on PWLB lending terms, the Treasury at the end of November 2020, returned PWLB rates to 0.8% above gilts with the condition that local authorities would not be able to access PWLB loans if their 3 year capital programme included capital expenditure primarily for yield. At the same time, the Treasury stated it will allow local authorities to use PWLB borrowing to refinance debt or externalise internal borrowing, even if they have debt for yield projects. The Council's current programme has no plans for investing for yield and all investments are linked to Service objectives.
- 5.9. The consequence of the PWLB rate decrease is that it offers a cheaper and quicker route to borrowing than alternative sources of borrowing, by at least 0.5% based on latest market analysis. The Council would thus aim to use the PWLB for its long term borrowing needs. In addition it is uncertain how private sector lenders would view the risk profile for councils that were no longer eligible for PWLB loans.
- 5.10. The Council will continue to monitor market developments and will seek to use and develop other funding solutions if better value may be delivered. This may include other sources of long term borrowing if the terms are suitable, including listed and private placements, bilateral loans from banks, local authorities or others, Islamic forms of finance and sale and leaseback arrangements. The Council may also restructure existing loans and other long term liabilities e.g. by premature repayment and replacement with new loans.
- 5.11. The £130m new long term borrowing forecast for 2021/22 is planned to be taken at a spread of maturities appropriate to the Council's long term debt liability profile. The Council's loan maturity profile can be compared with the level of loan debt outstanding required by this Financial Plan, as follows:

**Figure M.4 BCC Loans Outstanding vs. Gross Loans Requirement**



- 5.12. The Gross Loans Requirement in Figure M.4 represents the level of outstanding loan debt required by this Financial Plan. It takes account of existing loans outstanding plus planned prudential borrowing; this reduces over time as a result of the Minimum Repayment Provision (MRP) for debt. The difference between the Gross Loans Requirement and Existing & Proposed long term loans represents forecast short term borrowing or investments. The Gross Loans Requirement represents a liability benchmark against which to measure the amount and maturity of required borrowing. In practice, future borrowings would never allow the outstanding loans to reach nil as matured debt is replaced by debt for new capital projects.
- 5.13. The shortfall shown in the chart is planned to be met by a short term loans portfolio of around £600m in accordance with current strategy (see paragraph 5.1).
- 5.14. The Treasury Management Prudential Limits and Indicators consistent with the above strategy are set out in Appendix T, including a summary loan debt maturity profile.
- 5.15. The Treasury Management Strategy must be flexible to adapt to changing risks and circumstances. The strategy will be kept under review by the Chief Finance Officer in accordance with treasury management delegations.

## **6. HRA and General Fund Treasury Strategies**

- 6.1. The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) inherited a largely long term fixed rate debt portfolio at the start of the current HRA finance system in 2012. No new long term borrowing for the HRA is currently planned as it increases its exposure to short term loans. The General Fund and HRA exposures to short

term and variable interest rates in accordance with the strategy are as follows:

**Table M.5 Forecast Variable Rate Exposure Based on the Proposed Borrowing Strategy**

<i>(taking account of debt maturities and proposed long term borrowing)</i>	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
	£m	£m	£m	£m
<b>Housing Revenue Account</b>				
Year end net exposure to variable rates	213.2	251.0	281.3	289.6
Closing HRA net loan debt	1,113.4	1,144.0	1,156.4	1,161.7
Variable exposure % of debt	19.2%	21.9%	24.3%	24.9%
<b>General Fund</b>				
Year end net exposure to variable rates	410.0	367.6	233.2	222.4
Closing General Fund net loan debt	2,568.4	2,513.2	2,321.7	2,255.0
Variable exposure % of debt	16.0%	14.6%	10.0%	9.9%
Year end variable interest rate assumption provided for in the budget	0.50%	0.75%	0.75%	1.00%

Note: the variable rate figures above include long term loans with less than a year to maturity. Potential repayment option calls on LOBO loans are excluded as none are expected in this period.

- 6.2. The variable rate exposure means that a 1% rise in variable rates at the end of 2021/22 would cost an estimated £4.1m per annum for the General Fund and £2.1m per annum for the HRA. However, the budget provides for a potential increase in variable rates (as shown above), which is considered to be prudent in this context.
- 6.3. This strategy therefore acknowledges the risk that maintaining a significant variable rate loan debt may result in increased borrowing costs in the longer term, but balances this against the savings arising from cheaper variable interest rates. The Chief Finance Officer will keep the strategy under close review during the year, in the light of the Council's financial position and the outlook for interest rates.

## **7. Treasury Management Revenue Budget**

- 7.1. Based on this strategy the proposed budget figures are as follows:

**Table M.6 Treasury Management Revenue Budget**

	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Net interest costs	127.594	128.715	127.983	125.457
Revenue charge for loan debt repayment	112.954	116.246	126.603	129.397
Other charges	(3.809)	(9.194)	2.182	2.102
Total	236.739	235.767	256.768	256.956
Met by the HRA	50.596	52.803	50.657	49.578
Met by the General Fund	186.143	182.964	206.111	207.378
Total	236.739	235.767	256.768	256.956

- 7.2. The budgeted interest cost in each year reflects a prudent view of borrowing costs and the cost of the additional borrowing in this Financial Plan. Actual interest costs will be affected not only by future interest rates, but also by the Council's cash flows, the level of its revenue reserves and provisions, and any debt restructuring.

## **8. Investment Strategy**

- 8.1. The Council has surplus cash to lend only for short periods, as part of day-to-day cashflow management and to maintain appropriate cash liquidity. A month end investment balance of £40m in deposits, which are close to instant access, is used as guidance in order to maintain adequate liquidity to meet uncertain cashflows. Any such surplus cash is invested in high credit quality institutions and pooled investment funds. Money Market pooled funds are expected to continue to form a major part of the cash investment portfolio, as they are able to reduce credit risks in a way the Council cannot do independently, by accessing top quality institutions and spreading the risk more widely.
- 8.2. Due to the coronavirus pandemic, councils experienced increased uncertainty over their cashflows during 2020/21. Central Government provided significant grants to the Council as it looked to use local authorities to coordinate the support required by the local population in dealing with the financial impact of the pandemic. As a result, the Council held liquid cash balances that far exceeded the guidance of £40m throughout the year. This is likely to continue if the financial impact of coronavirus continues into 2021/22.
- 8.3. As the economic consequences of the pandemic and the details of the Brexit trade deal become clearer, there is the risk that the Bank of England will set its Bank Rate at or below zero, which would feed through to negative interest rates on low risk, short term investment options. Since investments cannot



pay negative income, negative rates would be applied by reducing the value of investments. In this event, security will be measured as receiving the contractually agreed amount at maturity, even though this may be less than the amount originally invested.

- 8.4. Long term investments of one year or more are not currently expected to be appropriate for treasury management purposes, as the Council does not expect to have temporary surplus cash to invest for that length of time.

## **9. Other Treasury Management Exposures and Activities**

- 9.1. The Council has guaranteed the £73m loan debt issued by NEC (Developments) Plc, which since the sale of the NEC Group has been a wholly owned subsidiary of the Council. The value of this liability, due to mature in 2027, is reflected in the Council's own debt and is managed as part of treasury activity.
- 9.2. The Council is a constituent member of the West Midlands Combined Authority (WMCA). Participating authorities share an exposure to any unfinanced revenue losses of WMCA, including debt finance costs. The Council and other member authorities support WMCA's capital investment plans, which include substantial prudential borrowing (subject to revenue funding support). This exposure is managed through the authorities' voting rights in WMCA including approval to its annual revenue and capital budget.

## **10. Advisers**

- 10.1. Arlingclose Limited are appointed to provide treasury management advice to the Council, including the provision of credit rating and other investment information. Advisers are a useful support in view of the size of the Council's transactions and the pressures on staff time.

## **11. Prudential Indicators for Treasury Management**

- 11.1. The Council is required under the Local Government Act 2003 and the CIPFA Treasury Management Code to set Prudential Indicators for treasury management. These are presented in Appendix T4.

## APPENDIX N: TREASURY MANAGEMENT POLICY

### 1. Overview

- 1.1. This appendix sets out the Council's proposed Treasury Management Policy. This sets the overall framework and risk management controls which are used in carrying out the Council's borrowing, lending and other treasury activities.

### 2. Statutory Guidance

- 2.1. This Treasury Management Policy, the Treasury Strategy at Appendix M, and the Service and Commercial Investment Strategy at Appendix O, comply with the statutory requirement to have regard to the following Codes and Guidance:

- CIPFA's Code of Practice for Treasury Management in the Public Services (revised December 2017)
- CIPFA's Prudential Code for Local Authority Capital Finance (revised December 2017)
- The Government Guidance on Local Authority Investments (revised February 2018)

The Council has adopted the above Codes.

### 3. The Council's Treasury Management Objectives

- 3.1. The Council's treasury management objectives and activities are defined as:

*"The management of the organisation's borrowing, investments and cash flows, its banking, money market and capital market transactions; the effective control of the risks associated with those activities; and the pursuit of optimum performance consistent with those risks."*

- 3.2. Effective treasury management will provide support towards the achievement of the Council's business and service objectives. It is therefore committed to the principles of achieving value for money in treasury management, and to employing suitable comprehensive performance measurement techniques, within the context of effective risk management<sup>2</sup>.

#### Attitude to Treasury Management Risks

- 3.3. The Council attaches a high priority to a stable and predictable charge to revenue from treasury management activities, because borrowing costs form a significant part of the Council's revenue budget. The Council's objectives in

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<sup>2</sup> Paragraphs 3.1, 3.2, 3.6 and the final sentence of 4.5 are required by the CIPFA Treasury Management Code

relation to debt and investment can accordingly be stated more specifically as follows:

*“To assist the achievement of the Council’s service objectives by obtaining funding and managing the Council’s debt and treasury investments at a net cost which is as low as possible, consistent with a high degree of interest cost stability and a very low risk to sums invested.”*

- 3.4. This does not mean that it is possible to avoid all treasury risks, and a balance has to be struck. The main treasury risks which the Council is exposed to include:
- Interest rate risk - the risk that future borrowing costs rise
  - Credit risk - the risk of default in a Council investment
  - Liquidity and refinancing risks - the risk that the Council cannot obtain funds when needed
- 3.5. The Treasury Management team has suitably qualified and trained staff to actively manage treasury risks within this Policy framework. However, staff resources are limited, and this may constrain the Council’s ability to respond to market opportunities or take advantage of more highly structured financing arrangements. External advice and support may also be required. The following activities may for example be appropriate based on an assessment at the time, to the extent that skills and resources are available:
- the refinancing of existing debt
  - borrowing in advance of need, and forward-starting loans
  - leasing and hire purchase
  - use of innovative or more complex sources of funding such as listed bond issues, private placements, commercial paper, Islamic finance, and sale and leaseback structures
  - investing surplus cash in institutions or funds with a high level of creditworthiness, rather than placing all deposits with the Government
- 3.6. The successful identification, monitoring and control of risk are the prime criteria by which the effectiveness of the Council’s treasury management activities will be measured. Accordingly, the analysis and reporting of treasury management activities will focus on their risk implications for the organisation, and any financial instruments entered into to manage these risks.
- 3.7. The Council’s approach to the management of treasury risks is set out in the rest of this Treasury Management Policy.

## 4. Managing Treasury Risks<sup>3</sup>

### Interest Rate Exposures

- 4.1. It is important for the Council to manage its interest rate exposure due to the risk that changes in the level of interest rates leads to an unexpected burden on the Council's finances. As the Council has and expects to have significant loan balances, rather than investment balances, a rise in interest rates poses greater risks for the Council. As a result, the Council will monitor the impact of a 1% interest rate rise on the General Fund, to ensure that it can adequately protect itself should this or a similar scenario occur.
- 4.2. The stability of the Council's interest costs is affected by the level of borrowing exposed to short term or variable interest rates. Short term interest rates are typically lower, so there can be a trade-off between achieving the lowest rates in the short term and in the long term, and between short term savings and long term budget stability. The Council will therefore limit the amount of the short term debt it holds in order to manage its variable interest rate exposure. The Council will monitor the following amounts for its Interest Rate exposure:

**Table N.1 Prudential Limits - Interest Rate Exposure**

	% of loan debt (net of investments)			
	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
General Fund impact of an unbudgeted 1% rise in interest rates	£4.1m	£3.7m	£2.3m	£2.2m
Upper limit on net variable rate exposures	30%	30%	30%	30%

- 4.3. The current planned variable rate exposure is set out in the Treasury Management Strategy.

### Maturity Profile

- 4.4. The Council will have regard to forecast Net Loan Debt in managing the maturity profile. This takes account of forecast cashflows and the effect of MRP (minimum revenue provision for debt repayment) to produce a liability benchmark against which the Council's actual debt maturity profile is managed. Taking this into account the proposed limits are as follows:

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<sup>3</sup> Throughout this Financial Plan, debt and investments are expressed at nominal value, which may be different from the amortised cost value required in the statutory accounts.

**Table N.2 Prudential Limits - Maturity Structure of Fixed Rate Borrowing**

	<b>lower and upper limits:</b>
under 12 months	0% to 30% of gross loan debt
12 to 24 months	0% to 30%
24 months to 5 years	0% to 30%
5 to 10 years	0% to 30%
10 to 20 years	5% to 40%
20 to 40 years	10% to 60%
40 years and above	0% to 40%

**Policy for Borrowing in Advance of Need**

- 4.5. Government investment guidance expects local authorities to have a policy for borrowing in advance of need, in part because of the credit risk of investing the surplus cash. The Council's policy is to borrow to meet its forecast Net Loan Debt, including an allowance (currently of £40m) for liquidity risks. The Council will only borrow in advance of need where there is a clear business case for doing so and will only do so for the forecast capital programme, to replace maturing loans, or to meet other expected cashflows.
- 4.6. The Council is a substantial net borrower and only has cash to invest for relatively short periods as a result of positive cashflow or borrowing in advance of expenditure. The Council considers all its treasury risks together, taking account of the investment risks which arise from decisions to borrow in advance. Such decisions need to weigh the financial implications and risks of deferring borrowing until it is needed (by which time fixed interest rates may have risen), against the cost of carry and financial implications of reinvesting the cash proceeds until required. This will be a matter of treasury judgement at the time, within the constraints of this policy, and treasury management delegations.

**5. Investment Policy: All Investments**

- 5.1. The revised CIPFA Prudential and Treasury Codes recommend that authorities' capital strategies should include a policy and risk management framework for all investments. The Codes identify three types of local authority investment:
- Treasury management investments, which are taken to manage cashflows and as part of the Council's debt and financing activity
  - Commercial investments (including investment properties), which are taken mainly to earn a positive net financial return

- Service investments, which are taken mainly to support service outcomes

The Government issued revised investment guidance in February 2018, which strengthens the management and reporting framework relating to commercial and service investments.

- 5.2. The Council seeks to be a responsible investor but makes few if any investments in listed equities or bonds. Within the relatively narrow scope of its investments, it will seek to avoid investment in companies whose business is primarily the generation or supply of fossil fuels.

## **6. Investment Policy: Service and Commercial Investments**

- 6.1. Service and commercial investments are taken out for different reasons from treasury management investments. The Council's strategy for such investments, including commercial property investments, is set out in Appendix O.

## **7. Investment Policy: Treasury Management Investments**

- 7.1. The Council's cashflows and treasury management activity will generally result in temporarily surplus cash to be invested. The following paragraphs set out the Council's policy for these 'treasury management' investments.
- 7.2. The investment of temporarily surplus cash results in credit risk, i.e. the risk of loss if an investment defaults. In accordance with Government investment guidance, the Council distinguishes between:
  - 'Specified Investments' which mature within 12 months and have a 'high credit quality' in the opinion of the authority
  - 'Non-specified Investments' which are long term investments (i.e. maturing in 12 months or more), or which do not have such high credit quality. The Government views these as riskier. Such investments require more care, and are limited to the areas set out in the policy for Non-specified Investments below
- 7.3. Low investment risk is a key treasury objective, and in accordance with Government and CIPFA guidance the Council will seek a balance between investment risk and return that prioritises security and liquidity as more important than achieving a high return. The Council will consider secured forms of lending such as covered bonds, but these instruments are not generally available for short term and smaller size deposits. The Council will continue to make deposits only with institutions having high credit quality as set out in the Lending Criteria table below. The main criteria and processes which deliver this are set out in the following paragraphs.

## Specified Investments

- 7.4. The Council will limit risks by applying lending limits and criteria for 'high credit quality' as shown in Table N.3; these limits have been set by the Council in consultation with Treasury advisors.

**Table N.3 Lending Criteria**

<b>'Specified' short term loan investments (all in Sterling)</b>	<b>Minimum Short term rating*</b>	<b>Minimum Long term rating*</b>	<b>Maximum investment per counterparty</b>
Banks (including overseas banks) and Building Societies	F1+ /A1+ /P1	AA- /AA- /Aa3	£25m
	F1+ /A1+ /P1	A- / A- /A3	£20m
	F1 /A1 /P1	A- / A- /A3	£15m
	F2 /A2 /P2	BBB+ /BBB+ /Baa1	£10m
Sterling commercial paper and corporate bonds	F1+ /A1+ /P1	A- / A- /A3	£15m
Sterling Money Market Funds (short term and Enhanced)	AAA (with rating indicating lowest level of volatility where applicable)		£40m
Local authorities	n/a	n/a	£25m
UK Government and supranational bonds	n/a	n/a	None
UK Nationalised Banks and Government controlled agencies	n/a	n/a	£25m
Secured investments including repo and covered bonds	Lending limits determined as for banks (above) using the rating of the collateral or individual investment		

\* Fitch / S&P / and Moody's rating Agencies respectively. Institutions must be rated by at least two of the Agencies, and the lowest rating will be taken into account.

- 7.5. Money may be lent to the Council's own banker, in accordance with the above lending limits. However, if the Council's banker does not meet the above criteria, money may only be lent overnight (or over the weekend), and these balances will be minimised.
- 7.6. The Council may also provide short term supply chain finance where the credit risk is based on the Council's own payment on the invoice due date, and in relation to invoices payable by other bodies meeting the above lending criteria.

- 7.7. Credit ratings are monitored on a real-time basis as provided via the Council's Treasury Management advisers, Arlingclose, and the Council's lending list is updated accordingly, when a rating changes. Other information is taken into account when deciding whether to lend. This may include the ratings of other rating agencies; commentary in the financial press; analysis of country, sector and group exposures; and the portfolio make up of Money Market Funds. The use of particular permitted counterparties may be restricted if this is considered appropriate.
- 7.8. Credit rating methodologies and credit limit requirements may change as the circumstances demand: in this event the Chief Finance Officer may determine revised and practicable criteria seeking similarly high credit quality, pending the next annual review of this treasury management policy.
- 7.9. As an example, towards the end of December 2020, there had been concerns of temporary disruptions to the international payments system as a result of the UK's exit from the EU, with or without a trade agreement. This could have delayed redemptions from the Council's predominately EU domiciled MMFs, and the payments the Council was required to make. As a precaution, the Chief Finance Officer agreed to temporarily increase investment limits and increase cash balances in the Council's UK domiciled MMFs, so any disruptions would not affect its payments. The temporary increase to UK domiciled MMFs were removed in January 2021, as the risk for any disruptions subsided.

### **Non-specified Investments and Limit**

- 7.10. For treasury management investment purposes, the Council will limit non-specified investments to £400m (there are presently none), and will use only the following categories of non-specified investments:
- Government stocks (or "Gilts") and other supranational bonds, with a maturity of less than five years: up to 100% of non-specified investments
  - Covered bonds and repo where the security meets the Council's credit criteria set out above: up to 50% of non-specified investments
  - Unsecured corporate bonds, Certificates of Deposit (CD) or Commercial Paper (CP) with a maturity of less than three years, subject to the Lending Criteria in the table above: up to 20% of non-specified investments
- 7.11. Other categories of non-specified investments will not be used for treasury management purposes.

### **Investments of Group companies**

- 7.12. The Council participates in a range of joint ventures and companies. The Treasury Management team maintains a group Treasury Policy for group entities with significant investment balances, with the objective that the treasury investments of the companies are invested consistently with the



Council’s own treasury investment criteria. This is generally achieved by the Council taking deposits at a commercial rate from the companies.

**Investment Maturity**

- 7.13. Temporarily surplus cash will be invested having regard to the period of time for which the cash is expected to be surplus. The CIPFA Prudential Code envisages that authorities will not borrow more than three years in advance, so it is unlikely that the Council will plan to have surplus cash for longer than three years. However, where surplus cash for over 12 months is envisaged, it may be appropriate to include some longer term (non-specified) investments within a balanced risk portfolio. The following limits will be applied:

**Table N.4 Prudential Limits on Investing Principal Sums for Over 364 Days:**

1-2 years	£400m
2-3 years	£100m
3-5 years	£100m

- 7.14. In making investments in accordance with the criteria set out in this section, the Chief Finance Officer will seek to spread risk (for example, across different types of investment and to avoid concentration on lower credit quality). This may result in lower interest earnings, as safer investments will usually earn less than riskier ones.
- 7.15. Where the Council deals with financial firms under the MiFID II regulations<sup>4</sup>, it has requested to be opted up to ‘professional’ status. This means that the Council does not receive the level of investment advice and information which firms are required to provide to retail investors. Professional status is essential to an organisation of the Council’s size, to give it access to appropriate low-risk investments available only to investors classed as professional, and to ensure that it is able to act quickly to invest Council funds safely and to earn a good return.
- 7.16. The Council does not currently use investment managers (other than through the use of pooled investment vehicles such as Money Market Funds). However, if investment managers are appointed, their lending of Council funds would not be subject to the above restrictions, provided that their arrangements for assessing credit quality and exposure limits have been agreed by the Chief Finance Officer.

<sup>4</sup> The Markets in Financial Instruments Directive 2 (MiFID II) regulates, amongst other things, the way that financial firms provide advice to various categories of client.

## **8. Policy for HRA Loans Accounting**

- 8.1. The Council attributes debt and debt revenue consequences to the HRA using the 'two pool' method set out in the CIPFA Treasury Management Code. This method attributes a share of all pre-April 2012 long term loans to the HRA. Any new long term loans for HRA purposes from April 2012 are separately identified. The detailed accounting policy arising from the 'two pool' method is maintained by the Chief Finance Officer.

## **9. The Council Acting as Agent**

- 9.1. The Council acts as intermediary in its role as agent for a number of external bodies. This includes roles as accountable body, trustee, and custodian, and these may require the Council to carry out treasury management operations as agent. The Chief Finance Officer will exercise the Council's treasury responsibilities in accordance with the Council's treasury delegations and relevant legislation, and will apply any specific treasury policies and requirements of the external body. In relation to the short term cash funds invested as accountable body, the Council expects to apply the investment policy set out above.

## **10. Reporting and Delegation**

- 10.1. A Treasury Management Strategy report is presented as part of the annual Financial Plan to the Council before the start of each financial year. Monitoring reports are prepared monthly, and presented quarterly to Cabinet, including an Annual Report after the year end.
- 10.2. The management of borrowings, loans, debts, investments and other assets has been delegated to the Chief Finance Officer acting in accordance with this Treasury Management Policy Statement. This encompasses the investment of trust funds where the Council is sole trustee, and other investments for which the Council is responsible such as accountable body funds. The Chief Finance Officer reports during the year to Cabinet on the decisions taken under delegated treasury management powers.
- 10.3. In exercising this delegation, the Chief Finance Officer may procure, appoint and dismiss brokers, arranging and dealer banks, investment managers, issuing and paying agents, treasury consultants and other providers in relation to the Council's borrowing, investments, and other treasury instruments and financing arrangements, and in relation to funds and instruments where the Council acts as agent.
- 10.4. The Chief Finance Officer maintains statements of Treasury Management Practices in accordance with the Code:

TMP1	Treasury risk management
TMP2	Performance measurement
TMP3	Decision-making and analysis

TMP4	Approved instruments, methods and techniques
TMP5	Treasury management organisation, clarity and segregation of responsibilities, and dealing arrangements
TMP6	Reporting requirements and management information arrangements
TMP7	Budgeting, accounting and audit arrangements
TMP8	Cash and cash flow management
TMP9	Money laundering
TMP10	Training and qualifications
TMP11	Use of external service providers
TMP12	Corporate governance

Similarly, Investment Management Practices for service and commercial investments are being prepared in accordance with the newly revised Treasury Management Code.

## **11. Training**

- 11.1. Planned and regular training for appropriate treasury management staff is essential to ensure that they have the skills and up to date knowledge to manage treasury activities and risks and achieve good value for the Council. Staff training will be planned primarily through the Council's performance and development review process, and in accordance with Treasury Management Practice 10. Training and briefings for Councillors are also held as appropriate.

## **APPENDIX O: SERVICE & COMMERCIAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY**

*Compliance with the main requirements of the Government's Statutory Guidance on Local Authority Investments is shown by cross reference in square brackets to the relevant paragraph of the Guidance.*

### **1. Scope and Purpose of Strategy**

- 1.1. The word "Investments" in this strategy covers financial investments, including loans and shares, which have been made to support service and commercial objectives. Examples include loans to InReach and Warwickshire County Cricket Club, and the Council's investment in Birmingham Airport. Non-financial investments such as commercial property are included where the main objective is financial return [4]. Investments taken for treasury management reasons are considered in the Treasury Management Strategy and Policy, separate appendices in this Financial Plan.
- 1.2. This strategy sets out the Council's approach to such investments, including risk management, appraisal, monitoring, governance and procedures. In doing this it addresses the requirements of the recently expanded Government Guidance on local authority investments.
- 1.3. Investment values provided in this appendix are the book values in the Council's accounts, unless otherwise stated.

### **2. Objectives of the Strategy**

- 2.1. To use investments where appropriate to support the Council's priorities, within prudent financial limits.
- 2.2. To ensure that investment decisions and portfolio management are joined up with the Council's overall business and financial planning.
- 2.3. To deliver value for money (e.g. commercial terms or if less than commercial, social benefits to justify this).
- 2.4. To manage risks in accordance with the Council's risk appetite and financial circumstances (including due diligence when making investment decisions).

### **3. The Existing Financial and Property Investment Portfolios**

- 3.1. The Council's service and commercial investments are extremely diverse, given their very different service motives and applications. The estimated book value of financial investments at 31 October 2020 is £128.8m.
- 3.2. The commercial property portfolio is currently being reorganised in accordance with the Council's Property Investment Strategy. Its gross income in 2021/22 is budgeted at £25.2m.

- 3.3. Table O.3 at the end of this appendix shows the main contribution of the Council's service and commercial investments to Council objectives. [22]

#### **4. Investment Policy and Strategy 2021+**

- 4.1. Joint working, partnerships and joint delivery arrangements are key to the provision of Council and wider public services. Financial and property investments are likely to be an ongoing result of the Council's partnership working.
- 4.2. In the context of the current Council Plan and priorities, investments may feature in arrangements for:
- Supporting specific policy priorities in the Council Plan or policy frameworks, e.g. housing, regeneration or preventative action
  - Supporting partnership working, including with the voluntary sector
  - Supporting the commercialism agenda and the Council's savings proposals, by providing a financial return.
- 4.3. The Council recognises that all investments carry the risk of financial loss. The risk of losses may seem distant or not be apparent at the time an investment is considered, but an estimate of the risk of loss needs to be accounted for from the outset. Financial gains and losses from investments will be the responsibility of the service to which the investment relates.
- 4.4. The Council will be particularly cautious where investments are funded wholly or partly from borrowing. Debt "gearing" creates additional costs of interest and repayment. It creates a fixed liability and a fixed repayment obligation, whilst the investment's value and income are at risk. The scope for the Council to borrow to fund investments is also limited by the relatively high level of Council debt and low headroom for additional borrowing. In line with Government Guidance the Council will not borrow to invest purely for financial gain, [46]. This principle does not prevent the Council from borrowing for the prudent management of its financial affairs or protection of its existing financial and property investment portfolios in its financial best interests.
- 4.5. The Council's risk appetite in relation to new financial investments will therefore be low, given the high level of financial risks the Council is already exposed to, including the need to balance the revenue budget and manage the level of Council debt. Any new investments will therefore be expected to:
- Show a compelling contribution to the Council's core objectives and planned service strategies, and must be prioritised within the Council's available resources
  - Evidence a low financial risk with a commensurate financial return, or if returns are below commercial levels, provide clear non-financial benefits

to the Council which demonstrate strong value for money, and comply with State Aid requirements.

- Be prioritised within the investment limits set out below, to ensure that investment activity remains proportionate to the Council's finances overall
- Strike a prudent balance between security, liquidity and yield (whilst recognising that the delivery of strong service benefits may sometimes justify a higher financial risk) [29]

- 4.6. New commercial property investments will be managed under the policies and criteria set out in the July 2019 Property Investment Strategy. Investment is expected to be restricted to the reinvestment of sales proceeds rather than growing the portfolio.
- 4.7. The Council is mindful of Government and CIPFA advice that commercial investments including property must be proportionate to the resources of the authority [34]. The Council should avoid becoming over-reliant on risky investment income to support core service obligations, especially given its low investment risk appetite set out in 4.5 above. Budgeted gross income from service and commercial investments (including commercial property) represents 3.9% of the net revenue budget by 2021/22 [44]. This investment income exposure represents a manageable financial risk and will be monitored as part of the Council's normal revenue monitoring as well as through the investment indicators (paragraph 7.1 below).
- 4.8. The Council is currently reviewing the new lending terms issued by HM Treasury for access to Public Works Loans Board which look to discourage investments primarily for yield. The Council is not currently planning any investments primarily for yield. All service and commercial investments will have regard to the guidance and lending terms issued by HM Treasury.
- 4.9. Any shortfall in budgeted net income from service and commercial investments will be managed through the Council's regular budget monitoring and mitigation processes, and through the investment governance arrangements described in paragraph 8.1 below [44].
- 4.10. The arrangements for realising investments and managing liquidity risk will depend on the purpose and nature of the investment in each case. Where investments have been made to support service purposes and have been funded from cash resources, there is not a funding pressure to have an investment exit route in place. Where investments are funded by borrowing, the Council's MRP Policy (Appendix S) sets out the arrangements to repay debt without resorting to a sale of the investments [42-43].

## **5. Financial Investment Plans and Limits for 2020+**

- 5.1. As last year, the main area of additional investment proposed in this Financial Plan is to expand the Council's investment in InReach, its wholly-owned Housing company. The Council has provided loans and equity of £15.4m to

develop the Embankment private rented housing. This development is now complete, being let, and performing well. Further loans and equity to InReach are in the Council's budget to develop rented housing at Key Hill. The Council's total proposed investment outstanding in InReach, including both current arrangements and new proposals, amounts to £22.8m. InReach will increase the supply of both private rented and affordable housing in Birmingham, which is a key priority for the Council, as well as generating a net income for the Council. In the longer term, further opportunities for InReach activity will be kept under review.

- 5.2. The main financial risk when investing in loans and equity is that the loan repayments are not made, and that the shares lose value or dividends are less than expected. In order to limit the financial impact of investment risks, an overall limit for the Council's service and commercial investments over the next three years (excluding the commercial property portfolio) is proposed as follows:

**Table O.1 Service and Commercial Investment Strategy**

<b>Financial Investments</b>	est value at 31.10.20 £m	planned changes £m	total value £m	limit £m
Loans to subsidiaries	34.6	4.0	38.6	
Loans to businesses	42.7	-17.8	24.9	
Other loans	13.6	-0.9	12.7	
Shares in subsidiaries	8.4	1.6	10.0	
Shares in businesses	27.9	0.0	27.9	
other shares	1.6	0.0	1.6	
<b>Total</b>	<b>128.8</b>	<b>-13.1</b>	<b>115.7</b>	<b>375.7</b>
The figures above are the estimated book value in the Council's accounts				

- 5.3. The planned changes reflect the proposals described above, over the medium term to 2023/24. The limit has been set with a view to allowing scope for further investment of £260m during this period. This includes potential for further investment of up to £100m in InReach to support the potential purchase of part of the Perry Barr Residential Scheme, as well as a loan to Birmingham Airport Holdings and investment in major regeneration projects. These investments would be subject to resource prioritisation and business case approval. Cabinet may approve a reallocation of individual limits within the total limit above. The limit applies to the Council's own investments and not to investments which it holds as accountable body or on behalf of others [34, 36].
- 5.4. Investments may also carry liquidity risk, which is the risk that funds may be tied up in investments and not available if needed for other purposes. The Council's due diligence procedures for investments review liquidity risk, including how exit routes have been considered and the appropriate maximum period for investments to be committed [42].

## **6. Property Investment Portfolio Plans and Limits for 2021+**

- 6.1. The Council's Strategy for the Property Investment Portfolio was approved by Cabinet in July 2019. This included seeking to remove lower value and inefficient commercial property holdings from the portfolio and reinvesting the proceeds into the portfolio, with a view to a better risk balanced portfolio, increasing income and reducing running costs. The implementation of this strategy is currently being reviewed to ensure the Council remains in compliance with the revised PWLB lending terms.
- 6.2. The strategy envisages that permitted investment may be funded temporarily from borrowing, pending capital receipts from the portfolio's asset sales. The borrowing is limited to £50m and will be repaid by the end of 2023/24.
- 6.3. The main financial risks of property investment are that rental income or property values may fall as a result of changing economic and market conditions, or due to the condition of the individual properties. The risk of loss compared with any borrowing taken to purchase investments is shown by the indicator below for the % of investments financed from borrowing [38-40]. The property risks in this strategy will be managed by the Property Investment Board in accordance with the parameters and procedures set out in the Property Investment Strategy approved by Cabinet, and within the temporary investment increase of £50m set out above.
- 6.4. Liquidity risk in property investments will be managed by the Commercial Property Board and through the limit of £50m on new investments (6.3 above) [43].

## **7. Investment Indicators**

- 7.1. The Council will use the following investment indicators to strengthen its investment risk management framework, as recommended by the Government Guidance [23]:



**Table O.2 Service and Commercial Investment Indicators**

Service and commercial investment indicators	2021/22 £m	2022/23 £m	2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m
<b>Financial investments:</b>				
planned value	117.0	117.3	117.0	115.7
investment limit	288.7	300.7	375.7	375.7
(including £100m allowance for potential investment in InReach)				
borrowing to fund investments	54.4	55.6	55.6	54.2
% investments financed by borrowing	46.5%	47.4%	47.5%	46.8%
secured investments	66.0	67.2	67.2	65.8
% investments secured	56.4%	57.3%	57.4%	56.8%
<b>Commercial properties:</b>				
New investment limit (cumulative)	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
<b>budgeted gross investment income:</b>				
Investment income (financial and property)	32.4	30.9	31.0	34.8
Council net revenue budget	828.7	852.2	872.4	909.7
Investment income as % of net budget	3.9%	3.6%	3.6%	3.8%

## 8. Governance

- 8.1. The Capital Board will review new investment proposals and programmes prior to approval and will monitor existing investments and risks. The Development and Commercial Finance Team and the Treasury Management team will exercise Council-wide oversight and co-ordination of service and commercial investments.
- 8.2. Financial and property investment decision making will follow the Council's Business Case governance requirements, with particular attention to expert due diligence, robust financial appraisal and taking external advice in consultation with the Chief Finance Officer. Procedures and checklists for investment appraisal and management are set out in the Council's financial procedures (My Finance on the Intranet) [41,50]. Market understanding and analysis will be the responsibility of the relevant service supported by their Finance Business Partner and the Treasury Management team, but it is recognised that for complex investments, external advice is likely to be needed, especially where financial return is significant [41]. New investments must reflect the Council's core priorities and must be agreed by the Chief Finance Officer via the Treasury Management team before presentation of any executive decision report.
- 8.3. Individual investment monitoring is the responsibility of the service holding the income budget, as part of normal budget monitoring, with overall co-ordination and oversight from Finance staff.
- 8.4. Investment Management Practices are required by the CIPFA Treasury Management Code to support strong and sound financial management in this specialist area. These will be maintained for each type of investment by the service budget-holder responsible, with support from Development and

Commercial Finance, and will include appropriate income collection and credit control arrangements [41]. Investment Management Practices will be reviewed annually.

- 8.5. Advisers will be used where necessary to achieve sufficient skills and understanding. In particular, the Council's treasury management adviser (Arlingclose) can provide support in relation to financial investments, and the Council also retains a property adviser to support the Property Investment Portfolio. These appointments are monitored and assessed by treasury and property officers [41]. The Council's business loans and investments portfolio is managed by Finance Birmingham, the Council's wholly owned fund management company.
- 8.6. Officer and Member training will be available through the Council's treasury advisers, alongside treasury management training opportunities. Information relevant to investment decisions will form part of executive decision reports to members [48]. Cabinet Committee – Group Company Governance and relevant officers also receive training on companies. Due diligence requirements for investments will ensure that officers are aware of the core principles of the prudential framework and local authority regulatory requirements [49]. These arrangements will support the capacity, skills and culture of the Council in making and managing investments for service and commercial purposes [48-49].

**Table O.3 Contribution of Investments to Council Outcomes**

<b>Financial Investments</b>	<b>main contribution</b>	<b>other contribution</b>
<b>Loans</b>		
InReach Ltd - housing developments	housing	profit
Birmingham Propco (NEC Hotels)	economy	profit
Performances Birmingham Ltd	economy	arts
Innovation Birmingham Ltd	economy	profit
Business loans portfolio	economy	
Warwickshire County Cricket Club	economy	
Acivico ICT Loan	economy	
BLLP	education	
Kick Start loans	housing	
Other commercial loans	various	
Loans to non-BCC schools	education	
Birmingham Childrens Trust	children	
Other small loans	various	
loans to employees	management	employees
Wholesale Markets	economy	profit
<b>Shares</b>		
Birmingham Airport Holdings	economy	profit
InReach Ltd	housing	
Birmingham Propco (NEC Hotels)	economy	profit
Business share portfolio	economy	
Financial vehicle shareholdings	financial mgt	economy
Other small share holdings	various	

## APPENDIX P: CAPITAL RESOURCES

### Appendix P1 Financing the Capital Programme

	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
<b>Specific Resources</b>					
Government Grants & Contributions	172.240	74.413	51.530	38.061	336.244
HRA Revenue Resources & Reserves	63.783	76.088	75.775	78.667	294.313
Other Specific Revenue Resources	17.403	12.413	4.096	7.780	41.692
HRA Capital Receipts	32.330	42.388	39.198	19.805	133.721
<b>Total Specific Resources</b>	<b>285.756</b>	<b>205.302</b>	<b>170.599</b>	<b>144.313</b>	<b>805.969</b>
<b>Corporate Resources</b>					
Prudential Borrowing	369.749	259.957	100.532	59.876	790.115
Earmarked Capital Receipts	75.342	29.315	-	-	104.657
Other Corporate Resources	9.087	0.711	-	-	9.798
<b>Total Corporate Resources</b>	<b>454.178</b>	<b>289.983</b>	<b>100.532</b>	<b>59.876</b>	<b>904.570</b>
<b>Total Resources</b>	<b>739.934</b>	<b>495.285</b>	<b>271.131</b>	<b>204.189</b>	<b>1,710.539</b>

**Note:** figures may include roundings

## Appendix P2 Capital Grants and Contributions 2021/22 to 2024/25

	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
<b>Government Grants</b>					
Disabled Facilities Grant	1.536	-	-	-	1.536
Devolved Schools Capital Allocation	1.614	-	-	-	1.614
Schools Capital Maintenance	13.414	-	-	-	13.414
Additional Pupil Places	10.122	-	-	-	10.122
Special Provision	-	-	-	-	-
Local Growth Fund	10.603	33.656	27.440	19.624	91.324
Transportation Highways	6.976	0.500	1.500	-	8.976
ERDF	-	-	-	-	-
Commonwealth Games	35.866	-	-	-	35.866
Housing Improvement Grant	2.094	6.600	-	-	8.694
Integrated Transport Block	6.671	5.145	5.145	5.145	22.106
Regeneration	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Museums Collection Centre	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Government Grants</b>	<b>88.897</b>	<b>45.901</b>	<b>34.085</b>	<b>24.769</b>	<b>193.652</b>
<b>Contributions 3rd Party</b>					
Transport & Highways Programmes	4.422	-	-	-	4.422
HRA Developer Contributions	16.022	12.248	12.495	13.292	54.057
Commonwealth Games	21.914	4.881	-	-	26.795
Other	3.580	0.065	-	-	3.645
<b>Total Contributions</b>	<b>45.938</b>	<b>17.194</b>	<b>12.495</b>	<b>13.292</b>	<b>88.919</b>
<b>Use of prior year grants</b>	<b>37.406</b>	<b>11.317</b>	<b>4.950</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>53.673</b>
<b>TOTAL GRANTS &amp; CONTRIBUTIONS</b>	<b>172.240</b>	<b>74.412</b>	<b>51.530</b>	<b>38.061</b>	<b>336.243</b>

**Note:** figures may include roundings

## Appendix P3 Analysis of Prudential Borrowing

	2021/22 £m	2022/23 £m	2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m	Total £m
<b>Major Self Financed Prudential Borrowing</b>					
Enterprise Zone	43.888	32.544	28.623	51.513	<b>156.569</b>
Fleet & Waste Management	21.428	5.472	14.849	-	<b>41.749</b>
Housing Revenue Account - Housing Improvement	11.728	27.691	16.889	8.363	<b>64.671</b>
Commonwealth Games - Alexander Stadium	4.653	5.347	-	-	<b>10.000</b>
Perry Barr Residential Scheme	87.041	61.553	-	-	<b>148.594</b>
Property Services	35.000	13.090	-	-	<b>48.090</b>
Housing Development - InReach	-	3.817	2.520	-	<b>6.337</b>
Transport Highways Major Schemes	3.549	-	6.958	-	<b>10.507</b>
Wholesale Market Enabling Works	3.804	-	-	-	<b>3.804</b>
Capital Loans & Equity	0.500	2.041	-	-	<b>2.541</b>
Information Technology - Business Enablement	3.991	0.700	-	-	<b>4.691</b>
SAP Software Upgrade	0.500	3.233	-	-	<b>3.733</b>
Other	1.264	2.827	-	-	<b>4.091</b>
<b>Total Capital Projects Self Financed</b>	<b>217.347</b>	<b>158.314</b>	<b>69.839</b>	<b>59.876</b>	<b>505.377</b>
<b>Major Prudential Borrowing with net impact on Council revenue resources</b>					
Fleet & Waste Management	-	11.970	12.170	-	<b>24.140</b>
Commonwealth Games - Alexander Stadium	10.852	0.331	-	-	<b>11.183</b>
Commonwealth Games - Organising Committee	11.198	0.802	-	-	<b>12.000</b>
Corporate Capital Contingency	55.043	24.544	-	-	<b>79.587</b>
Modernisation Fund	19.100	21.229	-	-	<b>40.329</b>
Gateway / Grand Central	0.200	5.000	13.072	-	<b>18.272</b>
Parks & Nature	7.289	2.317	-	-	<b>9.606</b>
Moseley Road Baths	1.500	1.500	-	-	<b>3.000</b>
Youth Courts Refurbishment	2.118	-	-	-	<b>2.118</b>
Basic Need - Additional School Places	14.014	10.000	-	-	<b>24.014</b>
Schools Condition Allocation	3.751	-	-	-	<b>3.751</b>
Community Libraries	1.000	3.000	-	-	<b>4.000</b>
National Indoor Arena	1.200	-	-	-	<b>1.200</b>
Coroners Court	0.300	-	-	-	<b>0.300</b>
Council House Electrics	11.000	9.900	5.100	-	<b>26.000</b>
Digital & Customer Services	12.400	11.000	0.200	-	<b>23.600</b>
Other	1.437	0.050	0.150	-	<b>1.637</b>
<b>Total Capital Projects requiring revenue resources</b>	<b>152.402</b>	<b>101.643</b>	<b>30.692</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>284.737</b>
<b>Total Prudential Borrowing</b>	<b>369.749</b>	<b>259.957</b>	<b>100.531</b>	<b>59.876</b>	<b>790.114</b>

**Note:** figures may include roundings

## APPENDIX Q: CAPITAL PROGRAMME

### Appendix Q1 Proposed Capital Expenditure Programme 2021/22 to 2024/25

	2021/22 £m	2022/23 £m	2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m	Total £m
<b><u>ADULT SOCIAL CARE DIRECTORATE</u></b>					
<b><u>Adult Care &amp; Health</u></b>					
Property Schemes	0.169	-	-	-	0.169
Adults IT	0.400	-	-	-	0.400
Improvements To Social Care Delivery	-	-	-	-	-
Independent Living	10.036	-	-	-	10.036
<b>Total Adult Social Care Directorate</b>	<b>10.605</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>10.605</b>
<b><u>EDUCATION AND SKILLS DIRECTORATE</u></b>					
<b><u>Education &amp; Early Years</u></b>					
Devolved Capital Allocation to Schools	1.614	-	-	-	1.614
School Condition Allocations	16.751	-	-	-	16.751
Basic Need - Additional School Places	31.443	10.000	-	-	41.443
Other Minor Schemes - Schools	-	-	-	-	-
EarlyYrs&Childcare	-	-	-	-	-
IT Investment	0.600	0.600	-	-	1.200
S106 Woodlinton Road	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Education &amp; Early Years</b>	<b>50.408</b>	<b>10.600</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>61.008</b>
<b><u>Skills &amp; Employability</u></b>					
Adult Ed & Youth	-	0.713	-	-	0.713
Birmingham Libraries	1.037	3.000	-	-	4.037
<b>Total Skills &amp; Employability</b>	<b>1.037</b>	<b>3.713</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>4.750</b>
<b>Total Education and Skills Directorate</b>	<b>51.445</b>	<b>14.313</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>65.758</b>
<b><u>NEIGHBOURHOODS DIRECTORATE</u></b>					
<b><u>Street Scene</u></b>					
Waste Management Services	21.533	18.539	27.019	-	67.091
Parks & Nature Conservation	9.582	2.481	-	-	12.063
<b>Total Street Scene</b>	<b>31.115</b>	<b>21.020</b>	<b>27.019</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>79.154</b>
<b><u>Housing Services</u></b>					
Housing Options Service	-	-	0.298	-	0.298
Private Sector Housing	0.734	0.670	-	-	1.404
<b><u>Housing Revenue Account</u></b>					
Housing Improvement Programme	58.547	59.222	59.021	59.813	236.603
Redevelopment	59.475	98.624	79.047	53.314	290.461
Other Programmes	7.935	7.169	6.289	7.000	28.393
<b>Total Housing Revenue Account</b>	<b>125.957</b>	<b>165.015</b>	<b>144.357</b>	<b>120.127</b>	<b>555.457</b>
<b>Total Housing Services</b>	<b>126.691</b>	<b>165.685</b>	<b>144.655</b>	<b>120.127</b>	<b>557.159</b>

	2021/22 £m	2022/23 £m	2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m	Total £m
<b><u>Neighbourhoods</u></b>					
Community, Sport & Events	3.182	1.500	-	-	4.682
Neighbourhoods	-	-	-	-	-
Cultural Development	0.050	2.050	0.150	-	2.250
<b>Total Neighbourhoods</b>	<b>3.232</b>	<b>3.550</b>	<b>0.150</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>6.932</b>
<b><u>Regulation &amp; Enforcement</u></b>					
Bereavement	-	-	-	-	-
Markets Services	-	0.759	-	-	0.759
Environmental Health					
Mortuary/Coroners	2.418	-	-	-	2.418
Illegal Money Lending					
<b>Total Regulation &amp; Enforcement</b>	<b>2.418</b>	<b>0.759</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>3.177</b>
<b>Total Neighbourhoods Directorate</b>	<b>163.456</b>	<b>191.015</b>	<b>171.824</b>	<b>120.127</b>	<b>646.422</b>
<b><u>INCLUSIVE GROWTH DIRECTORATE</u></b>					
<b><u>Planning &amp; Development</u></b>					
<b><u>Major Projects</u></b>					
Enterprise Zone - Paradise Circus	23.029	1.975	2.645	-	27.649
Enterprise Zone - Eastside Locks	2.454	-	-	-	2.454
Enterprise Zone - Connecting Economic Opportunities	-	15.628	1.723	2.000	19.351
Enterprise Zone - Smithfield	3.985	10.678	19.597	25.785	60.045
Enterprise Zone - Southside Public Realm	4.066	0.215	-	-	4.281
Enterprise Zone - LEP Investment Fund	-	-	-	5.000	5.000
Enterprise Zone - HS2-Interchange Site	-	-	-	-	-
EZ Phase II - HS2 Station Environment	0.245	0.159	0.250	13.749	14.404
EZ Phase II - HS2 Site Enabling	2.000	-	-	-	2.000
EZ Phase II - Local Transport Improvements	-	-	-	-	-
EZ Phase II - Metro Extension to E Bham/Solihull	-	-	-	-	-
EZ Capitalised Interest	1.913	3.046	3.956	4.979	13.893
Jewellery Quarter Cemetery	-	-	-	-	-
Unlocking Housing Sites	-	-	-	-	-
Life Sciences	0.865	-	-	-	0.865
WSM Enabling Works	3.804	-	-	-	3.804
Other	0.431	0.440	0.453	-	1.325
<b>Total Major Projects</b>	<b>42.793</b>	<b>32.141</b>	<b>28.624</b>	<b>51.513</b>	<b>155.072</b>
<b>ERDF</b>	<b>1.957</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>1.957</b>
<b>Public Realm</b>	<b>0.350</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.350</b>
<b>Infrastructure/Site Enabling Programme</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>
<b>Grants/Loans Programme</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>
<b>Total Planning &amp; Development</b>	<b>45.100</b>	<b>32.141</b>	<b>28.624</b>	<b>51.513</b>	<b>157.379</b>
<b><u>Housing Development</u></b>					
In Reach	-	3.817	2.520	-	6.337
CWG-Sale To In Reach	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Housing Development</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>3.817</b>	<b>2.520</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>6.337</b>



	2021/22 £m	2022/23 £m	2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m	Total £m
<b><u>Transport Connectivity</u></b>					
<b><u>Major Schemes</u></b>					
Ashted Circus	-	-	-	-	-
Metro Extension	4.474	-	-	-	4.474
Iron Lane	2.659	-	-	-	2.659
Minworth Unlocking	-	-	-	-	-
Battery Way Extension	-	-	-	-	-
Longbridge Connectivity	0.153	-	-	-	0.153
A457 Dudley Road	0.194	-	-	-	0.194
Journey Reliability	5.000	10.000	9.432	-	24.432
Tame Valley Phase 2 & 3	4.760	23.806	24.377	23.601	76.544
Selly Oak New Road Phase 1B	1.031	-	-	-	1.031
Wharfdale Bridge	2.578	-	-	-	2.578
Snow Hill Station	2.932	0.714	0.926	-	4.571
Other (Major Schemes)	3.319	-	-	-	3.319
<b>Total Major Schemes</b>	<b>27.098</b>	<b>34.520</b>	<b>34.735</b>	<b>23.601</b>	<b>119.954</b>
Inclusive & Sustainable Growth	12.114	3.060	4.960	3.803	23.937
Walking & Cycling	4.372	1.000	-	-	5.372
Local Measure	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure Dev	1.003	0.010	-	-	1.013
Transportation & highways Funding Strat	-	2.820	3.820	3.820	10.460
Air Quality & Climate	16.889	11.317	4.950	-	33.156
Emergency Active Travel Fund	3.525	-	-	-	3.525
Section 278/S106	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Transport Connectivity</b>	<b>37.903</b>	<b>18.207</b>	<b>13.730</b>	<b>7.623</b>	<b>77.463</b>
<b><u>Highways Infrastructure</u></b>					
Safer Routes to Schools	0.443	0.300	0.300	0.300	1.343
Network Integrity and Efficiency	1.086	0.500	0.500	0.500	2.586
S106 & S278 Schemes	0.081	-	-	-	0.081
Road Safety	1.013	0.525	0.525	0.525	2.588
District Schemes	0.451	-	-	-	0.451
<b>Total Highways Infrastructure</b>	<b>3.074</b>	<b>1.325</b>	<b>1.325</b>	<b>1.325</b>	<b>7.049</b>
<b><u>Property Services</u></b>					
Attwood Green Parks	-	-	-	-	-
AttwoodGreen-Holloway Head Playing Field	-	-	-	-	-
Attwood Green-Woodview Community Centre	-	-	-	-	-
Council House Major Works	11.000	9.900	5.100	-	26.000
Bham Crisis Centre-Nursery Extension	-	-	-	-	-
Lee Bank Business Centre	-	-	-	-	-
Highbury Hall Essential Works	1.718	-	-	-	1.718
Property Strategy	47.000	17.458	-	-	64.458
Perry Barr Residential Scheme	130.222	92.567	-	-	222.789
<b>Total Property Services</b>	<b>189.940</b>	<b>119.925</b>	<b>5.100</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>314.965</b>
<b>Total Inclusive Growth Directorate</b>	<b>303.116</b>	<b>209.934</b>	<b>86.035</b>	<b>84.062</b>	<b>683.147</b>

	2021/22 £m	2022/23 £m	2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m	Total £m
<b>DIGITAL &amp; CUSTOMER SERVICES DIRECTORATE</b>					
ICT & Digital	19.758	11.700	0.200	-	31.658
<b>Total Digital &amp; Customer Services Directorate</b>	<b>19.758</b>	<b>11.700</b>	<b>0.200</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>31.658</b>
<b>FINANCE &amp; GOVERNANCE DIRECTORATE</b>					
<b>Development &amp; Commercial</b>					
Gateway/Grand Central Residual Costs	0.200	5.000	13.072	-	18.272
Capital Loans & Equity	0.500	2.041	-	-	2.541
<b>Total Development &amp; Commercial</b>	<b>0.700</b>	<b>7.041</b>	<b>13.072</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>20.813</b>
<b>Corporately Held Funds</b>					
Revenue Reform Projects	39.467	-	-	-	39.467
Corporate Capital Contingency	74.143	46.165	-	-	120.308
<b>Total Corporately Held Funds</b>	<b>113.610</b>	<b>46.165</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>159.775</b>
SAP Investments	0.500	3.233	-	-	3.733
Other Minor	0.600	-	-	-	0.600
<b>Total Finance &amp; Governance Directorate</b>	<b>115.410</b>	<b>56.438</b>	<b>13.072</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>184.920</b>
<b>PARTNERSHIPS, INSIGHT &amp; PREVENTION DIRECTORATE</b>					
Public Health	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total P'ships, Insight &amp; Prevention Directorate</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>
<b>COMMONWEALTH GAMES 2022</b>					
CWG Alexander Stadium	44.353	5.697	-	-	50.050
CWG Organising Cttee	31.791	6.188	-	-	37.979
<b>Total Commonwealth Games 2022</b>	<b>76.144</b>	<b>11.885</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>88.029</b>
<b>Total Capital Programme</b>	<b>739.934</b>	<b>495.285</b>	<b>271.130</b>	<b>204.189</b>	<b>1,710.539</b>

**Note:** figures may include roundings

## Appendix Q2 New Schemes

	2021/22 £m	2022/23 £m	2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m	Total £m
<b><u>EDUCATION AND SKILLS DIRECTORATE</u></b>					
<b><u>Education &amp; Early Years</u></b>					
Basic Need - Additional School Places	9.600	10.000	-	-	19.600
<b>Total Education &amp; Early Years</b>	<b>9.600</b>	<b>10.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>19.600</b>
<b><u>NEIGHBOURHOODS DIRECTORATE</u></b>					
<b><u>Neighbourhoods</u></b>					
National Indoor Arena - Indoor Track	1.200	-	-	-	1.200
<b>Total Neighbourhoods</b>	<b>1.200</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>1.200</b>
<b><u>Regulation &amp; Enforcement</u></b>					
Coroners Court additional requirements	0.300	-	-	-	0.300
<b>Total Regulation &amp; Enforcement</b>	<b>0.300</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.300</b>
<b>Total Neighbourhoods Directorate</b>	<b>1.500</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>1.500</b>
<b><u>INCLUSIVE GROWTH DIRECTORATE</u></b>					
<b><u>Property Services</u></b>					
Council House Electrics	11.000	9.900	5.100	-	26.000
<b>Total Property Services</b>	<b>11.000</b>	<b>9.900</b>	<b>5.100</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>26.000</b>
<b>Total Inclusive Growth Directorate</b>	<b>11.000</b>	<b>9.900</b>	<b>5.100</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>26.000</b>
<b><u>DIGITAL &amp; CUSTOMER SERVICES DIRECTORATE</u></b>					
ICT Cyber Security / Hardware Refresh	2.400	1.000	0.200	-	3.600
ERP implementation	10.000	10.000	-	-	20.000
<b>Total Digital &amp; Customer Services Directorate</b>	<b>12.400</b>	<b>11.000</b>	<b>0.200</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>23.600</b>
<b><u>FINANCE &amp; GOVERNANCE DIRECTORATE</u></b>					
<b><u>Corporately Held Funds</u></b>					
Transformation Projects (see Appendix I)	24.467	-	-	-	24.467
Transformation Projects: Delivery Plan Capacity build (Appendix I)	15.000	-	-	-	15.000
Contingency top up for known risks	30.000	-	-	-	30.000
Other minor	0.600	-	-	-	0.600
<b>Total Corporately Held Funds</b>	<b>70.067</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>70.067</b>
<b>Total Finance &amp; Governance Directorate</b>	<b>70.067</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>70.067</b>
<b>Total Capital Programme</b>	<b>104.567</b>	<b>30.900</b>	<b>5.300</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>140.767</b>

## APPENDIX R: TEN YEAR SUMMARY CAPITAL PROGRAMME

	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
<b>ADULT SOCIAL CARE DIRECTORATE</b>	10.605	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.605
<b>EDUCATION &amp; SKILLS DIRECTORATE</b>	51.445	14.313	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65.758
<b>NEIGHBOURHOODS DIRECTORATE</b>											
Other - General Fund	37.499	26.000	27.467	-	-	-	-	0.329	-	1.693	92.987
HRA	125.957	165.015	144.357	120.127	100.328	102.035	96.749	99.724	119.805	-	1,074.097
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL - NEIGHBOURHOODS DIRECTORATE</b>	<b>163.456</b>	<b>191.015</b>	<b>171.824</b>	<b>120.127</b>	<b>100.328</b>	<b>102.035</b>	<b>96.749</b>	<b>100.053</b>	<b>119.805</b>	<b>1.693</b>	<b>1,167.084</b>
<b>INCLUSIVE GROWTH DIRECTORATE</b>											
<b>Planning and Development</b>											
Paradise Circus Redevelopment	23.029	1.975	2.645	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.649
Eastside Locks	2.454	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.454
Southern Gateway Site (Smithfield)	3.985	10.678	19.597	25.785	11.598	21.342	15.395	10.464	8.517	3.218	130.580
Southside Public Realm	4.066	0.215	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.281
LEP Investment Fund	-	-	-	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000	-	-	-	20.000
HS2 - Interchange Site	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.000
HS2 Station Environment	0.245	0.159	0.250	13.749	26.809	6.807	-	-	-	-	48.019
Site Enabling Works	2.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.000
Local Transport Improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.000
Digbeth Public Realm	-	15.628	1.723	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	-	-	-	25.351
Curzon Connecting Economic Opportunities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.000
Metro Extension to East Birmingham/Solihull	-	-	-	-	-	48.100	46.200	44.500	44.500	-	183.300
Capitalised Interest	1.913	3.046	3.956	4.979	2.337	3.143	1.356	-	-	-	20.729
Other Planning Schemes	7.408	0.440	0.453	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.301
<b>Total Planning &amp; Development</b>	<b>45.100</b>	<b>32.141</b>	<b>28.625</b>	<b>51.513</b>	<b>47.744</b>	<b>86.392</b>	<b>69.951</b>	<b>54.964</b>	<b>53.017</b>	<b>3.218</b>	<b>472.664</b>

	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m		£m
Housing Development	0.000	3.817	2.520	-	-	-	-	-	-		6.337
Total Transportation	65.001	52.727	48.465	31.224	10.644	0.570	1.750	-	-		210.381
Total Highways	3.074	1.325	1.325	1.325	1.325	-	-	-	-		8.374
Total Property Services	189.940	119.925	5.100	-	-	-	-	-	-		314.965
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL - INCLUSIVE GROWTH DIRECTORATE</b>	<b>303.115</b>	<b>209.934</b>	<b>86.035</b>	<b>84.062</b>	<b>59.713</b>	<b>86.962</b>	<b>71.701</b>	<b>54.964</b>	<b>53.017</b>	<b>3.218</b>	<b>1,012.721</b>
<b>COMMONWEALTH GAMES 2022</b>	<b>76.144</b>	<b>11.885</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>88.029</b>
<b>FINANCE &amp; GOVERNANCE DIRECTORATE</b>	<b>115.410</b>	<b>56.438</b>	<b>13.072</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>184.920</b>
<b>DIGITAL &amp; CUSTOMER SERVICES DIRECTORATE</b>	<b>19.758</b>	<b>11.700</b>	<b>0.200</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>31.658</b>
<b>PARTNERSHIPS, INSIGHT &amp; PREVENTION DIRECTORATE</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.000</b>
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL PROGRAMME</b>	<b>739.933</b>	<b>495.285</b>	<b>271.131</b>	<b>204.189</b>	<b>160.041</b>	<b>188.997</b>	<b>168.450</b>	<b>155.017</b>	<b>172.822</b>	<b>4.911</b>	<b>2,560.775</b>

## Resources

<b>Use of Specific Resources</b>											
Grants & Contributions	172.240	74.413	51.530	38.061	13.038	5.712	0.250	0.250	0.250	-	355.744
Use of earmarked Capital Receipts	75.342	29.315	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-	104.657
- HRA	32.330	42.388	39.198	19.805	16.763	15.861	15.790	11.544	29.376		223.055
Revenue Contributions - Departmental	17.403	12.413	4.096	7.780	6.824	0.570	1.750	0.329	-	1.693	52.858
- HRA (incl reserves & S106)	63.783	76.088	75.775	78.667	75.672	80.462	80.708	86.341	90.179	-	707.675
<b>Total Specific Resources</b>	<b>361.098</b>	<b>234.617</b>	<b>170.599</b>	<b>144.313</b>	<b>112.297</b>	<b>102.605</b>	<b>98.498</b>	<b>98.464</b>	<b>119.805</b>	<b>1.693</b>	<b>1,443.989</b>
<b>Use of Corporate or General Resources</b>											
Corporate Resources	9.087	0.711	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.798
Unsupported Prudential Borrowing - Corporate	152.402	101.643	30.692	-	-	-	-	-	-		284.737
Unsupported Prudential Borrowing - Directorate	217.347	158.314	69.840	59.876	47.744	86.392	69.951	56.553	53.017	3.218	822.253
<b>Total Corporate Resources</b>	<b>378.836</b>	<b>260.668</b>	<b>100.532</b>	<b>59.876</b>	<b>47.744</b>	<b>86.392</b>	<b>69.951</b>	<b>56.553</b>	<b>53.017</b>	<b>3.218</b>	<b>1,116.787</b>
<b>Forecast Use of Resources</b>	<b>739.934</b>	<b>495.285</b>	<b>271.131</b>	<b>204.189</b>	<b>160.041</b>	<b>188.997</b>	<b>168.449</b>	<b>155.017</b>	<b>172.822</b>	<b>4.911</b>	<b>2,560.776</b>

## **APPENDIX S: DEBT REPAYMENT POLICY**

### **Minimum Revenue Provision Statement 2021/22**

#### **Introduction**

1. The Government's Capital Finance and Accounting Regulations require local authorities to make 'prudent annual provision' in relation to capital expenditure financed from borrowing or credit arrangements. This is known as Minimum Revenue Provision or MRP, but it is often referred in shorthand as "debt repayment". Local authorities are required to have regard to the Government's statutory guidance on MRP.
2. This policy applies to the financial year 2021/22. Any interpretation of the statutory guidance or this policy will be determined by the Section 151 Officer (currently the Chief Finance Officer).

#### **Principles of Debt Repayment Provision**

3. The term 'prudent annual provision' is not defined by the Regulations. However, the statutory guidance says:

*"the broad aim of prudent provision is to ensure that debt is repaid over a period that is either reasonably commensurate with that over which the capital expenditure provides benefits, or, in the case of borrowing supported by Government Revenue Support Grant, reasonably commensurate with the period implicit in the determination of that grant".*

The guidance does not prescribe the annual repayment profile to achieve this aim, but suggests four methods for making MRP which it considers prudent, and notes that other methods are not ruled out. The Council regards the broad aim of MRP as set out above as the primary indicator of prudent provision, whilst recognising the flexibilities which exist in determining an appropriate annual repayment profile.

4. The Council considers that the above definition of 'prudent' does not mean the quickest possible repayment period, but has regard to the prudent financial planning of the authority overall, the flow of benefits from the capital expenditure, and other relevant factors.
5. Consistent with the statutory guidance, the Council will not review the individual asset lives used for MRP as a result of any changes in the expected life of the asset or its actual write off. Some assets will last longer than their initially estimated life, and others will not; the important thing is the reasonableness of the estimate.

#### **General Fund MRP Policy: Borrowing pre 31 March 2008**

6. The Council's policy is to charge MRP on the pre-2008/09 borrowing at 2% of the balance at 31 March 2008, fixed at the same cash value so that the whole

debt is repaid after 50 years. This is a change from previous practice which applied this methodology to pre 2007/08 borrowing.

### **General Fund MRP Policy: Prudential Borrowing from 1 April 2008**

7. The general repayment policy for prudential borrowing from 1 April 2008 is to repay borrowing within the expected life of the asset being financed, subject to a maximum period of 40 years. This is a change from previous practice which included this methodology for borrowing from 2007/08.
8. The Council's policy is in accordance with the "Asset Life" method in the guidance. The repayment profile will follow an annuity repayment method (like many domestic mortgages) which is one of the options set out in the guidance. This is subject to the following details:
  - An average asset life for each project will normally be used. This will be based on the asset life normally used for depreciation accounting purposes (recognising that MRP is estimated at the start of the project, whereas depreciation is not determined until the project has finished, so there may be estimation differences).
  - There will not be separate MRP schedules for the components of a building (e.g. plant, roof etc.).
  - A standard schedule of asset lives will generally be used, but where borrowing on a project exceeds £10m, expert property advice may also be taken into account.
  - Asset life will be determined by the Section 151 Officer.
9. MRP will commence in the year following the year in which capital expenditure financed from borrowing is incurred, except for single assets where over £1m financed from borrowing is planned, where MRP may be deferred until the year after the asset becomes operational.
10. Other methods to provide for debt repayment may occasionally be used in individual cases where this is consistent with the statutory duty to be prudent, as justified by the circumstances of the case, at the discretion of the Section 151 Officer.
11. If appropriate, shorter repayment periods (i.e. less than the asset life) may be used for some or all new borrowing.

### **Housing Revenue Account MRP Policy**

12. The statutory MRP Guidance states that the duty to make MRP does not extend to cover borrowing or credit arrangements used to finance capital expenditure on HRA assets. This is because of the different financial structure of the HRA, in which depreciation charges have a similar effect to MRP. The Council's policy is that net HRA debt will reduce over the medium term, in order to deliver a debt to revenues ratio of below 2:1 by 2038/39.

This reflects reductions in property numbers through Right to Buy and demolitions and will support the maintenance of a balanced and sustainable HRA Business Plan with the capacity to meet investment needs in later years. The Council will also seek to deliver a reduction in HRA debt per dwelling.

13. The annual HRA Loan Redemption to achieve the above policy is projected as follows in the HRA Business Plan:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Loan redemption £m</b>
2021/22	19.2
2022/23	11.3
2023/24	8.5
2024/25	14.6
2025/26	18.0
2026/27	24.6
2027/28	17.4
2028/29	15.1
2029/30	18.8
2030/31	28.2

Additional voluntary HRA debt repayment provision may be made from revenue or capital resources.

### **Concession Agreements and Finance Leases**

14. MRP in relation to concession agreements (e.g. PFI contracts) and finance leases will continue to be calculated on an asset life method for assets under contracts in place before 1 April 2018, using an annuity repayment profile, consistent with the method for prudential borrowing in paragraph 8 above. For assets under contracts entered into from 1 April 2018, the annual MRP charge will match the element of the rent/charge that goes to write down the balance sheet liability, to reflect accounting changes under IFRS16. The Section 151 Officer will determine the appropriate treatment, having regard to the MRP Guidance, in complex cases.

### **Transferred Debt**

15. Transferred Debt is debt held by another local authority whose costs are recharged to the Council (usually as a result of earlier reorganisations, such as the abolition of the former County Council). MRP in relation to Transferred Debt will be charged in line with the MRP policy for borrowings pre 31 March



2008, as described in paragraph 6, as the transferred debt relates to that period. This is a change to the previous policy of MRP being charged in line with the cash debt repayments due to the holding authority.

## **SPECIFIC SITUATIONS**

### **Statutory capitalisations**

16. Expenditure which does not create a fixed asset, but is statutorily capitalised, will follow the MRP treatment in the Government guidance, apart from any exceptions provided for below.

### **Cashflows**

17. Where a significant difference exists between capital expenditure accrued and the actual cashflows, MRP may be charged based on the cash expended at the previous year end, as agreed by the Section 151 Officer.
18. The reason for this is that, if expenditure has been accrued but cash payments have not yet been made, this may result in MRP being charged in the accounts to repay borrowing which has not yet been incurred.

### **Equal Pay settlements**

19. The Council has plans in place to fund Equal Pay settlement liabilities, primarily from capital receipts. However, there are risks to the timing and quantum of future capital receipts. As a risk management mechanism, and as a last resort, MRP may be reduced if there are insufficient capital receipts to fund Equal Pay settlement costs in that year. The revenue saving will then be used to meet the settlement costs.
20. Any such reduction will be made good by setting aside equivalent future capital receipts to provide for debt repayment, when there is a surplus of capital receipts available after funding Equal Pay settlements. Any such reduction in MRP will be repaid over no more than 20 years on an annuity profile, including a charge to the revenue account to the extent that capital receipts are not available.

### **Capitalised loans to others**

21. MRP on capitalised loan advances to other organisations or individuals will not be required. Instead, the capital receipts arising from the loan principal repayments will be used as provision to repay debt. Where principal repayments are not broadly spread over the life of the loan, the Section 151 Officer may determine that annual Revenue MRP must be made for reasons of prudence. Revenue MRP contributions would still be required equal to the amount of any default on the repayment of the loan advanced.

## **Enterprise Zone (EZ)**

22. Borrowing by the Council related to the Greater Birmingham & Solihull Local Enterprise Partnership (GBSLEP), and which is supported by additional Business Rates from the EZ or from other GBSLEP income, will be repaid within the lifetime of the EZ or other associated income stream (or the estimated life of the assets being funded, if shorter). This was originally 2038, but has been extended to 2046. This means that the repayment period for EZ-supported borrowing will reduce each year so that all EZ debt can be repaid by 2046.

## **Voluntary repayment of debt**

23. The Council may make additional voluntary debt repayment provision from revenue or capital resources. In this case, the Section 151 Officer may make an appropriate reduction in later years' levels of MRP.
24. Where it is proposed to make a voluntary debt repayment provision in relation to prudential borrowing from 2008/09 under the asset life method, it may be necessary to decide which assets the debt repayment relates to, in order to determine the reduction in subsequent MRP. The following principles will be applied by the Section 151 Officer in reaching a prudent decision:
- where the rationale for debt repayment is based on specific assets or programmes, any debt associated with those assets or programmes will be repaid
  - where the rationale for debt repayment is not based on specific assets, debt representative of the service will be repaid, with a maturity reflecting the range of associated debt outstanding

Subject to the above two bullet points, debt with the shortest period before repayment will not be favoured above longer MRP maturities, in the interests of prudence, to ensure that capital resources are not applied for purely short term benefits.

Based on this policy, the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) will be fully repaid by no longer than 40 years after any prudential borrowing is incurred (including PFI). Existing PFI contracts will be fully repaid 40 years after the final capital expenditure under the Council's PFI contracts. On new PFI / finance lease contracts it will be repaid in line with the contractual payments as set out in paragraph 14.

## APPENDIX T: PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS

### Appendix T1

WHOLE COUNCIL		21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25
		Indicators	Indicators	Indicators	Indicators
		£m	£m	£m	£m
<b>Capital Finance</b>					
1	Capital Expenditure - Capital Programme	639.7	461.6	261.1	204.2
2	Capital Expenditure - other long term liabilities	37.8	33.2	33.4	34.3
3	Capital expenditure	677.5	494.8	294.5	238.5
4	Capital Financing Requirement (CFR)	4,797.1	4,891.5	4,723.3	4,663.3
<b>Planned Debt</b>					
5	Peak loan debt in year	3,740.0	3,717.7	3,659.7	3,493.6
6	+ Other long term liabilities (peak in year)	397.3	373.7	348.4	322.1
7	= Peak debt in year	4,137.3	4,091.4	4,008.1	3,815.7
8	does peak debt exceed year 3 CFR?	no	no	no	no
<b>Prudential limit for debt</b>					
9	Gross loan debt	4,102.7	4,226.3	4,151.6	4,077.9
10	+ other long term liabilities	397.3	373.7	348.4	322.1
11	= Total debt	4,500.0	4,600.0	4,500.0	4,400.0
<b>Notes</b>					
4	The Capital Financing Requirement represents the underlying level of borrowing needed to finance historic capital expenditure (after deducting debt repayment charges). This includes all elements of CFR including Transferred Debt.				
5-7	These figures represent the forecast peak debt (which may not occur at the year end). The Prudential Code calls these indicators the Operational Boundary.				
8	It would be a cause for concern if the City Council's loan debt exceeded the CFR, but this is not the case due to positive cashflows, reserves and balances.				
11	The Authorised limit for debt is the statutory debt limit. The City Council may not breach the limit it has set, so it includes allowance for uncertain cashflow movements and potential borrowing in advance for future needs.				

## Appendix T2

HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT		21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25
		Indicators	Indicators	Indicators	Indicators
		£m	£m	£m	£m
<b>Capital Finance</b>					
1	Capital expenditure	126.0	165.0	144.4	120.1
<b>HRA Debt</b>					
2	Capital Financing Requirement (CFR)	1,113.4	1,144.0	1,156.4	1,161.7
<b>Affordability</b>					
3	HRA financing costs	102.9	103.8	104.4	105.8
4	HRA revenues	281.5	288.1	296.2	304.2
5	HRA financing costs as % of revenues	36.6%	36.0%	35.2%	34.8%
6	HRA debt : revenue ratio	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8
7	Forecast Housing debt per dwelling	£18,782	£19,271	£19,513	£19,764
<b>Notes</b>					
3	Financing costs include interest, and depreciation rather than Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP), in the HRA.				
6	This indicator is not in the Prudential Code but is a key measure of long term sustainability.				
7	This indicator is not in the Prudential Code but is a key measure of affordability: the HRA debt per dwelling should not rise significantly over time.				

## Appendix T3

GENERAL FUND		21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25
		Indicators	Indicators	Indicators	Indicators
		£m	£m	£m	£m
<b>Capital Finance</b>					
1	Capital expenditure (including other long term liabilities)	551.6	329.8	150.1	118.4
2	Capital Financing Requirement (CFR)	3,683.7	3,747.5	3,566.9	3,501.6
<b>General Fund debt</b>					
3	Peak loan debt in year	2,626.6	2,573.7	2,503.3	2,331.9
4	+ Other long term liabilities (peak in year)	397.3	373.7	348.4	322.1
5	= Peak General Fund debt in year	3,023.9	2,947.4	2,851.7	2,654.0
<b>General Fund Affordability</b>					
6	Total General Fund financing costs	222.4	218.3	241.6	241.7
7	General Fund net revenues	828.7	852.2	872.4	909.7
8	General Fund financing costs (% of net revenues)	26.8%	25.6%	27.7%	26.6%
9	General Fund financing costs (% of gross revenues)	22.5%	22.2%	21.8%	21.4%
<b>Note</b>					
4	Other long term liabilities include PFI, finance lease liabilities, and transferred debt liabilities.				
6	Financing costs include interest and MRP (in the General Fund), for loan debt, transferred debt, PFI and finance leases.				
8	This indicator includes the revenue cost of borrowing and other finance, including borrowing for the Enterprise Zone and other self-supported borrowing.				
9	This is a local indicator measuring finance costs against relevant gross income including revenues from sales, fees, charges and rents, which are available to support borrowing costs.				

## Appendix T4

TREASURY MANAGEMENT		21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25
		Indicators	Indicators	Indicators	Indicators
1	General Fund impact of an unbudgeted 1% rise in interest rates	£4.1m	£3.7m	£2.3m	£2.2m
2	Variable rate exposures vs upper limit 30%	19%	18%	18%	17%
<b>Maturity structure of borrowing</b>		<b>Forecast</b>	<b>Forecast</b>	<b>Forecast</b>	<b>Forecast</b>
(lower limit and upper limit)		<b>Year End</b>	<b>Year End</b>	<b>Year End</b>	<b>Year End</b>
3	under 12 months	18%	18%	16%	16%
4	12 months to within 24 months	1%	2%	2%	2%
5	24 months to within 5 years	5%	7%	8%	9%
6	5 years to within 10 years	16%	14%	15%	14%
7	10 years to within 20 years	23%	24%	22%	23%
8	20 years to within 40 years	35%	33%	35%	34%
9	40 years and above	2%	2%	2%	2%
<b>Investments longer than 364 days</b>					
upper limit on amounts maturing in:					
		<b>Forecast</b>	<b>Forecast</b>	<b>Forecast</b>	<b>Forecast</b>
10	1-2 years	0	0	0	0
11	2-3 years	0	0	0	0
12	3-5 years	0	0	0	0
13	later	0	0	0	0
<b>Note</b>					
1	Based on year end debt borrowing less investments, with less than one year to maturity.				
2-9	These indicators assume that LOBO loan options are exercised at the earliest possibility, and are calculated as a % of net loan debt.				
2	The limit on variable rate exposures is a local indicator.				



# Pay Policy Statement 2021/22



**Making a positive difference** everyday to people's lives



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- 2.0 Legislative Framework
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Annex 1 - Birmingham City Council – Senior Pay Spine (Chief/Deputy Chief Officer)

Annex 2 - Birmingham City Council – NJC Pay Spine

Annex 3 – Birmingham City Council - JNC Deputy Chief Officers



## **1.0 Introduction and Purpose**

This Pay Policy Statement sets out the Council's approach to pay policy in accordance with the requirements of Section 38 to 43 of the Localism Act 2011 and takes account of the final guidance for 'Openness and Accountability in Local Pay' as issued by the Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government. The purpose of the statement is to provide transparency with regard to the Council's approach to setting the pay of its employees (excluding those working in local authority schools) by identifying;

- The methods by which, salaries of all employees are determined.
- The detail and level of base remuneration of its most senior employees i.e. 'chief officers', as defined by the relevant legislation.
- The detail and level of base remuneration of the lowest paid employees
- The relationship between the remuneration for highest and lowest paid employees
- The Committee(s)/Panel responsible for ensuring the provisions set out in this statement are applied consistently throughout the Council and recommending any amendments to the full Council.

Once approved by the Full Council Meeting, this policy statement will come into immediate effect for the 2021/22 financial year and will be subject to review again for 2022/23 in accordance with the relevant legislation prevailing at that time. If the pay policy needs to be amended during the current financial year, any amendments will be subject to approval.

## **2.0 Legislative Framework**

In determining the pay and base remuneration of all its employees, the Council will comply with all relevant employment legislation. This includes; the Equality Act 2010, Part Time Employment (Prevention of Less Favourable Treatment) Regulations 2000, Fixed Term Employees (Prevention of Less Favourable Treatment) Regulations 2002, The Agency Workers Regulations 2010 and where relevant, the Transfer of Undertakings (Protection of Earnings) Regulations.

The Council pays due regard to the Equal Pay requirements contained within the Equality Act, the Council ensures there is no pay discrimination within its pay structures and that all pay differentials can be objectively justified through the use of an equality proofed job evaluation scheme that directly relates an employee's salary to the requirements, demands and responsibilities of the role.

## **3.0 Senior Management Remuneration Policy**

For the purposes of this statement, senior officer means 'chief officers' as defined within S43 of the Localism Act 2011. The Chief Executive is employed under the terms and conditions of the Joint National Council for Chief Executives and all other senior officers are under the terms and conditions for Joint National Council for Chief Officers.

The Council currently determines pay levels through a job evaluation process and grading structure that has been specifically designed for senior positions that determines the pay range for senior officers as defined by the Localism Act 2011. Progression is based on successful assessment and approval by JNC Panel. A cost of living rise of 2.75% has been applied to the Senior Officer Pay Structure, as a result of pay bargaining undertaken by Joint Negotiating

Committee for Chief Officers of Local Authorities, with effect from 1 April 2020. See Annex 1 for the senior officer pay structure effective as at 1 April 2020.

Those employees working in senior positions do not receive overtime payments and all other pay related allowances are the subject of either nationally or locally negotiated rates, having been determined from time to time in accordance with collective bargaining machinery and/or as determined by Council Policy.

In determining its grading structure and setting remuneration levels for all posts, the Council takes account of the need to ensure value for money in respect of the use of public expenditure, balanced against the need to recruit and retain employees who are able to meet the requirements of providing high quality services to the community, delivered effectively and efficiently and at times at which those services are required.

In particular, it is the Council's policy that no Chief Officer or Deputy Chief Officer (subject to JNC conditions of service for Chief Officers) is paid a supplement for Returning Officer duties, whether in respect of local elections or national elections (e.g. General Elections, elections for European Parliament, national referenda etc.). Fees paid in respect of these elections by Government are used to supplement the pay of non-senior officer employees who have worked on the relevant election.

### **3.1 Senior Management Positions**

JNC Chief/ JNC Deputy Officers

The senior officer positions will continue to be reviewed on a regular basis as part of the overall savings that have to be made by the Council due to the savings targets faced by local authorities in general over the next few years. See Annex 1 for full details.

### **3.2 Recruitment to Senior Management Positions**

When recruiting to all posts the Council will take full and proper account of its own equal opportunities, recruitment and redeployment policies. Appointments made to chief officer (CO) and JNC deputy chief officer (DCO) positions are all made by the Chief Officers and Deputy Chief Officers Appointments Dismissals and Service Conditions Sub-Committee. Other appointments are made by the Chief Executive or relevant delegated officer.

The determination of the remuneration to be offered to any newly appointed Chief Officer or Deputy Chief Officer will be in accordance with the local JNC (Senior) pay spine (further details can be found in Annex 1) and relevant policies in place at the time of recruitment. Where the Council is unable to recruit or retain at the designated grade, it will consider the use of temporary market forces and retention supplements in accordance with its relevant policies.

Where the Council remains unable to recruit under an employment contract, or there is a need for interim support to provide cover for a vacant substantive senior management position, the Council will, where necessary, consider and utilise engaging individuals under 'contracts for service'. These will be sourced through the relevant procurement process ensuring the Council is able to demonstrate the maximum value for money benefits from competition in securing the relevant service.

### **3.3 Additions to Salary of Chief Officers/Deputy Chief Officers**

The Council does not apply any bonus to the salary of Chief Officers/Deputy Chief Officers, however progression within the salary scales is performance related as mentioned under 3.0. There is no element of earn back for senior managers' salaries and any pay progression is currently consolidated into basic pay.

In addition to basic salary, set out below are details of other elements of 'additional pay' which are chargeable to UK Income Tax and do not solely constitute reimbursement of expenses incurred in the fulfilment of duties;

The following are applicable to all senior manager positions

- A mileage allowance is paid to all employees using their own vehicle for work purposes and the payments are in linked to the approved HMRC rates (For current HMRC mileage rates please see <http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/payee/exb/a-z/m/mileage-expenses.htm>)
- There are currently no salary supplements or additional payments for undertaking additional responsibilities such as shared service provision with another local authority or in respect of joint bodies.
- Market forces supplements/recruitment allowances are paid where it is justified in order to recruit and fulfil a role or to retain an officer within a role.

### **3.4 Payments on Termination**

The Restriction of Public Sector Exit Payments Regulations ("the new 2020 Regs") stipulate a cap of £95,000 for exit payments made to employees within scope, as defined by the Regulations. All employees within Birmingham City Council are in scope. Exit payments are specified to include; statutory and discretionary redundancy payments, pension strain and any "other" payments related to the termination of employment. Three Judicial Reviews of these Regulations are scheduled to be heard in March 2021. Whilst awaiting the outcome of the Judicial Reviews, Birmingham City Council will observe the £95,000 exit payments cap and await further support from LGPS to advise employees appropriately.

### **3.5 Comparators Influencing Pay Levels**

For the purpose of context in the local government sector, Birmingham City Council is not only the largest local authority in the UK, but also the largest unitary authority in Europe serving over one million residents and has a revenue budget of c £3.1bn. The Council needs to maintain competitive pay levels in order to attract suitable candidates for more senior positions that can demonstrate sufficient skills, experience and capacity required at this level as would be evidenced for example by fulfilling a comparable role in a large complex local authority. There is a very small pool from which to recruit with other authorities offering very competitive salaries considering their size.

It may be necessary then, from time to time, to review senior pay scales by benchmarking Chief Executive remuneration with the Core Cities group of councils that represents those of the largest eight economies outside London, to ensure alignment with external pay markets, both within and outside the sector, which may result in the review of JNC salaries and/or temporary additions of market supplements (as per 3.3), as appropriate.

## **4.0 Non Chief/Deputy Chief Officer Employees**

Based on the application of an analytical job evaluation process, the Council uses the nationally negotiated pay spine as the basis for its local grading structure with additional spine points. This determines the salary of the large majority of the non-school based workforce, together with the use of other nationally defined rates such as Soulbury and JNC/Y&C. The Council presently adheres to national pay bargaining in respect of the national pay spine with the most recent increase effective 1 April 2020.

Progression within the grading structure for 2021/22 is currently performance related and subject to having achieved objectives within the appraisal year, however, this is currently under review and any changes will be amended hereafter.

### **4.1 Recruitment**

New appointments will normally be made at the minimum of the relevant grade, although this can be varied where necessary to secure the best candidate. From time to time it may be necessary to take account of the external pay market in order to attract and retain employees with particular experience, skills and capacity. Where necessary, the Council will ensure the requirement for such is objectively justified by reference to clear and transparent evidence of relevant market comparators, using appropriate data sources available from within and outside the local government sector.

### **4.2 Lowest Paid Employees**

The lowest paid employees under a contract of employment with the Council are employed on full time equivalent (FTE) salary in accordance with the minimum spinal column point (SCP) currently in use within the Council's grading structure. The minimum SCP for 2020 (based on April 2020 pay rates) is £17,842 (SCP1). See Annex 2 for the BCC NJC Pay Structure, effective 1 April 2020.

The Council has chosen to pay the 'Real Living Wage' equivalent of £9.30 per hour. Following the recent review by the Living Wage Foundation, it is recommended that this increases to £9.50 per hour and the implementation of which will be subject to cabinet approval with effect from 1 April 2021. For the purpose of this pay policy statement the lowest paid employees will be defined as those on an FTE salary of £18,080 based on the Real Living Wage hourly rate of £9.50 per hour. This supplement paid for the 'Real Living Wage' should not be confused with the 'National Living Wage'.

The statutory guidance under the Localism Act recommends the use of pay multiples as a means of measuring the relationship between pay rates across the workforce and that of senior managers, as included within the Hutton 'Review of Fair Pay in the Public Sector' (2010). The Hutton report was asked by Government to explore the case for a fixed limit on dispersion of pay through a requirement that no public sector manager can earn more than 20 times the lowest paid person in the organisation. The report concluded that the relationship to median earnings was a more relevant measure and the Government's Code of Recommended Practice on Data Transparency recommends the publication of the ratio between highest paid salary and the median average salary of the whole of the authority's workforce. Whilst the ratio between the highest and lowest paid employees within the Council does not exceed 20 times, the Council does not set a ratio ceiling within its pay policy for senior officers.

The following tables illustrate various pay differentials between the salary of the Chief Executive and the lowest paid full time equivalent employee, median employee pay and average employee pay based on base pay, and does not include any pension benefits, or any other variable elements of pay (e.g. non contractual overtime, allowances etc).

<b>Pay Differential between Chief Executive and lowest paid full time equivalent employees</b>	CEX salary	186,003
	Lowest FTE salary	18,080
	Pay Multiple	<b>10.29:1</b>

<b>Pay Differential between Chief Executive and the median pay for full time equivalent employees</b>	CEX salary	186,003
	Median salary	24,491
	Pay Multiple	<b>7.59:1</b>

<b>Pay Differential between Chief Executive and the average pay for full time equivalent employees</b>	CEX salary	186,003
	Average salary	27,398
	Pay Multiple	<b>6.79:1</b>

The following tables illustrate the various pay differentials between Chief/Deputy Chief Officers and the lowest paid full time equivalent employee, median employee pay and average employee pay based on base pay, and does not include any pension benefits, or any other variable elements of pay (e.g. non contractual overtime, allowances etc).

<b>Pay Differential between the average of Chief Officers pay and the lowest paid full time equivalent employee</b>	Average Chief Officer salary	98,137
	Lowest FTE salary	18,080
	Pay Multiple	<b>5.43:1</b>

<b>Pay Differential between the average of Chief Officers pay and the average pay for a full time equivalent employee</b>	Average Chief Officer salary	98,137
	Average salary	27,398
	Pay Multiple	<b>3.58:1</b>

<b>Pay Differential between the median of Chief Officers pay and the median pay for a full time equivalent employee</b>	Median Chief Officer salary	91,550
	Median salary	24,491
	Pay Multiple	<b>3.74:1</b>

### 4.3 Accountability and Decision Making

In accordance with the Constitution of the Council, the Chief Officers and Deputy Chief Officers Appointments Dismissals and Service Conditions Sub-Committee are responsible for decision making in relation to the recruitment, pay, terms and conditions and severance arrangements in relation to employees of the Council on JNC terms and conditions.

## 5.0 Publication

The Pay Policy 2021/22 will be submitted as a document within the Financial Planning Papers, and upon approval by the full Council, this statement will be published as part of those papers, and separately in its own right, on the Council's Website [www.birmingham.gov.uk/cosd](http://www.birmingham.gov.uk/cosd). Other formats will also be made available on request.

In addition, for employees where the full-time equivalent salary is £50,000 or more, excluding employer superannuation contributions, the Councils Annual Statement of Accounts will include the number of employees in bands of £5,000.

## Annex 1 Birmingham City Council - Senior Pay Spine (Chief/Deputy Chief Officers)

Pay structure effective as at 1 April 2020

Job Level	Grade	Minimum £	Maximum £
Chief Executive	B04	£ 186,003	£ 227,852
Corporate Director	B03	£ 139,068	£ 170,358
Service Director	B02	£ 103,975	£ 127,371
Assistant Director	B01	£ 77,046	£ 95,230

The posts falling within the statutory definition for Chief Officers of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989, which covers the statutory officers and those others that report to the Chief Executive, are set out below:

- a) Chief Executive - The head of paid service defined under section 4(1) of that Act.  
The salary for the above post falls within a range from £186,003 rising to a maximum of £227,852. There is no additional supplement paid for returning officer duties incorporated into this role.
- b) Chief Finance Officer (Section 151 Officer) - A statutory chief officer defined under section 2(6) of that Act.  
The salary for the above post falls within a range between £139,068, rising to a maximum of £170,358.
- c) City Solicitor & Monitoring Officer Legal and Governance – A statutory chief officer defined under section 5(1) of that Act.  
The salary for the above post falls within a range between £103,975 rising to a maximum of £127,371.
- d) Programme Director Commonwealth Games – A non-statutory chief officer defined under section 2 (7) of that Act.  
The salary for the above post falls within a range between £103,975 rising to a maximum of £127,371.
- e) Director Human Resources – A non-statutory chief officer defined under section 2 (7) of that Act.  
The salary for the above post falls within a range between £103,975 rising to a maximum of £127,371
- f) Director Adult Social Care – A statutory officer defined under section 2(6) of that Act.  
The salary for the above post falls within a range between £139,068, rising to a maximum of £170,358.
- g) Director Education & Skills - A statutory officer defined under section 2(6) of that Act.  
The salary for the above post falls within a range between £139,068, rising to a maximum of £170,358.
- h) Director Neighbourhoods - A non-statutory chief officer defined under section 2(7) of that Act.

The salary for the above post falls within a range between £139,068, rising to a maximum of £170,358.

- i) Director Digital & Customer Services – A non-statutory chief officer defined under section 2(7) of that Act.

The salary for the above post falls within a range between £103,975, rising to a maximum of £127,371.

- j) Director Inclusive Growth - A non-statutory chief officer defined under section 2(7) of that Act.

The salary for the above post falls within a range between £139,068, rising to a maximum of £170,358.

- k) Assistant Chief Executive Partnerships, Insight & Prevention – A non-statutory chief officer defined under section 2(7) of that Act.

The salary for the above post falls within a range between £103,975 rising to a maximum of £127,371.

- l) Director of Public Health – A statutory post under section 73A (7) of the NHS Act 2006.

The salary for the above post falls within a range between £103,975 rising to a maximum of £127,371. There are also two statutory payments made in relation to this role.

## Annex 2 Birmingham City Council – NJC Pay Spine

Pay structure effective as at 1 April 2020.

Grade	Spinal Column Point	Salary FTE
1	1	£17,842*
	2	£18,198
	3	£18,562
2	3	£18,562
	4	£18,933
	5	£19,312
	6	£19,698
	7	£20,092
	8	£20,493
3	9	£20,903
	10	£21,322
	11	£21,748
	12	£22,183
	13	£22,627
	14	£23,080
	15	£23,541
	16	£24,012
	17	£24,491
	18	£24,982
	19	£25,481
	20	£25,991
	21	£26,511
	22	£27,041
4	23	£27,741
	24	£28,672
	25	£29,577
	26	£30,451
	27	£31,346
	28	£32,234
	29	£32,910
	30	£33,782
	31	£34,728

Grade	Spinal Column Point	Salary FTE
5	32	£35,745
	33	£36,922
	34	£37,890
	35	£38,890
	36	£39,880
	37	£40,876
	38	£41,881
	39	£42,821
6	40	£43,857
	41	£44,863
	42	£45,859
	43	£46,845
	44	£48,356
	45	£49,878
	46	£51,397
	47	£52,930
	48	£54,444
	49	£56,075
7	50	£57,698
	51	£59,344
	52	£61,265
	53	£63,262
	54	£65,328
	55	£67,465
	56	£69,684
	57	£71,975
	58	£74,887

\* Real Living Wage supplement paid to colleagues on SCP1



### Annex 3 JNC Deputy Chief Officers

The positions in the table below are core establishment, JNC deputy chief officers as mentioned in section 2(8) of the Localism Act, i.e. JNC officers that report directly to any of the JNC chief officers listed in Annex 1:

Designation	Directorate	Grade	Range
Assistant Director Service Finance (& Deputy S151 Officer)	Finance and Governance	B02	£103,974 - £127,371
Assistant Director Development & Commercial (& Deputy S151 Officer)	Finance and Governance	B02	£103,974 - £127,371
Assistant Director Governance & Deputy MO	Finance and Governance	B01	£77,045 - £95,229
Assistant Director Legal Services	Finance and Governance	B01	£77,045 - £95,229
Assistant Director Human Resources	Human Resources	B01	£77,045 - £95,229
Assistant Director Organisational Development	Human Resources	B01	£77,045 - £95,229
Assistant Director Customer Services & Business Support	Digital & Customer Services	B01	£77,045 - £95,229
Assistant Director Revenues & Benefits	Digital & Customer Services	B01	£77,045 - £95,229
Assistant Director ICT & Digital	Digital & Customer Services	B01	£77,045 - £95,229
Assistant Director Community Safety & Resilience	Partnerships, Insight & Prevention	B01	£77,045 - £95,229
Assistant Director Communications & Marketing	Partnerships, Insight & Prevention	B01	£77,045 - £95,229
Assistant Director Public Health	Partnerships, Insight & Prevention	B01	£77,045 - £95,229
Assistant Director Public Health	Partnerships, Insight & Prevention	B01	£77,045 - £95,229
Assistant Director Housing	Neighbourhoods	B02	£103,974 - £127,371
Assistant Director Street Scene	Neighbourhoods	B02	£103,974 - £127,371
Assistant Director Neighbourhoods	Neighbourhoods	B01	£77,045 - £95,229
Assistant Director Regulation & Enforcement	Neighbourhoods	B02	£103,974 - £127,371
Assistant Director Development	Inclusive Growth	B01	£77,045 - £95,229
Assistant Director Transport Connectivity	Inclusive Growth	B01	£77,045 - £95,229
Assistant Director Highways & Infrastructure	Inclusive Growth	B01	£77,045 - £95,229
Assistant Director Property Services	Inclusive Growth	B01	£77,045 - £95,229
Assistant Director Planning	Inclusive Growth	B01	£77,045 - £95,229
Assistant Director Housing Development	Inclusive Growth	B01	£77,045 - £95,229
Assistant Director Education & Early Years	Education & Skills	B01	£77,045 - £95,229
Assistant Director Inclusion & SENDS	Education & Skills	B01	£77,045 - £95,229
Assistant Director Skills	Education & Skills	B01	£77,045 - £95,229
Assistant Director Community & Operational x 2	Adult Social Care	B02	£103,974 - £127,371
Assistant Director Commissioning	Adult Social Care	B02	£103,974 - £127,371
Assistant Director Quality & Improvement	Adult Social Care	B01	£77,045 - £95,229

The positions in the table below are non-core establishment, JNC deputy chief officers as mentioned in section 2(8) of the Localism Act, i.e. JNC officers that report directly to any of the JNC chief officers listed in Annex 1:

Designation	Directorate	Grade	Range
Assistant Director Audit	Finance and Governance	B01	£77,045 - £95,229
Assistant Director Public Health Consultant Park & Neighbourhoods	Partnerships, Insight & Prevention	B01	£77,045 - £95,229
Assistant Director Public Health Consultant Healthcare/Medicine	Partnerships, Insight & Prevention	B01	£77,045 - £95,229

## **APPENDIX V: FEES AND CHARGES**

The Council has been working to improve its commercial performance and drive innovation by increasing income and generating efficiencies across all services in order to improve the Council's financial position.

A more commercial approach, through the introduction of trading accounts, has been employed across appropriate service areas to ensure that local fees and charges are market driven and move towards covering the cost of provision.

The Council's Corporate Charging Policy states that net income maximisation should be the ultimate aim of charged for services and recognises that price setting should seek to optimise both financial and policy objectives. The policy also states that unless there is an explicit policy objective to subsidise delivery of a specific service, fees and charges should achieve a minimum of full cost recovery in the delivery of discretionary services. Where full cost recovery is not achievable, consideration will be given to withdrawing from or reducing the delivery of discretionary services.

Revised charges will come into effect from 1 April 2021. Public consultation was undertaken where required through BeHeard for 2 weeks from the 11 January 2021.

### **2021/22 Process**

As part of the 2021/22 planning process, trading account analysis has been introduced to better inform the relationship between cost and income and understand the level of cost recovery being achieved. This supports services to review their fees and charges and enhance the decision-making process to add insight on the commercial and social value.

COVID-19 has had an unprecedented impact on the delivery of council services and the ability for residents to access services. This is reflected in the level of income generated through fees and charges this financial year and potentially moving into 2021/22. As a result, the vast majority of charges in 2021/22 are to be held at current levels or increased by 2% in line with inflation assumptions. Exceptions to this are set out below. The full schedule of proposals is available in Annex 1.

Bereavement Service – charges have been reviewed to ensure they are competitive and easy to navigate by customers. As a result, a number of charges have been reduced and the pricing structure rationalised. The service has seen a reduction in demand following previous increases with charges currently higher than neighbouring boroughs. This allows the service to remain competitive, affordable and provide value for money to people in Birmingham. The aim is for residents to see the service as the first option for their loved ones funeral.

Car parking at Cannon Hill Park – following a review of demand patterns, charges are being increased by 8.3%. This is in support of the clean air policy and encouraging fitness and wellbeing. The increase equates to an additional 20p on the charge for up to 4 hours, additional 30p for 4 to 16.5 hours and an additional £1.50 for coach parking.

Residential Care for Adults – charges for short stays are based on guidance from the Department of Works and Pensions and the Department of Health. Short Term Care will be increased in line with the 2021/22 pension rates (expected from DWP in Feb/March) less statutory personal allowance (expected from DHSC in Feb/March).

Home Care – charges are to increase by 4.59% in line with the cost of external provision.

Funerals and Protection of Property – charges are to be increased by an average of 2% with the exception of lower band funerals where an increase of 23.6% is proposed from £805 to £995. This is to account for the extra work involved on the low band tier in recovering costs. This reason for the increase is that F&PP no longer carry out a search of properties to identify assets. The search is now done via alternative methods at additional cost.

Transportation – the Council invests significant funds into the development and maintenance of transport models for the city. The new fee introduced is to access these models and the data within them will enable the Council to maintain their availability for use in testing transport proposals and the impact of developments and potential mitigations. The access fee is: £10,000 for private sector developers, and £5,000 for public and 3rd sector organisations. The Council will continue to charge for officer time related to use of the models at cost in addition to the access fee.

Planning – new charges introduced in respect of the pre-application charging mechanism which has been refined to add options for developers to meet with Council planning staff to refine major planning applications.

Clean Air Zone (CAZ) – Fee charges were approved in the report to Cabinet of 11 December 2018 titled Birmingham Clean Air Zone Submission of Full Business Case & Request To Proceed With Implementation. The Birmingham Clean Air Zone was originally planned to go live on 1 January 2020 but has been delayed to the 1 June 2021. The CAZ Charges are included for completeness in this report and do not represent a change.

## **Legal Powers**

The legal powers that the Council has in respect of fees and charges are contained in a number of statutes, including the following pieces of legislation which are particularly relevant:

- Localism Act 2011: General power of competence available to local authorities to do “anything that individuals generally do”
- Local Government Act 1972, s. 111 : A local authority shall have power to do anything (whether or not involving the expenditure, borrowing or lending of money or the acquisition or disposal of any property or rights) which is calculated to facilitate, or is conducive or incidental to, the discharge of any of their functions
- Local Government Act 2003, s.93: Power to charge for discretionary services. “A relevant authority may charge a person for providing a service to him if (a)

the authority is authorised, but not required, by an enactment to provide the service to him, and (b) he has agreed to its provision”.

- Local Authorities (Goods and Services) Act 1970 re. supply of goods and services by local authorities and ability of parties to enter into an agreement to include terms as to payment

## **Approvals**

The majority of the Council's Fees & Charges need to be approved by Cabinet – as attached in Annex 1. It should be noted that there are a number of charges that are under the jurisdiction of the Licensing and Public Protection Committee, which has a separate governance process. Proposed fees and charges are due at the Licensing and Public Protection Committee on the 10 March 2021 for their decision. This includes the following services:

- Environmental Health
- Pest Control
- Register Office
- Trading Standards
- Coroners
- Licensing for Hackney Carriage and Private Hire
- Licensing for Entertainment and General
- Licensing for Street Trading

## **Commercially Confidential**

For some services that operate in competitive traded environments it is inappropriate to publish prices as part of a report as they require flexibility to negotiate with customers, provide bespoke packages and respond to market conditions (e.g. Trade Waste, Hospitality Catering, Schools Financial Services).

## **Equality Implications**

Equality implications have been considered in the setting of fees and charges with equality impact assessments undertaken where required.

## Annex 1 Fees and Charges Schedule

Adult Social Care				
Service/ Charge	Charge 2020/21	Proposed charge 2021/22	£ change (21/21-20/21)	% change (21/22-20/21)
<b>Weekly Residential Care for Adults - short stay - including External, all client groups</b>				
Residents – all age groups – Short Stay (capital savings over £23,250)	Full cost	Full Cost		
Residents Age 18 to 59 – Short Stay (capital savings under £23,250)	£109.35	£112.70	£0.00	0.00%
Residents Age over 60 – Short Stay (capital savings under £23,250)	£148.85	£152.20	£0.00	0.00%
Personal Allowance	£24.90	£24.90	£0.00	0.00%
<i>These rates are based on guidance from DOH and DWP. In order to determine the contribution, we use the age related minimum level of income guarantee that DWP would pay less personal allowance to set the rate.</i>				
Standard Charge – Older People - Weekly	£840	£857.00	£17.00	2.02%
<i>Note this rate is used for in house care centres in exceptional circumstances.</i>				
<b>Care Act - New Charges in accordance with Act - charges per care package</b>				
Brokerage Fee (one off admin fee if BCC arranges care for self funders)	£310.00	£316.00	£6.00	1.94%
Deferred Payment Fee (one off admin fee if BCC agrees to secure charges against property)	£678.00	£692.00	£14.00	2.06%
Deferred charge interest rate	1.45%	0.45%		

Adult Social Care Cont'd				
Service/ Charge	Charge 2020/21	Proposed charge 2021/22	£ change (21/21-20/21)	% change (21/22-20/21)
Residential Charge to Other Local Authorities				
Older People				
Day Care for Adults – Charges for Refreshments				
Cup of Tea/Coffee/Cold Drink	£0.95	£0.95	£0.00	0.00%
Toast per slice	£0.75	£0.75	£0.00	0.00%
Cereal and Milk	£1.20	£1.20	£0.00	0.00%
Lunch	£4.45	£4.45	£0.00	0.00%
Sweet	£1.55	£1.55	£0.00	0.00%
Packed Lunch	£5.10	£5.10	£0.00	0.00%
Baguettes (Various Fillings)	£3.10	£3.10	£0.00	0.00%
Jacket Potato with Filling	£3.10	£3.10	£0.00	0.00%
Sandwiches	£2.05	£2.05	£0.00	0.00%
Portion of Chips	£1.95	£1.95	£0.00	0.00%
Evening Meal	£3.15	£3.15	£0.00	0.00%
Slice of Cake or Similar	£1.10	£1.10	£0.00	0.00%
Fruit	£0.60	£0.60	£0.00	0.00%
Specials / Bundles - price based on cost of production				

Adult Social Care Cont'd				
Service/ Charge	Charge 2020/21	Proposed charge 2021/22	£ change (21/21-20/21)	% change (21/22-20/21)
<b>Internal Day Care for Adults – Standard Daily Charge (Exclusive of Meals)</b>				
No changes are proposed to existing Internal Day Care Charges				
<b>Home Care – Hourly rate</b>				
Average Hourly Blended Rate for all clients	N/A			
Hourly rate all clients (external provision only)	£14.60	£15.27	£0.67	4.59%
<b>Travel</b>				
Travel Passes – Full Validity	£70.00	£70.00	£0.00	0.00%
Blue badges – (New & Renewal) - maximum allowable(Must keep at £10)	£10.00	£10.00	£0.00	0.00%
<b>Room Hire – for 4 hours or part thereof</b>				
Hire of Rooms – Org “A” – large hall	£65.00	£65.00	£0.00	0.00%
Hire of Rooms – Org “A” – large room	£58.00	£58.00	£0.00	0.00%
Hire of Rooms – Org “A” – small room	£39.00	£39.00	£0.00	0.00%
Hire of Rooms – Org “C” – large hall	£109.00	£109.00	£0.00	0.00%
Hire of Rooms – Org “C” – large room	£83.00	£83.00	£0.00	0.00%
Hire of Rooms – Org “C” – small room	£58.00	£58.00	£0.00	0.00%
Other Establishments	£108.00	£108.00	£0.00	0.00%
<b>A Type “A” organisation is one providing facilities for people with disabilities or older people. Type “B” organisations, who are not charged are “Friends of Establishments”. All other organisations are Type “C”.</b>				
<b>Prices subject to negotiation for long term/major bookings</b>				

Adult Social Care Cont'd				
Service/ Charge	Charge 2020/21	Proposed charge 2021/22	£ change (21/21-20/21)	% change (21/22-20/21)
<b>Funerals and protection of property - Per Funeral</b>				
Funerals – Lower Band	£805.00	£995.00	£190.00	23.60%
Funerals – Middle Band	£1,585.00	£1,617.00	£32.00	2.02%
Funerals – Higher Band	£1,895.00	£1,933.00	£38.00	2.01%
Banking of Monies	£53.00	£54.00	£1.00	1.89%
Storage of Property	£82.00	£84.00	£2.00	2.44%
Protection of property after 1 month - monthly charge or part thereof	£310.00	£316.00	£6.00	1.94%
Asset Tracing and Recovery- based on cost	£310.00	£316.00	£6.00	1.94%
<b>Note: Vat may apply on administrative costs</b>				
<b>Meals Taken by Staff &amp; Public - Normal Vat rules apply</b>				
Breakfast – Full	£5.00	£5.00	£0.00	0.00%
Breakfast – Continental	£2.20	£2.20	£0.00	0.00%
Cup of Tea / Coffee / Cold Drink	£1.05	£1.05	£0.00	0.00%
Toast per slice	£0.80	£0.80	£0.00	0.00%
Cereal and Milk	£1.65	£1.65	£0.00	0.00%
Main Meal	£6.45	£6.45	£0.00	0.00%
Sweet	£2.10	£2.10	£0.00	0.00%
Baguettes (Various fillings)	£3.75	£3.75	£0.00	0.00%
Jacket Potato with filling	£3.75	£3.75	£0.00	0.00%
Sandwiches	£2.90	£2.90	£0.00	0.00%
Portion of Chips	£2.60	£2.60	£0.00	0.00%
Slice of Cake or Similar	£1.55	£1.55	£0.00	0.00%
Fruit	£0.60	£0.60	£0.00	0.00%
Specials / Bundles - price based on cost of production				



Adult Social Care Cont'd				
Service/ Charge	Charge 2020/21	Proposed charge 2021/22	£ change (21/21-20/21)	% change (21/22-20/21)
<b>People with Disabilities</b>				
Telephones under CSDP Act – Income Support	Free	Free		
Telephones under CSDP Act – Capital £3k or under	Free	Free		
Telephones under CSDP Act – Capital over £3k	Free	Free		
<i>The above applies to existing users under this service. New clients supported by Telecare - will be phased out over time.</i>				
<b>Shared Lives - Management Fees to other Local authorities</b>				
Shared Lives - Service User charges for Food and utilities to be paid direct to carer	£49.00	£50.00	£1.00	2.04%

Education and Skills				
Service/ Charge	Current Charge 2020/21	Proposed charge for 2021/22	£ change (20/21 - 21/22)	% change 20/21- 21/22
<b>Educational Psychology Service</b>				
<b>SUBSCRIPTIONS</b>				
Subscriptions (36 Hours)	£4,911.00	£5,009.00	£98.00	2.0%
Subscriptions (27 Hours)	£3,771.00	£3,846.00	£75.00	2.0%
Subscriptions (18 hours)	£2,578.00	£2,630.00	£52.00	2.0%
<b>Promotional discounts (e.g. Early Bird)</b>				
Subscriptions (36 Hours) - Promotional Discount	£4,801.00	£4,897.00	£96.00	2.0%
Subscriptions (27 Hours) - Promotional Discount	£3,661.00	£3,734.00	£73.00	2.0%
Subscriptions (18 hours) - Promotional Discount	£2,468.00	£2,517.00	£49.00	1.9%
<b>BESPOKE PACKAGES</b>				
Bespoke Packages - Hourly Charge Rate	£153.00	£153.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>TRAINING</b>				
Training in 1 school ( <i>Full Day</i> )	£836.00	£850.00	£14.00	1.6%
Training in a group of schools (Full Day) per delegate	£105.00	£110.00	£5.00	4.5%
Centrally-held training ( <i>Full Day</i> )	£231.00	£250.00	£19.00	7.6%
Training in 1 school ( <i>Half Day</i> )	£427.00	£450.00	£23.00	5.1%
Training in a group of schools (Half Day) per delegate	£53.00	£60.00	£7.00	11.7%
Centrally-held training (Half Day) per delegate	£126.00	£140.00	£14.00	10.0%
Training in 1 school ( <i>Twilight</i> )	£305.00	£320.00	£15.00	4.7%
Training in a group of schools (Twilight) per delegate	£39.00	£45.00	£6.00	13.3%

Education and Skills				
Service/ Charge	Current Charge 2020/21	Proposed charge for 2021/22	£ change (20/21 - 21/22)	% change 20/21- 21/22
<b>Education Safeguarding</b>				
New Charging arrangements for safeguarding support package				
Safeguarding Support packages - 0-40 pupils	£200.00	the service is being fundamentally reviewed and no final decisions on the structure of the service or whether to trade have yet been made		
Safeguarding Support packages - 41-70 pupils	£300.00			
Safeguarding Support packages - 71- 250 pupils	£500.00			
Safeguarding Support packages - 251-999 pupils	£700.00			
Safeguarding Support packages - 1000+ pupils	£900.00			
<b>School &amp; Governors</b>				
Annual SERVICE Offer Subscription (25% discount for federated maintained schools and 5% for schools committing to subscribe for 3 years) (provisional)	£2,100.00	£2,100.00	£0.00	0.0%
Annual TRAINING offer subscription (£150 discount for service offer subscribers) (provisional charge to schools)	£550.00	£550.00	£0.00	0.0%
Governor Training Course Delegate Fee - most courses (£25 discount for service offer subscribers and free for training offer subscribers) (provisional charge to schools)	£85.00	£85.00	£0.00	0.0%
Governor Induction Training Course Delegate Fee (£30 discount for service offer subscribers and free for training offer subscribers) (provisional charge to schools)	£150.00	£150.00	£0.00	0.0%
Bespoke on demand consultancy - per session (pro-rata for shorter sessions & 20% discount to subscribing schools) (provisional charge to schools)	£705.00	£705.00	£0.00	0.0%

Education and Skills				
Service/ Charge	Current Charge 2020/21	Proposed charge for 2021/22	£ change (20/21 - 21/22)	% change 20/21- 21/22
<b>Access to Education</b>				
Training				
<b>Rates for Training for Birmingham Schools</b>				
Training for Birmingham Schools - Full Day	£804.00	£804.00	£0.00	0.0%
Training for Birmingham Schools - Half Day	£395.00	£395.00	£0.00	0.0%
Training for Birmingham Schools - Twilight	£295.00	£295.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Rates for Training provided to schools &amp; settings outside of the authority</b>				
Training provided to schools & settings outside of the authority - Full Day	£867.00	£867.00	£0.00	0.0%
Training provided to schools & settings outside of the authority - Half Day	£478.00	£478.00	£0.00	0.0%
Training provided to schools & settings outside of the authority - Twilight	£352.00	£352.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Centre based Courses</b>				
Centre based Courses - Full Day	£215.00	£215.00	£0.00	0.0%
Centre based Courses - Half Day	£120.00	£120.00	£0.00	0.0%
Centre based Seminars by session	£42.00	£42.00	£0.00	0.0%
Centre based Seminars - Hourly Rate	£145.00	£145.00	£0.00	0.0%
PSS Consultancy	£683.00	£683.00	£0.00	0.0%
SEN Review - one day review	£1,103.00	£1,103.00	£0.00	0.0%
SEN Review - 2 full days (all through schools and schools over number of sites)	£2,100.00	£2,100.00	£0.00	0.0%
SEN Peer review -	£378.00	£378.00	£0.00	0.0%
Training shared across settings	£378.00	£378.00	£0.00	0.0%
Training at individual settings	£788.00	£788.00	£0.00	0.0%
Identification of Dyslexia (for pupil on the B'ham Pathway) including detailed report and appropriate recommendations to support provision	£147.00	£147.00	£0.00	0.0%

Education and Skills				
Service/ Charge	Current Charge 2020/21	Proposed charge for 2021/22	£ change (20/21 - 21/22)	% change 20/21- 21/22
<b>Access to Education</b>				
<b>Dyslexia Specialist Teaching programme for schools</b>				
6 week	£1,100.00	£1,100.00	£0.00	0.0%
12 week	£2,000.00	£2,000.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Specialist teaching as identified on EHCP funded by SENAR</b>				
Per hour	£105.00	£105.00	£0.00	0.0%
Provision of SENCo support (one day a week in the absence of school SENCo)	£300.00	£300.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Toolkits purchased outside of Birmingham (available to B'ham schools as DSG funded service)</b>				
Language & Literacy Toolkit or Maths Toolkit	£500.00	£500.00	£0.00	0.0%
Language & Literacy Toolkit or Maths Toolkit	£900.00	£900.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Toolkit Progress Tracker (TPT) for schools in and out of area – Language &amp; Literacy</b>				
<b>Toolkit Progress Tracker (TPT) combined L&amp;L and Maths</b>				
Toolkit Progress Tracker (TPT) combined L&L and Maths - With training	£470.00	£470.00	£0.00	0.0%
Toolkit Progress Tracker (TPT) combined L&L and Maths - Without training	£350.00	£350.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>L&amp;L and maths Toolkit criteria hosted on third party providers e.g. Classroom Monitor, FROG, OTrack, Educater</b>				
L&L and maths Toolkit criteria hosted on third party providers e.g. Classroom Monitor, FROG, OTrack, Educater - Without training	£125.00	£125.00	£0.00	0.0%
EAL Toolkit - per activation	£200.00	£200.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Toolkit Renewals:</b>			£0.00	0.0%
Toolkit Renewals - EAL	£80.00	£80.00	£0.00	0.0%
Toolkit Renewals - L&L or maths	£100.00	£100.00	£0.00	0.0%
Toolkit Renewals - L&L maths combined	£150.00	£150.00	£0.00	0.0%
Toolkit Renewals - TPT (L&L only)	£185.00	£185.00	£0.00	0.0%
Toolkit Renewals - L&L and maths	£230.00	£230.00	£0.00	0.0%
Toolkit Renewals - Train the Trainer	£1,050.00	£1,050.00	£0.00	0.0%

Education and Skills				
Service/ Charge	Current Charge 2020/21	Proposed charge for 2021/22	£ change (20/21 - 21/22)	% change 20/21- 21/22
<b>Access to Education</b>				
<b>Intervention Show Cases (Costs to market place and not participants)</b>				
Intervention Show Cases - Market stand	£125.00	£125.00	£0.00	0.0%
Intervention Show Cases - Market stand + presentation	£175.00	£175.00	£0.00	0.0%
Intervention Show Cases - ALSA accredited course with Newman University - per participant	£560.00	£560.00	£0.00	0.0%
Intervention Show Cases - National SENCo Award - 40% of course cost per participant;	£972.00	£972.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>On-Line courses via Moodle: sold in multiples of 10</b>				
<b>In Birmingham</b>				
Per licence	£27.00	£27.00	£0.00	0.0%
Set up fee	£105.00	£105.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>OOA</b>				
Per licence	£37.00	£37.00	£0.00	0.0%
Set up fee	£105.00	£105.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>PCR training (two day course)</b>				
In Birmingham	£415.00	£415.00	£0.00	0.0%
Refresher	£250.00	£250.00	£0.00	0.0%
OOA - 2days	£450.00	£450.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Maximising Impact of Teaching Assistants (MITA accredited)</b>				
Under 15 participants	£1,150.00	£1,150.00	£0.00	0.0%
15 – 30 participant s	£2,000.00	£2,000.00	£0.00	0.0%
Over 30 per participant	£53.00	£53.00	£0.00	0.0%

Education and Skills				
Service/ Charge	Current Charge 2020/21	Proposed charge for 2021/22	£ change (20/21 - 21/22)	% change 20/21- 21/22
<b>Access to Education</b>				
<b>Specific Charges for Sensory Support (SS)</b>				
<b>Educational Audiology</b>				
Annual	£1,050.00	£1,050.00	£0.00	0.0%
Hourly	£105.00	£105.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>RA provision – equipment hire</b>				
Annually - includes technician support & maintenance	£473.00	£473.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>The SLAs with RBs – Small Heath and Plantsbrook.</b>				
Full cost of staff plus management fee	£137.00	£137.00	£0.00	0.0%
Specialist teaching for CHOOS	£105.00	£105.00	£0.00	0.0%
Sign language tuition - 6 sessions	£263.00	£263.00	£0.00	0.0%
University teaching - per hour	£132.00	£132.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Specialist support for work based learning providers ( FE work)</b>				
Mild / Moderate Hearing Loss - Assessment, report, recommendations, follow-up visit	£420.00	£420.00	£0.00	0.0%
Severe/Profound Hearing loss - Assessment, report, recommendations, email and telephone Help desk support, staff training session, 3 annual visits.	£998.00	£998.00	£0.00	0.0%
Additional visits (each) e.g. Monitoring, support, review with student, staff training	£210.00	£210.00	£0.00	0.0%
Radio aid - Radio aid set up, fitting, loan, call out and servicing	£473.00	£473.00	£0.00	0.0%
Additional report e.g. Report to support request for special arrangement for exams	£105.00	£105.00	£0.00	0.0%
Reviews (each) Liaison with and feedback from student, tutors, support workers	£368.00	£368.00	£0.00	0.0%

Education and Skills				
Service/ Charge	Current Charge 2020/21	Proposed charge for 2021/22	£ change (20/21 - 21/22)	% change 20/21- 21/22
<b>Access to Education</b>				
<b>Specific Charges for Communication &amp; Autism Team (CAT) - (prices set in line with AET recommendations – Max 25 on course)</b>				
CAT AET (Autism Education Trust)- Centre Based Training (per delegate) - Early Years - Independent nursery	£110.00	£110.00	£0.00	0.0%
CAT AET (Autism Education Trust)- Centre Based Training (per delegate) - Early Years - Community & Voluntary nursery	£45.00	£45.00	£0.00	0.0%
CAT AET (Autism Education Trust) - Centre Based Training (per delegate) - Early Years - School Age	£215.00	£215.00	£0.00	0.0%
CAT AET (Autism Education Trust)- Centre Based Training (per delegate) - Early Years - Post 16	£215.00	£215.00	£0.00	0.0%
CAT AET Training – Setting Based - Autism awareness for out of authority schools	£250.00	£250.00	£0.00	0.0%
CAT AET Training – Setting Based - Tier 2 & 3 for training + £5.50 delegate pack	£1,500.00	£1,500.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>CAT TOP UP</b>				
<b>CAT TOP UP</b> (2019- 2020 costings) - 5hrs	£735.00	£735.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>CAT TOP UP</b> (2019- 2020 costings) - 10hrs	£1,470.00	£1,470.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>CAT TOP UP</b> (2019- 2020 costings) - 15hrs	£2,205.00	£2,205.00	£0.00	0.0%
CAT SLA's - per half day - Bought back in half day blocks	£284.00	£284.00	£0.00	0.0%
All about me Toolkit	£21.00	£21.00	£0.00	0.0%



Education and Skills				
Service/ Charge	Current Charge 2020/21	Proposed charge for 2021/22	£ change (20/21 - 21/22)	% change 20/21- 21/22
<b>Education Asset Management</b>				
<b>Education Infrastructure</b>				
<b>Academy conversion</b>				
Academy conversion process - lease / Commercial Transfer Agreement (CTA) - Community School	£7,875.00	£8,032.50	£157.50	2.0%
Academy conversion process - lease / CTA - Community School - PFI	£15,750.00	£16,065.00	£315.00	2.0%
Academy conversion process - lease of playing field - Voluntary Aided / Foundation	£5,250.00	£5,355.00	£105.00	2.0%
Academy conversion process - CTA - Voluntary Controlled	£4,725.00	£4,819.50	£94.50	2.0%
Academy conversion process - lease of playing field - Voluntary Controlled	£7,875.00	£8,032.50	£157.50	2.0%
<b>Non Subscription Charge</b>				
Property Audit Visit	£167.00	£170.34	£3.34	2.0%
Property Planning Visit	£310.00	£316.20	£6.20	2.0%
<b>Subscription Charge - Community &amp; Voluntary Controlled, Academies, Foundation, Voluntary Aided</b>				
<b>Subscription Option 1</b>	£730.00	£744.60	£14.60	2.0%
Subscription Option 1 - Additional Charge item - Property Planning Visit (per visit)	£310.00	£316.20	£6.20	2.0%
Subscription Option 1 - Additional Charge item - Landlord Approval Process (per application)	£310.00	£316.20	£6.20	2.0%
Subscription Option 1 - Additional Charge item - Duty Holder Training (per delegate)	£167.00	£170.34	£3.34	2.0%
Subscription Option 1 - Additional Charge item - Asbestos Management Training (per delegate)	£167.00	£170.34	£3.34	2.0%
Subscription Option 1 - Additional Charge item - Dual / Match Funding (per application)	£310.00	£316.20	£6.20	2.0%
Subscription Option 1 - Additional Charge item - Advice and guidance on lease and tenancy agreements (minimum charge)	£310.00	£316.20	£6.20	2.0%
<b>Subscription Option 2</b>	£995.00	£1,014.90	£19.90	2.0%

Education and Skills				
Service/ Charge	Current Charge 2020/21	Proposed charge for 2021/22	£ change (20/21 - 21/22)	% change 20/21- 21/22
<b>Birmingham Translation &amp; Interpreting Services</b>				
Translations (French, German, Italian & Spanish) - per hour	Commercial prices negotiated with customer			
Translations most other languages (rarer languages may incur a surcharge) - per hour				
Translation certificate				
Statement of Truth certificate for translations				
Notarisation				
Transcription - priced per project				
Urgent translations - additional fee				
Admin fee for processing translations				
Copies of translations requested at time of booking				
Copies of translations previously provided				
Proofreading (per Hour)				
Formatting translations (priced per project)				
Interpreting - 1 hour including travel expenses (office hours within Birmingham)				
Interpreting (office hours within Birmingham) per Hour				
Interpreting (office hours within Birmingham) - Travel charge (per visit~)				
Same day interpreter bookings				
Amendments to interpreter bookings (per amendment)				
Cancellations - 50% - 100% of booking fee				
Telephone interpreting (per minute)				
British Sign Language (BSL) interpreting (per Hour)				
British Sign Language (BSL) interpreting - Travel (per visit)				
BSL interpreting cancellations - 50% to 100% of Booking Fee				
BSL interpreting cancellations - Admin Fee (per cancellation)				

Education and Skills				
Service/ Charge	Current Charge 2020/21	Proposed charge for 2021/22	£ change (20/21 - 21/22)	% change 20/21- 21/22
<b>Birmingham Translation &amp; Interpreting Services</b>				
Same day BSL interpreter bookings	Commercial prices negotiated with customer			
Amendments to BSL interpreter bookings - per amendment				
Braille - per side of braille paper				
Audio recording - per hour				
Admin fee for processing large print & audio				
Admin fee for processing BSL interpreter requests				
Admin fee for urgent interpreter bookings				
Minimum travel expense fee (within Birmingham)				
Interpreter CPD sessions - per session				
<b>Libraries</b>				
<b>Overdue Charges</b>				
Overdue Charges - Books and Sound Recordings - Per Day	£0.25	£0.25	£0.00	0.0%
Overdue Charges - Maximum Charge	£6.15	£6.15	£0.00	0.0%
Overdue Charges - Books and Sound Recordings - Concessionary Per Day	£0.13	£0.13	£0.00	0.0%
Overdue Charges - Concessionary Maximum Charge	£3.10	£3.10	£0.00	0.0%
Overdue Charges - DVDs Per Day	£0.80	£0.80	£0.00	0.0%
Overdue Charges - DVDs Maximum Charge	£7.15	£7.15	£0.00	0.0%
Book/periodical article/music score sourced outside of the City Council	£11.00	£11.00	£0.00	0.0%
Renewal of externally sourced ILL	£6.00	£6.00	£0.00	0.0%
Loss of British Library book	£147.00	£147.00	£0.00	0.0%

Education and Skills				
Service/ Charge	Current Charge 2020/21	Proposed charge for 2021/22	£ change (20/21 - 21/22)	% change 20/21- 21/22
<b>Libraries</b>				
<b>Talking Books Hire</b>				
Talking Books Hire - Standard	£1.35	£1.35	£0.00	0.0%
Talking Books Hire - Concessionary	£0.80	£0.80	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Music Library Services</b>				
Compact discs (and LPs) hire - per 2 weeks loan	£1.55	£1.55	£0.00	0.0%
Concessions and Under 18's - per 2 weeks loan	£0.80	£0.80	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Music Practice Room Hire</b>				
Music Practice Room - 30 min	£3.10	£3.10	£0.00	0.0%
Music Practice Room - 1 hr	£5.10	£5.10	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Loan of orchestral and choral sets from the Library of Birmingham</b>				
Standard charge (Concession for Birmingham Societies)				
Orchestral Set - Premium	£41.00	£41.00	£0.00	0.0%
Orchestral Set - Premium (Concessionary rate)	£31.00	£31.00	£0.00	0.0%
Orchestral Set - Long	£31.00	£31.00	£0.00	0.0%
Orchestral Set - Long (Concessionary rate)	£21.00	£21.00	£0.00	0.0%
Orchestral Set - Short	£21.00	£21.00	£0.00	0.0%
Orchestral Set - Short (Concessionary rate)	£10.50	£10.50	£0.00	0.0%
Band Set - Per set	£10.50	£10.50	£0.00	0.0%
Band Set - Per set (Concessionary rate)	£7.50	£7.50	£0.00	0.0%
Vocal Set - Long - per bloc of upto 30 copies	£1.10	£1.10	£0.00	0.0%
Vocal Set - Long - per bloc of upto 30 copies - (Concessionary rate)	£0.70	£0.70	£0.00	0.0%
Vocal Set - Compilation	£0.65	£0.65	£0.00	0.0%
Vocal Set - Compilation (Concessionary rate)	£0.40	£0.40	£0.00	0.0%
Vocal Set - Short - per bloc of upto 30 copies	£0.45	£0.45	£0.00	0.0%

Education and Skills				
Service/ Charge	Current Charge 2020/21	Proposed charge for 2021/22	£ change (20/21 - 21/22)	% change 20/21- 21/22
<b>Libraries</b>				
Vocal Set - Compilation (Concessionary rate)	£0.40	£0.40	£0.00	0.0%
Vocal Set - Short - per bloc of upto 30 copies	£0.45	£0.45	£0.00	0.0%
Vocal Set - Short - per bloc of upto 30 copies - (Concessionary rate)	£0.25	£0.25	£0.00	0.0%
Overdue charge - for late or incomplete return of music sets (including sets of choral sets)	£6.25	£6.25	£0.00	0.0%
Maximum overdue charge per music set	£24.50	£24.50	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Multi Media</b>				
Top 50 Videos and DVDs - 2-night hire	£2.55	£2.55	£0.00	0.0%
All other videos and DVDs - 7-night hire	£1.55	£1.55	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Charges for lost or damaged material</b>				
Out of print or non-commercially available items	£21.00	£21.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Children under 5 and children or adults in exempt borrower categories are exempt from such charges in relation to damaged or lost material. Looked After Children are also exempt from charges relating to both loss and damage to material.</b>				
Lost Library Cards	£2.55	£2.55	£0.00	0.0%
Lost Library Cards - Under 18 years old	£1.30	£1.30	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Photocopies, Printouts and Photographs</b>				
Photocopies (staff supplied) A3 and A4	£0.30	£0.30	£0.00	0.0%
Photocopies (coin-operated) A4 B&W	£0.20	£0.20	£0.00	0.0%
A4 Colour	£1.00	£1.00	£0.00	0.0%
A3 B&W	£0.40	£0.40	£0.00	0.0%
A3 Colour	£1.60	£1.60	£0.00	0.0%
Printout from public access terminal (per side)A4 B&W	£0.20	£0.20	£0.00	0.0%
A4 Colour	£1.00	£1.00	£0.00	0.0%
A3 B&W	£0.40	£0.40	£0.00	0.0%
A3 Colour	£1.60	£1.60	£0.00	0.0%
Camera permit - Wolfson Centre	£3.50	£3.50	£0.00	0.0%

Education and Skills				
Service/ Charge	Current Charge 2020/21	Proposed charge for 2021/22	£ change (20/21 - 21/22)	% change 20/21- 21/22
<b>Libraries</b>				
<b>Personal Scanning</b>				
A4	£0.20	£0.20	£0.00	0.0%
A4 Colour	£0.70	£0.70	£0.00	0.0%
A3	£0.30	£0.30	£0.00	0.0%
A3 Colour	£1.50	£1.50	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Digital copying service</b>				
Standard service				
<b>Personal use</b>				
CD/DVD/email with one scanned file/image (Standard rated)	£10.00	£10.00	£0.00	0.0%
per additional image on CD/DVD/email (Standard rated)	£8.00	£8.00	£0.00	0.0%
A5 Print (inc scanning/retrieval charge) (Standard rated)	£12.00	£12.00	£0.00	0.0%
A4 Print (inc scanning/retrieval charge) (Standard rated)	£14.00	£14.00	£0.00	0.0%
A3 Print (inc scanning/retrieval charge) (Standard rated)	£18.00	£18.00	£0.00	0.0%
A2 Print (inc scanning/retrieval charge) (Standard rated)	£40.00	£40.00	£0.00	0.0%
A1 Print (inc scanning/retrieval charge) (Standard rated)	£50.00	£50.00	£0.00	0.0%
P&P for discs and prints (only up to A3 size, UK only) (Standard rated)	£3.00	£3.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Commercial and media usage</b>				
Research (where appropriate) per hour	£37.00	£37.00	£0.00	0.0%
Fast track service (minimum charge £35.00) per hour	£74.00	£74.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Business Support Charges</b>				
All other databases (Standard rated) per page	£0.20	£0.20	£0.00	0.0%
Mailing Lists (Standard rated) per company	£0.30	£0.30	£0.00	0.0%
Company Financial Reports (Standard rated) per report	£20.50	£20.50	£0.00	0.0%
Market Information & Desk Research (Standard rated) per hour	£76.50	£76.50	£0.00	0.0%
Market research (Standard rated) per report	£25.50	£25.50	£0.00	0.0%
Fax UK per page	£1.60	£1.60	£0.00	0.0%
Fax International per page	£2.70	£2.70	£0.00	0.0%

Education and Skills				
Service/ Charge	Current Charge 2020/21	Proposed charge for 2021/22	£ change (20/21 - 21/22)	% change 20/21-21/22
<b>Libraries</b>				
<b>Genealogy &amp; Research services - Genealogy Research service withdrawn 2011</b>				
Diocesan Records copy certificates service - standard rated	£13.70	£13.70	£0.00	0.0%
Rental of space for records storage - per year per standard shelf	£31.50	£31.50	£0.00	0.0%
Retrieval of stored items- per box	£3.70	£3.70	£0.00	0.0%
CARN card replacement	£1.50	£1.50	£0.00	0.0%
Research fees (closed records)	£33.60	£33.60	£0.00	0.0%
Skills Workshops - delivered by archives staff	£367.50	£367.50	£0.00	0.0%
Facilitated workshops/events - per hour- delivered by third parties	£23.10	£23.10	£0.00	0.0%
Conservation repair - Per 15 Minutes	£22.00	£22.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Sales</b>				
Memory sticks - per memory stick (standard rated)	£6.50	£6.50	£0.00	0.0%
Disposable headphones - per set (standard rated)	£1.55	£1.55	£0.00	0.0%
Sale of Goods in Retail Outlet				
<b>Children's Library (LoB) lunch area</b>				
45 minutes per group	£20.00	£20.00	£0.00	0.0%
1 hour 45 minutes per group	£35.00	£35.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Other</b>				
Research Services (FOI)	£17.00	£17.00	£0.00	0.0%
Research Services	£102.00	£102.00	£0.00	0.0%
1 to 1 IT training* (30 minutes)	£10.00	£10.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Laminating</b>				
A4	£1.00	£1.00	£0.00	0.0%
A3	£1.50	£1.50	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Filming/Photography</b>				
Film Birmingham charges				
Library of Birmingham / Community Libraries				
Per hour/part hour	£105.00	£105.00	£0.00	0.0%

Education and Skills				
Service/ Charge	Current Charge 2020/21	Proposed charge for 2021/22	£ change (20/21 - 21/22)	% change 20/21- 21/22
Libraries				

Reproduction of material held in Birmingham Archives & Collections — for commercial use				
Non-academic/independent printed books/magazines	£140.00	£140.00	£0.00	0.0%
eBook, electronic report	£140.00	£140.00	£0.00	0.0%
Exhibition	£150.00	£150.00	£0.00	0.0%
Educational/not for profit fil or transmission	£60.00	£60.00	£0.00	0.0%
Commercial film or transmission exhibition	£220.00	£220.00	£0.00	0.0%
Material used in talk or presentation only	£300.00	£300.00	£0.00	0.0%



Service Area - Occupational Health and Safety Services					
Service/ Charge	Charge 2019/20	Charge 2020/21	Proposed charge for 2021/22	£ change (20/21 - 21/22)	% change (20/21- 21/22)
<b>Occupational Health</b>					
Occupational Health Referral - OHA	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	N/A	N/A
Occupational Health Referral Review - OHA	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	N/A	N/A
Occupational Health Referral Appeal - OHA	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	N/A	N/A
Occupational Health Referral - OHP	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	N/A	N/A
Occupational Health Referral Review - OHP	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	N/A	N/A
Occupational Health Referral Appeal - OHA	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	N/A	N/A
Ill Health Retirement Medical / Teachers Pension	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	N/A	N/A
Pre-Placement Questionnaire	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	N/A	N/A
Pre-Placement Health Interview	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	N/A	N/A
Taxi Medicals	£72.00	£72.00	£72.00	£0.00	0%
Taxi DBS Check	£82.00	£82.00 – reduced to £78.00 w.e.f. October due to DBS Bureau Reduced Costs	£78.00	£0.00	0%

Service Area - Occupational Health and Safety Services					
Service/ Charge	Charge 2019/20	Charge 2020/21	Proposed charge for 2021/22	£ change (20/21 - 21/22)	% change (20/21- 21/22)
HAVS Questionnaire	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	N/A	N/A
Health Surveillance Consultation – HAVS	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	N/A	N/A
Health Surveillance Consultation – Audiometry	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	N/A	N/A
Health Surveillance Consultation – Respiratory	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	N/A	N/A
Health Surveillance Consultation – Confined Spaces	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	N/A	N/A
TB Questionnaire	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	N/A	N/A
TB Health Interview	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	N/A	N/A
Health Surveillance – Hypoxic Questionnaire	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	N/A	N/A
Health Surveillance – Hypoxic OHA Consultation	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	N/A	N/A
Health Surveillance – Hypoxic OHP Consultation	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	N/A	N/A
Mental Health Therapy – Counselling	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	N/A	N/A
Mental Health Therapy – CBT	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	N/A	N/A
Mental Health Therapy – EMDR	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	N/A	N/A
Physiotherapy Functional Assessment / or 1 <sup>st</sup> Appointment	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	N/A	N/A
Physiotherapy Review Appointment	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	N/A	N/A
D4 / LGV Medical Examination	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	N/A	N/A

Service Area - Occupational Health and Safety Services					
Service/ Charge	Charge 2019/20	Charge 2020/21	Proposed charge for 2021/22	£ change (20/21 - 21/22)	% change (20/21- 21/22)
<b>Safety Services</b>					
Schools Safety Basic Package – Nursery, Infants and Primary	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	N/A	N/A
Schools Safety Basic Package – Secondary Schools	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	N/A	N/A
Health and Safety Audit – Primary School	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	N/A	N/A
Health and Safety Audit – Secondary School	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	N/A	N/A
Return to Work Assessment	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	N/A	N/A
Security Risk Assessment – Primary School	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	N/A	N/A
Security Risk Assessment – Secondary School	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	N/A	N/A
Accident Investigation	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	N/A	N/A
Fire Risk Assessment – Primary School	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	N/A	N/A
Fire Risk Assessment – Secondary School	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	N/A	N/A
Educational Visits Basic Package – Nursery	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	N/A	N/A
Educational Visits Basic Package – Primary School	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	N/A	N/A
Educational Visits Basic Package – Secondary School	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	N/A	N/A
IOSH Managing Safely Course	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	N/A	N/A
IOSH Managing Safely Refresher Course	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	N/A	N/A
MIDAS Minibus Training Full Course	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	N/A	N/A
MIDAS Minibus Training – Refresher Course	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	N/A	N/A
Level 3 First Aid at Work	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	N/A	N/A
Level 3 – First Aid at Work Refresher or Paediatric	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	N/A	N/A
Emergency First Aid	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	N/A	N/A
Passport Safety (School Site Safety)	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	N/A	N/A
Dealing with Conflict Training	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	N/A	N/A
Educational Visits Training	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	Commercially Sensitive	N/A	N/A

Civic Catering					
Service/ Charge	Charge 2019/20	Charge 2020/21	Proposed charge for 2021/22	£ change (20/21 - 21/22)	% change 20/21- 21/22
<b>Office Delivery - Hospitality</b>					
Classic Cold Delivered Hospitality Service	Start From £3.30 pp	Start From £3.30 pp	Start From £3.30 pp	N/A	N/A
Classic Hot Fork Buffet Delivered Hospitality Service	Start From £11.50 pp	Start From £11.50 pp	Start From £11.50 pp	N/A	N/A
<b>Highbury Hall and the Council House Hospitality</b>					
Lite Bite Lunch	Start From £9.75 pp	Start From £9.75 pp	Start From £9.75 pp	N/A	N/A
Buffet Menu (Hot)	Start From £14.75 pp	Start From £14.75 pp	Start From £14.75 pp	N/A	N/A
Buffet Menu (Cold)	Start From £14 .75 pp	Start From £14 .75 pp	Start From £14 .75 pp	N/A	N/A
Hot fork Buffet	Start From £21.95 pp	Start From £21.95 pp	Start From £21.95 pp	N/A	N/A
Indoor/Outdoor BBQ Buffet	Start From £17.35 pp	Start From £17.35 pp	Start From £17.35 pp	N/A	N/A
Room Hire - Highbury Hall	Start From £250.00ph	Start From £250.00ph	Start From £250.00ph	N/A	N/A
Room Hire - Council House	Start From £500.00ph	Start From £500.00ph	Start From £500.00ph	N/A	N/A
Funeral and Wake light buffet	Start From £9.50 pp	Start From £9.50 pp	Start From £9.50 pp	N/A	N/A
Banqueting Selection - Starter	Start From £4.25 pp	Start From £4.25 pp	Start From £4.25 pp	N/A	N/A
Banqueting Selection - Main Meal	Start From £23.95 pp	Start From £23.95 pp	Start From £23.95 pp	N/A	N/A
Banqueting Selection - Desert	Start From £7.50 pp	Start From £7.50 pp	Start From £7.50 pp	N/A	N/A
Banqueting Beverages (hot and cold)	Start From £2.25 pp	Start From £2.25 pp	Start From £2.25 pp	N/A	N/A
Kids Banqueting menu	Start From £9.95 pp	Start From £9.95 pp	Start From £9.95 pp	N/A	N/A
Hospitality Wedding Afternoon High Tea &/or Evening Buffet Menu	Start From £22.25 pp	Start From £22.25 pp	Start From £22.25 pp	N/A	N/A
Reception Hospitality Bowl Food (hot or cold)	Start From £11.60 pp	Start From £11.60 pp	Start From £11.60 pp	N/A	N/A

Civic Catering					
Service/ Charge	Charge 2019/20	Charge 2020/21	Proposed charge for 2021/22	£ change (20/21 - 21/22)	% change 20/21- 21/22
<b>Highbury Hall and the Council House Hospitality Cont'd</b>					
Canapés Selection					
Dinner package 3 course sit down meal including Tea and Coffee	Start From £34.00 pp	Start From £34.00 pp	Start From £34.00 pp	N/A	N/A
Drinks package	Start From £13.40 pp	Start From £13.40 pp	Start From £13.40 pp	N/A	N/A
Corkage	Start From £9.00 per bottle	Start From £9.00 per bottle	Start From £9.00 per bottle	N/A	N/A
Kids Banqueting menu	Start From £9.95 pp	Start From £9.95 pp	Start From £9.95 pp	N/A	N/A
Hospitality Wedding Afternoon High Tea &/or Evening Buffet Menu	Start From £22.25 pp	Start From £22.25 pp	Start From £22.25 pp	N/A	N/A
Reception Hospitality Bowl Food (hot or cold)	Start From £11.60 pp	Start From £11.60 pp	Start From £11.60 pp	N/A	N/A
Canapés Selection					
Dinner package 3 course sit down meal including Tea and Coffee	Start From £34.00 pp	Start From £34.00 pp	Start From £34.00 pp	N/A	N/A
Drinks package	Start From £13.40 pp	Start From £13.40 pp	Start From £13.40 pp	N/A	N/A
Corkage	Start From £9.00 per bottle	Start From £9.00 per bottle	Start From £9.00 per bottle	N/A	N/A
<b>HH &amp; CH bar</b>					
Draught beers	Start From £4.30 (per pint)	Start From £4.30 (per pint)	Start From £4.30 (per pint)	N/A	N/A
Sprits & Liquors	Start From £2.85 (per 25ml)	Start From £2.85 (per 25ml)	Start From £2.85 (per 25ml)	N/A	N/A
Soft Drink mixers	Start From £1.95 (330ml)	Start From £1.95 (330ml)	Start From £1.95 (330ml)	N/A	N/A
Bottled Beers	Start From £3.00 (330ml)	Start From £3.00 (330ml)	Start From £3.00 (330ml)	N/A	N/A
Prosecco	Start from £5.75 (per glass)	Start from £5.75 (per glass)	Start from £5.75 (per glass)	N/A	N/A

Civic Catering					
Service/ Charge	Charge 2019/20	Charge 2020/21	Proposed charge 2021/22	£ change (20/21 - 21/22)	% change 20/21- 21/22
<b>HH &amp; CH bar</b>					
Champagne and Prosecco - per bottle	Start From £23.00 (per bottle)	Start From £23.00	Start From £23.00	N/A	N/A
Wines (white, rose, red)	Start From £4.00 (175ml)	Start From £4.00 (175ml)	Start From £4.00 (175ml)	N/A	N/A
Wines (white, rose, red)	Start From £5.00 (250ml)	Start From £5.00 (250ml)	Start From £5.00 (250ml)	N/A	N/A
Wines (white, rose, red)	Start From £15.95 (bottle)	Start From £15.95 (bottle)	Start From £15.95 (bottle)	N/A	N/A
Speciality wines for functions and events	Start from £16.95 per bottle	Start from £16.95 per bottle	Start from £16.95 per bottle	N/A	N/A
Speciality sparkling wines for events and functions	Start From £23.00 per bottle	Start From £23.00 per bottle	Start From £23.00 per bottle	N/A	N/A
<b>Pause cafes (Lancaster and Woodcock St)</b>					
Hot Beverages	Start From - £1.20 pp	Start From - £1.20 pp	Start From - £1.20 pp	N/A	N/A
Cold Beverages	Start From £1.00	Start From £1.00	Start From £1.00	N/A	N/A
Sandwiches	Start From £1.90	Start From £1.90	Start From £1.90	N/A	N/A
Panini & Wraps	Start From £3.00	Start From £3.00	Start From £3.00	N/A	N/A
Toasted Sandwiches	Start From £2.50	Start From £2.50	Start From £2.50	N/A	N/A
Home-made Soup	Start From £1.60 PP	Start From £1.60 PP	Start From £1.60 PP	N/A	N/A

Civic Catering					
Service/ Charge	Charge 2019/20	Charge 2020/21	Proposed charge 2021/22	£ change (20/21 - 21/22)	% change 20/21- 21/22
<b>Pause cafes (Lancaster and Woodcock St)</b>					
Hot Beverages	Start From - £1.20 pp	Start From - £1.20 pp	Start From - £1.20 pp	N/A	N/A
Cold Beverages	Start From £1.00	Start From £1.00	Start From £1.00	N/A	N/A
Sandwiches	Start From £1.90	Start From £1.90	Start From £1.90	N/A	N/A
Panini & Wraps	Start From £3.00	Start From £3.00	Start From £3.00	N/A	N/A
Toasted Sandwiches	Start From £2.50	Start From £2.50	Start From £2.50	N/A	N/A
Home-made Soup	Start From £1.60 PP	Start From £1.60 PP	Start From £1.60PP	N/A	N/A
Salad pots	Start From £2.60	Start From £2.60	Start From £2.60	N/A	N/A
Whole Fruit	Start From 80p	Start From 80p	Start From 80p	N/A	N/A
Impulse Buys (Cakes, Snacks & Chocolate)	Start From 80p	Start From 80p	Start From 80p	N/A	N/A
Jacket Potato	Start From £2.30	Start From £2.30	Start From £2.30	N/A	N/A
Full English Breakfast	Start From £4.95	Start From £4.95	Start From £4.95	N/A	N/A
Bacon Sandwich	Start From £2.30	Start From £2.30	Start From £2.30	N/A	N/A
Sausage Sandwich	Start From £2.30	Start From £2.30	Start From £2.30	N/A	N/A
Hot Fried Egg sandwich	Start From £1.60	Start From £1.60	Start From £1.60	N/A	N/A
Porridge	Start From £1.60	Start From £1.60	Start From £1.60	N/A	N/A

Civic Catering					
Service/ Charge	Charge 2019/20	Charge 2020/21	Proposed charge 2021/22	£ change (20/21 - 21/22)	% change 20/21- 21/22
Pause cafes (Lancaster and Woodcock St)					
Granola Pot	Start From £2.10	Start From £2.10	Start From £2.10	N/A	N/A
Fruit Salad	Start From £2.10	Start From £2.10	Start From £2.10	N/A	N/A
Hot Main Lunch Time Meal	Start From £3.50	Start From £3.50	Start From £3.50	N/A	N/A
Hot side dishes	Start From £1.00	Start From £1.00	Start From £1.00	N/A	N/A
All beers, wines & spirits prices are subject to change as determined by any alterations to VAT and general taxation imposed by Central Government.					



Corporate Procurement Services					
Specific Legislation Impacting on Charging					
Rationale for change in pricing/pricing policy					
Service/ Charge	Charge 2019/20	Charge 2020/21	Proposed charge for 2021/22	£ change (20/21 - 21/22)	% change 20/21-21/22
<i>Discounted option available for schools who purchase subscription as per below:</i>					
<b>1 Year Package -</b>					
Nursery School	£750.00	£788.00	£788.00	£0.00	0%
Primary School or Special School - 1 or 2 form entry	£800.00	£840.00	£840.00	£0.00	0%
Primary School or Special School - 3 or 4 form entry	£900.00	£945.00	£945.00	£0.00	0%
Secondary School or College	£1,100.00	£1,155.00	£1,155.00	£0.00	0%
				0	
<b>2 Year Package -</b>				0	
Nursery School	£700.00	£735.00	£735.00	£0.00	0%
Primary School or Special School - 1 or 2 form entry	£750.00	£788.00	£788.00	£0.00	0%
Primary School or Special School - 3 or 4 form entry	£850.00	£893.00	£893.00	£0.00	0%
Secondary School or College	£1,050.00	£1,103.00	£1,103.00	£0.00	0%
				0	
<b>3 Year Package -</b>				0	
Nursery School	£650.00	£683.00	n/a	0	0%
Primary School or Special School - 1 or 2 form entry	£700.00	£735.00	n/a	0	0%
Primary School or Special School - 3 or 4 form entry	£800.00	£840.00	n/a	0	0%
Secondary School or College	£1,000.00	£1,050.00	n/a	0	0%

Car Parking				
Specific Legislation Impacting on Service Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984</li><li>• Local Authorities Traffic Orders (Procedure) (England and Wales) Regulations 1996</li></ul>			
Rationale for change in pricing/pricing policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To ensure free movement and flow of Traffic within Birmingham</li><li>• To support the delivery of the policy objectives within ‘Birmingham Connected’</li></ul>			
Link to Budget 2019+	EC106c 19+			
Service / Charge	Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
ON-STREET PARKING CHARGES				
Outer Zone, Jewellery Quarter Zone and Gun Quarter Zone				
Monday to Saturday 8am - 6pm				
Up to 1 hour	£1.50	£1.50	£0.00	0.0%
Up to 2 hours	£2.20	£2.20	£0.00	0.0%
Up to 3 hours	£3.50	£3.50	£0.00	0.0%
Up to 4 hours	£4.50	£4.50	£0.00	0.0%
Outer Zone Season Ticket				
3 months	£700.00	£700.00	£0.00	0.0%
6 months	£1,300.00	£1,300.00	£0.00	0.0%
Annual	£2,000.00	£2,000.00	£0.00	0.0%
Overnight 5pm - 9am and all day Sunday				
Annual	£100.00	£100.00	£0.00	0.0%
Overnight 5pm - 9am and all day Saturday & Sunday				
Annual	£200.00	£200.00	£0.00	0.0%
Jewellery Quarter and Gun Zone Season Tickets				
Annual (residents)	£263.00	£263.00	£0.00	0.0%
Annual (local employees)	£336.00	£336.00	£0.00	0.0%
Eastside Zone (Cashless Payment Only)				
Monday to Saturday 8am - 7.30pm				
Up to 1 hour	£1.50	£1.50	£0.00	0.0%
Up to 2 hours	£2.20	£2.20	£0.00	0.0%
Up to 3 hours	£3.50	£3.50	£0.00	0.0%
Up to 4 hours	£4.50	£4.50	£0.00	0.0%
Dale Road (Cashless Payments Only)				
Monday to Saturday 8am - 7pm				
Up to 1 hour	£0.70	£0.70	£0.00	0.0%
Up to 2 hours	£1.30	£1.30	£0.00	0.0%
Up to 3 hours	£1.80	£1.80	£0.00	0.0%
Up to 4 hours	£2.00	£2.00	£0.00	0.0%

Service / Charge	Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
<b>Car Parking</b>				
<b>RESIDENT PARKING SCHEMES</b>				
<b>Resident Permit</b>				
First Permit	£19.00	£19.00	£0.00	0.0%
Second and Subsequent Permits	£38.00	£38.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Resident Visitor Permit</b>				
<b>The permits are available in pads of five permits</b>				
Change per permit	£0.75	£0.75	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Business Permit</b>				
Suburban areas	£142.00	£142.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>OFF - STREET PARKING CHARGES</b>				
<b>Great Charles Street and Ludgate Hill Car Parks</b>				
<b>Monday - Friday</b>				
Up to 2 hours	£3.00	£3.00	£0.00	0.0%
Up to 4 hours	£5.00	£5.00	£0.00	0.0%
Up to 6 hours	£6.50	£6.50	£0.00	0.0%
Up to 12 hours	£7.50	£7.50	£0.00	0.0%
Up to 24 hours	£8.50	£8.50	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Saturday and Sunday</b>				
All day until midnight	£4.00	£4.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>PARADISE CIRCUS MULTI - STOREY CAR PARK</b>				
<b>Everyday</b>				
Up to 2 hours	£3.00	£3.00	£0.00	0.0%
Up to 4 hours	£5.00	£5.00	£0.00	0.0%
Up to 6 hours	£7.00	£7.00	£0.00	0.0%
Up to 12 hours	£10.50	£10.50	£0.00	0.0%
Up to 24 hours	£13.00	£13.00	£0.00	0.0%

Service / Charge	Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
<b>Car Parking</b>				
<b>Season Tickets</b>				
<b>Monday - Friday 7:00 am to 7:00pm</b>				
Three Calendar Months	£575.00	£575.00	£0.00	0.0%
Six Calendar Months	£1,050.00	£1,050.00	£0.00	0.0%
Annually	£1,900.00	£1,900.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Everyday 7:00 to Midnight</b>				
Three Calendar Months	£650.00	£650.00	£0.00	0.0%
Six Calendar Months	£1,150.00	£1,150.00	£0.00	0.0%
Annually	£2,100.00	£2,100.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>All day every day</b>				
Three Calendar Months	£675.00	£675.00	£0.00	0.0%
Six Calendar Months	£1,250.00	£1,250.00	£0.00	0.0%
Annually	£2,250.00	£2,250.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>SNOW HILL MULTI - STOREY CAR PARK</b>				
<b>Everyday</b>				
Up to 2 hours	£4.00	£4.00	£0.00	0.0%
Up to 4 hours	£6.00	£6.00	£0.00	0.0%
Up to 6 hours	£9.20	£9.20	£0.00	0.0%
Up to 12 hours	£12.80	£12.80	£0.00	0.0%
Up to 24 hours	£15.80	£15.80	£0.00	0.0%
<b>It is proposed to retain the all - day flat rate charge of £1.00 for the parking of motorcycles in the motorcycle bays at this car park</b>				
<b>Season Tickets</b>				
<b>Monday - Friday 7:00 am to 7:00pm</b>				
Three Calendar Months	£650.00	£650.00	£0.00	0.0%
Six Calendar Months	£1,275.00	£1,275.00	£0.00	0.0%
Annually	£2,500.00	£2,500.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Everyday 7:00 to Midnight</b>				
Three Calendar Months	£775.00	£775.00	£0.00	0.0%
Six Calendar Months	£1,500.00	£1,500.00	£0.00	0.0%
Annually	£2,750.00	£2,750.00	£0.00	0.0%

Service / Charge	Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
<b>Car Parking</b>				
<b>All day every day</b>				
Three Calendar Months	£920.00	£920.00	£0.00	0.0%
Six Calendar Months	£1,800.00	£1,800.00	£0.00	0.0%
Annually	£3,400.00	£3,400.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>TOWN HALL MULTI - STOREY CAR PARK</b>				
<b>Everyday</b>				
Up to 2 hours	£4.00	£4.00	£0.00	0.0%
Up to 4 hours	£6.00	£6.00	£0.00	0.0%
Up to 6 hours	£9.20	£9.20	£0.00	0.0%
Up to 12 hours	£12.80	£12.80	£0.00	0.0%
Up to 24 hours	£15.80	£15.80	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Season Tickets</b>				
<b>Monday - Friday 7:00 am to 7:00pm</b>				
Three Calendar Months	£650.00	£650.00	£0.00	0.0%
Six Calendar Months	£1,275.00	£1,275.00	£0.00	0.0%
Annually	£2,500.00	£2,500.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Monday - Friday 7:00pm to Midnight</b>				
Three Calendar Months	£700.00	£700.00	£0.00	0.0%
Six Calendar Months	£1,380.00	£1,380.00	£0.00	0.0%
Annually	£2,700.00	£2,700.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>All day every day</b>				
Three Calendar Months	£900.00	£900.00	£0.00	0.0%
Six Calendar Months	£1,650.00	£1,650.00	£0.00	0.0%
Annually	£2,900.00	£2,900.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Residents All Day Every Day</b>				
Three Calendar Months	£300.00	£300.00	£0.00	0.0%
Six Calendar Months	£550.00	£550.00	£0.00	0.0%

Service / Charge	Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
<b>Car Parking</b>				
<b>DUDLEY STREET &amp; NAVIGATION STREET CAR PARK</b>				
<b>Everyday</b>				
All day (motorcycles only)	£1.00	£1.00	£0.00	0.0%
Up to 2 hours	£3.50	£3.50	£0.00	0.0%
Up to 4 hours	£6.00	£6.00	£0.00	0.0%
Up to 6 hours	£9.00	£9.00	£0.00	0.0%
Up to 12 hours	£12.00	£12.00	£0.00	0.0%
Up to 24 hours	£14.00	£14.00	£0.00	0.0%
It is proposed to retain the all-day flat rate charge of £1.00 for the parking of motorcycles in the motorcycle bays at Dudley Street car park				
<b>MILLENNIUM POINT MULTI-STOREY CAR PARK</b>				
<b>Everyday</b>				
Up to 2 hours	£3.00	£3.00	£0.00	0.0%
Up to 4 hours	£5.00	£5.00	£0.00	0.0%
Up to 6 hours	£5.70	£5.70	£0.00	0.0%
Up to 12 hours	£6.70	£6.70	£0.00	0.0%
Up to 24 hours	£9.50	£9.50	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Season Tickets</b>				
<b>Monday - Friday 7:00am - 7:00pm</b>				
Three Calendar Months	£295.00	£295.00	£0.00	0.0%
Six Calendar Months	£500.00	£500.00	£0.00	0.0%
Annually	£940.00	£940.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>All Day Every Day</b>				
Three Calendar Months	£400.00	£400.00	£0.00	0.0%
Six Calendar Months	£735.00	£735.00	£0.00	0.0%
Annually	£1,245.00	£1,245.00	£0.00	0.0%

Service / Charge	Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
<b>Car Parking</b>				
<b>JEWELLERY QUARTER MULTI-STOREY CAR PARK</b>				
<b>Everyday</b>				
Up to 2 hours	£2.00	£2.00	£0.00	0.0%
Up to 4 hours	£3.00	£3.00	£0.00	0.0%
Up to 6 hours	£4.70	£4.70	£0.00	0.0%
Up to 10 hours	£6.70	£6.70	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Season Tickets</b>				
<b>All day Every Day</b>				
Three Calendar Months	£245.00	£245.00	£0.00	0.0%
Six Calendar Months	£460.00	£460.00	£0.00	0.0%
Annually	£845.00	£845.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Levels 4, 5 and 6 Local employees only)</b>				
Annually	£400.00	£400.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>BREWERY STREET MULTI-STOREY CAR PARK</b>				
Up to 4 hours	removed	removed		
Up to 6 hours	£10.00	£10.00	£0.00	0.0%
Up to 24 hours	£20.00	£20.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>VICTORIA ROAD CAR PARK</b>				
Up to 2 hours	£0.90	£0.90	£0.00	0.0%
Up to 4 hours	£1.80	£1.80	£0.00	0.0%
All Day	£3.00	£3.00	£0.00	0.0%
Season Tickets all day every day:			£0.00	
3 Calendar Months	£180.00	£180.00	£0.00	0.0%
6 Calendar Months	£330.00	£330.00	£0.00	0.0%
Annual	£600.00	£600.00	£0.00	0.0%

Service / Charge	Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
<b>Car Parking</b>				
<b>LAWSON STREET CAR PARK</b>			£0.00	
Up to 2 hours	£2.90	£2.90	£0.00	0.0%
Up to 4 hours	£4.60	£4.60	£0.00	0.0%
Up to 6 hours	£5.20	£5.20	£0.00	0.0%
Up to 12 hours	£6.20	£6.20	£0.00	0.0%
Up to 24 hours	£8.20	£8.20	£0.00	0.0%
<b>DUCHESS ROAD CAR PARK</b>			£0.00	
Up to 2 hours	£1.00	£1.00	£0.00	0.0%
Up to 4 hours	£2.00	£2.00	£0.00	0.0%
Up to 24 hours	£3.20	£3.20	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Season Tickets all day every day:</b>			£0.00	
3 Calendar Months	£185.00	£185.00	£0.00	0.0%
6 Calendar Months	£360.00	£360.00	£0.00	0.0%
Annual	£660.00	£660.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>ALL LOCAL CAR PARKS</b>			£0.00	
<b>Monday to Saturday</b>			£0.00	
Up to 2 hours	£1.10	£1.10	£0.00	0.0%
Up to 4 hours	£2.30	£2.30	£0.00	0.0%
Up to 24 hours	£4.50	£4.50	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Sunday</b>			£0.00	
Up to 2 hours	£1.00	£1.00	£0.00	0.0%
Up to 10 hours	£2.00	£2.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>NORTHFIELD TOWN CENTRE</b>			£0.00	
<b>Monday to Saturday</b>			£0.00	
Up to 2 hours	£1.10	£1.10	£0.00	0.0%
Up to 4 hours	£2.30	£2.30	£0.00	0.0%
Up to 24 hours	£4.00	£4.00	£0.00	0.0%



Service / Charge	Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
<b>Car Parking</b>				
<b>Sunday</b>			£0.00	
Up to 2 hours	£1.30	£1.30	£0.00	0.0%
Up to 10 hours	£2.30	£2.30	£0.00	0.0%
<b>SUTTON COLDFIELD TOWN CENTRE</b>			£0.00	
<b>Monday to Saturday</b>			£0.00	
Up to 2 hours	£1.40	£1.40	£0.00	0.0%
Up to 4 hours	£2.40	£2.40	£0.00	0.0%
Up to 24 hours	£4.50	£4.50	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Sunday</b>			£0.00	
Up to 2 hours	£1.30	£1.30	£0.00	0.0%
Up to 10 hours	£2.30	£2.30	£0.00	0.0%
<b>ON-STREET PARKING CHARGES</b>				
<b>Inner Zone</b>				
<b>Monday to Sunday 8am to 7.30pm</b>				
Up to 1 hour	£3.50	£3.50	£0.00	0.0%
Up to 90 minutes (after 6pm)	£3.70	£3.70	£0.00	0.0%
Up to 2 hours	£6.00	£6.00	£0.00	0.0%
Up to 3 hours	£7.50	£7.50	£0.00	0.0%
Up to 4 hours	£9.50	£9.50	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Season Tickets and Residents Permits</b>				
<b>Replacements</b>				
Vehicle Change	£12.00	£12.00	£0.00	0.0%
Lost/Stolen/Damaged Season Ticket or Permit	£22.00	£22.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Refunds</b>				
Charge per Season Ticket or Permit	£16.00	£16.00	£0.00	0.0%

Service / Charge	Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
Car Parking				
Parking Dispensations				
Dispensation to park on double yellow lines or contravene parking restrictions in exceptional and essential circumstances	£18.00	£18.00	£0.00	0.0%
An administration charge for dealing with requests to suspend parking bays (pay & display bays, permit bays, disabled bays, etc.) where this is permitted in the relevant Traffic Regulation Order.				
Daily Charge Per Bay (Bays 1-3)	£40.00	£40.00	£0.00	0.0%
Daily Charge for Additional Bays (multiples of 3, or part thereof)	£40.00	£40.00	£0.00	0.0%
Any additional costs associated with temporary suspension	Full Cost			
Permanent Loss of on-street parking bays due to development or change of use				
Charge to developers for loss of on street bay, where displaced bay can not be located in near vicinity	10 years average income for bay			
Any additional costs associated with loss of bay (i.e. amending Traffic Regulation Order, relocating ticket machines)	Full Cost	Full Cost		
Service / Charge	Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
Transportation, Connectivity & Highways				
Rationale for change in pricing/pricing policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To account for inflationary increases in the cost of service delivery</li><li>• To move towards full cost recovery in service delivery</li><li>• To comply with legislation governing the setting of prices</li></ul>			
Changes to the Highway				
Section 278 Pre-Application advice (covers 1 pre-application review and 1 number 1 hour meeting)	£0	£500.00	£500.00	NEW CHARGE
Section 278 Additional Pre-Application advice meetings if required (1 hour meeting)	£0	£300.00	£300.00	NEW CHARGE
Section 278 Application Pack Check Fee (covers pre-application pack check for completeness only, not any technical review – charged per submission)	£0	£100.00	£100.00	NEW CHARGE
Section 278 Combined Minimum Technical Approval / Inspection Fee for Schemes up to £15,000 construction cost		Quoted on individual basis	N/A	N/A
Section 278 Combined Minimum Technical Approval / Inspection Fee for Schemes over £15,000	£12,265.00	£12,510	£245.00	2.0%
Section 278 Technical Approval % Fee based on construction value, to be used where minimum value is exceeded	3.75%	3.75%	£0.00	0.0%

Service / Charge	Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
<b>Transportation, Connectivity &amp; Highways</b>				
Section 278 Site Inspection Fee % Fee based on construction value for Technical Approval, to be used where minimum value is exceeded	6.75%	6.75%	£0.00	0.0%
Lighting Technical Approval Fees	£1,050.00	£1,071.00	£21.00	2.0%
Drainage (beyond standard highway minor drainage) Technical Approval Fees	£0	Quoted on individual basis where required	N/A	N/A
Section 278 Abortive Costs	£1,020.00	Charged at £65/hour time booked to project code. Minimum Charge £1020	N/A	N/A
Section 278 Legal Fee	£850.00	£1,020.00	£170.00	20.0%
Section 278 Wayleave (Deed of Grant)	£515.00	£525.00	£10.00	1.9%
Section 278/Section 38 - Stage 4 Road Safety Audit	£1,395.00	£1,423.00	£28.00	2.0%
<b>New Developments</b>				
Section 38 Application Pack Check Fee (covers pre-application pack check for completeness only, not any technical review – charged per submission)	£0	£100.00	£100.00	NEW CHARGE
Section 38 Combined Minimum Technical Approval / Inspection Fee for Schemes up to £15,000 construction cost		Quoted on individual basis	N/A	N/A
Section 38 Combined Minimum Technical Approval / Inspection Fee for Schemes over £15,000	£12,265.00	£12,633	£368.00	3.0%
Section 38 Technical Approval % Fee based on construction value, to be used where minimum value is exceeded	3.75%	3.75%	£0.00	0.0%
Section 38 Site Inspection Fee % Fee based on construction value for Technical Approval, to be used where minimum value is exceeded	6.75%	6.75%	£0.00	0.0%
Lighting Technical Approval Fees	£1,050.00	£1,071.00	£21.00	2.0%
Drainage (beyond standard highway minor drainage) Technical Approval Fees	£0	Quoted on individual basis where required	N/A	N/A

Service / Charge	Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
Section 38 Legal Agreement Administration	£1,225.00	£1,250.00	£25.00	2.0%
Section 38 Agreement Deed of Variation	£492.00	£502.00	£10.00	2.0%
Section 38 Agreement Inspection - Minimum charge	£5,535.00	£5,646.00	£111.00	2.0%
Section 220 Non Adopted Developments Combined Design Check / Supervision Fee (min)	£12,265.00	£12,510.00	£245.00	2.0%
Section 220 Non Adopted Technical Approval % Fee based on construction value, to be used where minimum value is exceeded	3.75%	3.75%	£0.00	0.0%
Section 220 Non Adopted Site Inspection Fee % Fee based on construction value for Technical Approval, to be used where minimum value is exceeded	6.50%	6.75%	£0.00	3.8%

Service / Charge	Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
<b>Transportation, Connectivity &amp; Highways</b>				
Section 220 Non Adopted Developments Combined Design Check / Supervision Fee (min)	£12,265.00	£12,510.00	£245.00	2.0%
Section 220 Non Adopted Technical Approval % Fee based on construction value, to be used where minimum value is exceeded	3.75%	3.75%	£0.00	0.0%
Section 220 Non Adopted Site Inspection Fee % Fee based on construction value for Technical Approval, to be used where minimum value is exceeded	6.50%	6.75%	£0.00	3.8%
Road Safety Publicity Material - Provided to other Local Authorities / Organisations	Various charges	Various charges		
Highway Stopping Up Orders s.116	£5,680.00	£5,795.00	£115.00	2.0%
Footpath Stopping Up / Diversion Order	£5,680.00	£5,795.00	£115.00	2.0%
Public Spaces Protection Orders	£7,520.00	£7,395.00	-£125.00	-1.7%
Post Stopping Up Management and Site Inspection	£3,160.00	£3,223.00	£63.00	2.0%
<b>Land Charges and Street Naming</b>				
Street Naming - New streets	£280.00	£285.00	£5.00	1.8%
Numbering into New or Existing Streets - 1 to 5 Properties	£190.00	£194.00	£4.00	2.1%
Numbering into New or Existing Streets - 6 to 25 Properties	£455.00	£464.00	£9.00	2.0%
Numbering into New or Existing Streets - 26 to 75 Properties	£730.00	£745.00	£15.00	2.1%
Numbering into New or Existing Streets - 76+ Properties	£1,100.00	£1,122.00	£22.00	2.0%
Renaming of a Street - Magistrate Court Costs	£4000-£5000	£4,000 - £5,000		
Renaming of a Street - Staff Costs	£1,500.00	£1,530.00	£30.00	2.0%
Searches and Enquiries CON29 Property Search	£73.50	£76.80	£3.30	4.5%
Searches and Enquiries CON29 Additional Question	£14.40	£15.00	£0.60	4.2%
Searches and Enquiries LLC1 Property Search	£31.00	£31.00	£0.00	0.0%
Search Follow-Up - Full Enquiry Land Charges and Highway Searches per Property	£8.75 or £9.50 if by post	£9.00 or £15.00 by post		
General Enquiry Highways Information and Land Charges per Property	£8.75 or £9.50 if by post	£9.00 or £15.00 by post		

Service / Charge	Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
<b>Transportation, Connectivity &amp; Highways</b>				
Searches and Enquiries Private Companies per Property	£8.75 or £9.50 if by post	£9.00 or £15.00 by post		
Searches and Enquiries Mapping Information for Private Companies	£185.00	£227.00	£42.00	22.7%
Definitive Map - Legal Event as a result of change to public rights of way	£932.00	£1,140.00	£208.00	22.3%
<b>School Travel Plans</b>				
Production of School Travel Plan as condition of Planning application	£3,150.00	£3,150.00	£0.00	0.0%
Annual monitoring of School Travel Plan as condition of Planning application	£788.00	£788.00	£0.00	0.0%
Staff support for using the Modeshift STARS system to produce a School Travel Plan.	£1,575.00	£1,575.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Transportation and Connectivity Miscellaneous</b>				
S31(6) Deposits only (up to 5 hectares)	£579.00	£579.00	£0.00	0.0%
S31(6) Deposits only (each hectare above 5 hectares)	£40.00	£40.00	£0.00	0.0%
Village Green Deposits only (up to 5 hectares)	£525.00	£525.00	£0.00	0.0%
Village Green Deposits only (each hectare above 5 hectares)	£40.00	£40.00	£0.00	0.0%
Combined S31(6) and Village Green Deposits (up to 5 hectares)	£788.00	£788.00	£0.00	0.0%
Combined S31(6) and Village Green (each hectare above 5 hectares)	£40.00	£40.00	£0.00	0.0%
Miscellaneous Charges - Traffic Modelling Data and Model Runs - Staff Costs	At Cost	At Cost		
Traffic Modelling Data Access and Processing – testing transport proposals and impact of developments and potential mitigations – private sector developers (Exclusive of VAT)	n/a	£10,000 per project	New Charge	
Transport Modelling Data Access and Processing – testing transport proposals and impact of developments and potential mitigations – public sector partners and third sector (50% discounted as potential data sharing) (Exclusive of VAT)	n/a	£5,000 per project	New Charge	
Road Safety Talks/Workshops (for pupils)	£394.00	£394.00	£0.00	0.0%
Scootability Training (for pupils)	£788.00	£788.00	£0.00	0.0%
CPD teacher training courses on Road Safety and Clean Air	£1,575.00	£1,575.00	£0.00	0.0%
On going support with use of Modeshift STARS system past any initial free of charge consultation	£66.00 per hour	£66.00 per hour		

Service / Charge	Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
<b>Transportation, Connectivity &amp; Highways</b>				
Production of Workplace Travel Plan as condition of Planning application	£3,150.00	£3,150.00	£0.00	0.0%
Annual monitoring of Workplace Travel Plan as condition of Planning application	£1,575.00	£1,575.00	£0.00	0.0%
Staff support for using the Modeshift STARS for system to develop and produce an action plan	£66.00	£66.00	£0.00	0.0%
Delivery of workplace activities or initiatives as part of agreed action plan	£66.00	£66.00	£0.00	0.0%
Staff support for using the Modeshift STARS for system to conduct a workplace site audit	£66.00	£66.00	£0.00	0.0%
Staff support for using the Modeshift STARS for system to undertake bespoke workplace travel survey.	£66.00	£66.00	£0.00	0.0%
On going support with use of Modeshift STARS for system past any initial free of charge consultation	£66.00	£66.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Highways - Dropped Kerbs</b>				
Dropped Kerb Site Inspection Fee	£95.00	£97.00		0.0%
Dropped Kerb Administration Fee	£273.00	£278.00	£5.00	1.8%
Dropped Kerb Construction Cost	At Cost	At Cost		
Dropped Kerb Construction during planned Footway maintenance - Footway depth < 3m (standard 2.75m dropped kerb width) (during full footway, verge and kerb reconstruction) inclusive of administration	£215.25	£220.00	£4.75	2.2%
Dropped Kerb Construction during planned Footway maintenance Footway depth < 3m (standard 2.75m dropped kerb width) (during full footway and verge resurfacing) inclusive of administration	£462.00	£471.00	£9.00	1.9%
Dropped Kerb Construction during planned Footway maintenance - Footway depth 3m to 6m across hard verge (standard 2.75m dropped kerb width) (during full footway, verge and kerb reconstruction) inclusive of administration	£294.00	£300.00	£6.00	2.0%

Service / Charge	Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
<b>Transportation, Connectivity &amp; Highways</b>				
Dropped Kerb Construction during planned Footway maintenance - Footway depth 3m to 6m across hard verge (standard 2.75m dropped kerb width) (during full footway and verge resurfacing) inclusive of administration	£593.25	£605.00	£11.75	2.0%
Dropped Kerb Construction during planned Footway maintenance - Footway depth 3m to 6m across grass verge (standard 2.75m dropped kerb width) (during full footway resurfacing) inclusive of administration	£908.25	£926.00	£17.75	2.0%
Dropped Kerb Construction during planned Footway maintenance (Individually charged) - Footway depth > 6m (during full footway and verge resurfacing) inclusive of administration	At cost	At cost		
Dropped Kerb Construction Subsidy	50.00%	50%	£0.00	0.0%
Inspection of Illegally Constructed Dropped Kerb	£367.50	£375.00	£7.50	2.0%
Inspection of Dropped Kerb / Site as requested by potential property buyer	£118.00	£120.00	£2.00	1.7%
Confirmation of status of Dropped Kerb constructed > 6 years ago	£118.00	£120.00	£2.00	1.7%
Dropped Kerb Protection Marking to Figure 1026.1 Single Access up to 5m	£135.00	£138.00	£3.00	2.2%
Per additional metre over 5m	£25.00	£26.00	£1.00	4.0%
<b>Highways - Local Engineers</b>				
Dropped Kerb Protection Marking (H marking)	£142.00	£142.00	£0.00	0.0%
Authorisation for the installation of temporary Traffic Signals at multiple junctions	£252.00	£252.00	£0.00	0.0%
Traffic Regulation Order (permanent) Administration Fee	£2,100.00	£2,100.00	£0.00	0.0%
Temporary Traffic Regulation Order Notice - Admin fee by Districts	£1,113.00	£1,113.00	£0.00	0.0%
Bellmouth Agreement/Heavy duty crossover	£1,103.00	£1,103.00	£0.00	0.0%
Temporary Direction Signs	£229.00	£229.00	£0.00	0.0%
Traffic Regulation Order Processing Charges - Document prep, re-design, consultation, legal costs, audit, advertisement & data management (for more than 5 days)	At Cost	At Cost	N/A	N/A



Service / Charge	Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
Traffic Regulation Notice Processing Charges - Document prep, re-design, consultation, advertisement & data management	At Cost	At Cost	N/A	N/A
Temporary Traffic Regulation Order Processing Charges - approvals and data management (up to 5 days)	£1,169.00	£1,169.00	£0.00	0.0%

Service / Charge	Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
Transportation, Connectivity & Highways				
Temporary Traffic Regulation Order Processing Charges - approvals and data management (up to 5 days)	£1,169.00	£1,169.00	£0.00	0.0%
Temporary Road Closures (for Events)				
Temporary Road Closures (for Events) under the Towns Police Clauses Act 1847 - Officer time to process applications, carry out site investigations, produce plans, design signs, attend meetings, liaise with various stakeholders as necessary, carry out consultation, produce closure Notices, undertake any other actions as deemed appropriate and implement closure on site.	At Cost	At Cost	N/A	N/A
Review of Proposals affecting Structural and Electrical Assets				
Structures - Approval In Principle Process	Price Quoted Individually			
Review and Approval of proposals on Electrical Assets	Price Quoted Individually			
Review and Approval of proposals affecting Structural Assets	Price Quoted Individually			
Direction Signs				
Tourist Direction Signs - Application	£168.00	£168.00	£0.00	0.0%
Tourist Direction Signs - Sign determination, design, implementation and maintenance	At Cost	At Cost		
Temporary Direction Signs - Application and initial period of licence up to 6 months	£336.00	£336.00	£0.00	0.0%
Temporary Direction Signs - Further 6 months extension of the licence period	£168.00	£168.00	£0.00	0.0%
Drainage Related Charges				
River Modelling - %cost of existing model	5.00%	5.00%		0.0%
River Modelling - Minimum Charge	£174.00	£174.00	£0.00	0.0%
River Modelling - Maximum Charge	£2,404.00	£2,404.00	£0.00	0.0%
Other Drainage Services (Records, Assessments, etc.)	At cost	At cost		
Ordinary Water Course Consents	£50.00	£50.00	£0.00	0.0%
Pre-Application Advice for Developers	At cost	At cost		

Service / Charge	Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
<b>Transportation, Connectivity &amp; Highways</b>				
<b>Streetworks Charges</b>				
Charges Under the New Roads and Street Works Act (s72) - Sample Inspections	£50.00	£50.00	£0.00	0.0%
Charges Under the New Roads and Street Works Act (s72) - Defective Reinstatement Inspection Fee	£47.50	£47.50	£0.00	0.0%
Charges Under the New Roads and Street Works Act (s72) - Third Party Inspection Fee	£68.00	£68.00	£0.00	0.0%
Street Works Regulations - Occupancy of Traffic-sensitive street or protected street not in road category 2, 3 or 4 beyond notified period. (Each day for first 3 days)	£5,000.00	£5,000.00	£0.00	0.0%
Street Works Regulations - Occupancy of Other street not in road category 2, 3 or 4 beyond notified period. (Each day for first 3 days)	£2,500.00	£2,500.00	£0.00	0.0%
Street Works Regulations - Occupancy of Traffic-sensitive street or protected street in road category 2. Beyond notified period (Each day for first 3 days)	£3,000.00	£3,000.00	£0.00	0.0%
Street Works Regulations - Occupancy of other street in road category 2. Beyond notified period (Each day for first 3 days)	£2,000.00	£2,000.00	£0.00	0.0%
Street Works Regulations - Occupancy of Traffic-sensitive street or protected street in road category 3 or 4 beyond notified period (Each day after 3 days)	£750.00	£750.00	£0.00	0.0%
Street Works Regulations - Occupancy of other street in road category 3 or 4 beyond notified period (Each day after 3 days)	£250.00	£250.00	£0.00	0.0%
Street Works Regulations - Occupancy of Traffic-sensitive street or protected street not in road category 2, 3 or 4. (Each day for first 3 days)	£10,000.00	£10,000.00	£0.00	0.0%
Street Works Regulations - Occupancy of Other street not in road category 2, 3 or 4. (Each day for first 3 days)	£2,500.00	£2,500.00	£0.00	0.0%
Street Works Regulations - Occupancy of Traffic-sensitive street or protected street in road category 2. (Each day after 3 days)	£8,000.00	£8,000.00	£0.00	0.0%
Street Works Regulations - Occupancy of other street in road category 2. (Each day after 3 days)	£2,000.00	£2,000.00	£0.00	0.0%

Service / Charge	Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
<b>Transportation, Connectivity &amp; Highways</b>				
Street Works Regulations - Occupancy of Traffic-sensitive street or protected street in road category 3 or 4 (Each day after 3 days)	£750.00	£750.00	£0.00	0.0%
Street Works Regulations - Occupancy of Other street in road category 3 or 4 (Each day after 3 days)	£250.00	£250.00	£0.00	0.0%
Street Works Regulations - Occupancy of Street not in road category 2, 3 or 4. Beyond notified period. (Each Day)	£2,500.00	£2,500.00	£0.00	0.0%
Street Works Regulations - Occupancy of Street in road category 2. Beyond notified period (Each Day)	£2,000.00	£2,000.00	£0.00	0.0%
Street Works Regulations - Occupancy of Street in road category 3 or 4. beyond notified period. (Each Day)	£250.00	£250.00	£0.00	0.0%
Street Works Regulations - Occupancy of any Street beyond notified period (Each Street)	£100.00	£100.00	£0.00	0.0%
FPNs - Offence under the New Roads and Street Works Act 1991	£120/£80 Start Rate/ Reduced Rate			
FPNs - An offence under section 54(5).	£120/£80 Start Rate/ Reduced Rate			
FPNs - An offence under section 55(5).	£120/£80 Start Rate/ Reduced Rate			
FPNs - An offence under section 55(9)(1).	£120/£80 Start Rate/ Reduced Rate			
FPNs - An offence under section 57(4).	£120/£80 Start Rate/ Reduced Rate			
FPNs - An offence under section 70(6) consisting of a failure to comply with subsection (3) or (4A)(2).	£120/£80 Start Rate/ Reduced Rate			
FPNs - An offence created by regulations made under section 74(7B).	£120/£80 Start Rate/ Reduced Rate			
FPNs - An offence created by regulations made under section 74A(11).	£120/£80 Start Rate/ Reduced Rate			
<b>Property Strategy and Information</b>				
Providing copies of title deeds relating to sales, leases licences, wayleaves and acquisition or other similar legal documentation where the original document is 20 pages or less where the original is A4 or legal format size. - <i>Staff Costs, each instance i.e. per document each copy</i>	£40 per copy	£40 per copy	£0.00	0.0%
Providing copies of title deeds relating to sales, leases licences, wayleaves and acquisition or other similar legal documentation where the original document is between 50 and 21 pages or less where the original is A4 or legal format size. - <i>Staff Costs, each instance i.e. per document each copy</i>	£80 per copy	£80 per copy	£0.00	0.0%

Service / Charge	Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
Transportation, Connectivity & Highways				
Providing copies of title deeds relating to sales, leases licences, wayleaves and acquisition or other similar legal documentation where the original document is in excess of 50 pages in length or less where the original is A4 or legal format size. - <i>Staff Costs, each instance i.e. per document each copy</i>	£130 per copy	£130 per copy	£0.00	0.0%
Providing copies of title deeds relating to sales, leases licences, wayleaves and acquisition or other similar legal documentation where the original document is 20 pages or less where the original is larger than A4 or legal format size. - <i>Staff Costs, each instance i.e. per document each copy</i>	£60 per copy	£60 per copy	£0.00	0.0%
Providing copies of title deeds relating to sales, leases licences, wayleaves and acquisition or other similar legal documentation where the original document is between 50 and 21 pages or less where the original is larger than A4 or legal format size. - <i>Staff Costs, each instance i.e. per document each copy</i>	£100 per copy	£100 per copy	£0.00	0.0%
Providing copies of title deeds relating to sales, leases licences, wayleaves and acquisition or other similar legal documentation where the original document is in excess of 50 pages in length or less where the original is larger than A4 or legal format size. - <i>Staff Costs, each instance i.e. per document each copy</i>	£150 per copy	£150 per copy	£0.00	0.0%

Service / Charge	Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
<b>Transportation, Connectivity &amp; Highways</b>				
Production of City Street Maps each instance (i.e. cost per copy plan requested) At cost due to variable complexity of Orders and licencing	<b>Media Type Paper Size Plot Cost</b> Normal Paper A2 (17" x 23") £18 Photo Paper A2 (17" x 23") £20 Normal Paper A1P (23" x 33") £20 Normal Paper A1 (23" x 33") £20 Photo Paper A1 (23" x 33") £25 Normal Paper A0 (39" x 47") £25 Photo Paper A0 (39" x 47") £30 Normal Paper 54" £30 Photo Paper 54" £35 Normal Paper 60" £30 Photo Paper 60" £35		No Change	
Production of transactional plans At cost due to variable complexity of Orders	<b>Minimum fee of initial cost £140 for the first hour (or part hour) then £88.90 per hour for each additional or part hour plus print costs as published. Amendments to existing plan originally provided by service charged at hourly rate with minimum charge of 1/2 hour.</b> Media Type Paper Size Plot Cost: Normal Paper A2 (17" x 23") £18 Photo Paper A2 (17" x 23") £20 Normal Paper A1P (23" x 33") £20 Normal Paper A1 (23" x 33") £20 Photo Paper A1 (23" x 33") £25 Normal Paper A0 (39" x 47") £25 Photo Paper A0 (39" x 47") £30 Normal Paper 54" £30 Photo Paper 54" £35 Normal Paper 60" £30 Photo Paper 60" £35			

Service / Charge	Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
<b>Transportation, Connectivity &amp; Highways</b>				
Production of bespoke mapping, plans at cost due to variable complexity of Orders	<b><i>Minimum fee of initial cost £140 for the first hour (or part hour) then £88.90 per hour for each additional or part hour plus print costs as published. Amendments to existing plan originally provided by service charged at hourly rate with minimum charge of 1/2 hour</i></b> Media Type Paper Size Plot Cost: Normal Paper A2 (17" x 23") £18 Photo Paper A2 (17" x 23") £20 Normal Paper A1P (23" x 33") £20 Normal Paper A1 (23" x 33") £20 Photo Paper A1 (23" x 33") £25 Normal Paper A0 (39" x 47") £25 Photo Paper A0 (39" x 47") £30 Normal Paper 54" £30 Photo Paper 54" £35 Normal Paper 60" £30 Photo Paper 60" £35			
Production of bespoke one-off reports for property performance at cost due to variable complexity of Orders	Initial consultation fee of £100, thereafter fee of £88.90 per hour or part hour per report. Amendments to existing report charged at £88.80 per hour Half hour minimum fee			
Production of automated replicable reports for property performance at cost due to variable complexity of orders	Initial consultation fee of £100, thereafter fee of £88.90 per hour or part hour per report to production. Future support costs £1000 per annum (full or part year) until terminated. Amendments to existing report charged at £88.80 per hour Half hour minimum fee			

	Highways Licences			
Specific Legislation Impacting on Charging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Highways Act 1980</li> <li>• New Roads and Streetworks Act(1991)</li> </ul>			
Rationale for change in pricing/pricing policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To account for inflationary increases in the cost of service delivery</li> <li>• To comply with legislation governing the setting of prices</li> </ul>			
Link to Budget 2019+	CC104 19+			
Service/ Charge	Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
<b>Highway Licences</b>				
New licence for private services in highway	£888.00	£906.00	£18.00	2.0%
Additional inspection fee for over 200 metres	£210.00	£215.00	£5.00	2.4%
New licence for overhanging canopies etc. on public highway	£877.00	£877.00	£0.00	0.0%
Amendment to existing canopy etc. licence	£483.00	£483.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Street Café Specified Licences</b>				
Up to 5 tables	£899.00	£899.00	£0.00	0.0%
5 tables or more	£1,318.00	£1,318.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Specified Licence to plant trees, shrubs, etc., in a highway.</b>				
New licence to plant and maintains vegetation in highway.	At Cost	At Cost		
<b>Individual Specified Licence Fee</b>				
Application Fee (non-refundable)	£95.00	£100.00	£5.00	5.3%
<b>Specified Licences for Developments with a Value up to £1million:</b>				
Scaffolding (up to 28 days)	£174.00	£180.00	£6.00	3.4%
Hoarding (up to 28 days)	£174.00	£180.00	£6.00	3.4%
Carting Over (Temporary Access) (up to 28 days)	£174.00	£180.00	£6.00	3.4%
Deposit of Materials (up to 28 days)	£174.00	£180.00	£6.00	3.4%
Crane - for one day only	£84.00	£90.00	£6.00	7.1%
Crane up to 2-28 days	£174.00	£180.00	£6.00	3.4%
Excavation (up to 28 days)	£174.00	£180.00	£6.00	3.4%



Service/ Charge	Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
<b>Service Area</b>	<b>Highways Licences</b>			
<b>Licences for Developments with a Value up to £1million:</b>				
Scaffolding (from 29 days over)	£420.00	£430.00	£10.00	2.4%
Hoarding (from 29 days over)	£420.00	£430.00	£10.00	2.4%
Carting Over (Temporary Access) (from 29 days over)	£420.00	£430.00	£10.00	2.4%
Crane (from 29 days over)	£420.00	£430.00	£10.00	2.4%
Excavation (from 29 days over)	£420.00	£430.00	£10.00	2.4%
Deposit of Materials (from 29 days over)	£420.00	£430.00	£10.00	2.4%
<b>Additional Street Frontages</b>				
Administration Fee per additional street frontage	£95.00	£100.00	£5.00	5.3%
<b>Extension or Amendment to Specified Licence</b>				
Administration Fee - up to & including a 4 week extension from date of original start	£95.00	£100.00	£5.00	5.3%
<b>Large Development Highways Specified Licence</b>				
Project Value ≥£1million and over 4 weeks	0.15%	0.15%	£0.00	0.0%
Administrative Fee for processing Development Bond	£55.00	£55.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Retrospective Specified Highway Licence issued</b>				
Retrospective Highway Licence	2 x equivalent preapproved total permit value	2 x equivalent preapproved total permit value		
<b>Skip Placements on the Highway</b>				
Registration Fee	No charge	No Charge		
Permit Fee	£21.00	£22.00	£1.00	4.8%
Retrospective Permit Fee	£200.00	£205.00		0.0%
Removal of non-permitted skips	£231.00	£236.00	£5.00	2.2%

Birmingham Property Services				
Specific Legislation Impacting on Charging				
Rationale for change in pricing/pricing policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To account for inflationary increase in the cost of service delivery</li> <li>• To move towards full cost recovery and make a greater contribution to overheads</li> <li>• To bring in line with other comparable authorities</li> </ul>			
Service/ Charge	Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
<b>Disposals (freehold or long leasehold sales) with consideration of:</b>				
£0 - £5,000	£500.00	£600.00	£100.00	20.0%
£5,001 - £25,000	£1,000.00	£1,200.00	£200.00	20.0%
£25,001 - £50,000	£1,750.00	£2,100.00	£350.00	20.0%
£50,001 - £100,000	£1,950.00	£2,350.00	£400.00	20.5%
£100,001 plus (1% of disposal price min £2,000)	£2,000.00	£2,400.00	£400.00	20.0%
<b>Administration fee:</b>				
Auction sale £0 - £199,999	£1,000.00	£1,250.00	£250.00	25.0%
Auction sale £200,000 plus	£1,500.00	£2,000.00	£500.00	33.3%
Leasehold Reform Act Sales	£400.00	£450.00	£50.00	12.5%
Minor disposals (e.g. access land strips)	£125.00	£150.00	£25.00	20.0%
Garden land	£500.00	£600.00	£100.00	20.0%
<b>Investment Portfolio Business Area:</b>				
Ground Leases re-gearing	£1,400.00	1. Initial fee of £1,500.00 for carrying out valuation (payable prior to carrying out valuation) 2. If the matter proceeds to legal completion, additional fee of £1,500.00 payable on completion	£100.00	7.1%
Tenancies	£350.00	£400.00	£50.00	14.3%
Leases	5% of annual rent subject to a minimum of £350, plus a minimum of £350 as a non-refundable deposit towards BPS legal fees	2% of annual rent subject to a minimum of £375. In addition, a non-refundable deposit of £375 to be collected up front as initial contribution to the Council's legal costs		
Copies	£135.00	£140.00		0.0%
Rent Review document	£140.00	£145.00	£5.00	3.6%

Birmingham Property Services				
Service/ Charge	Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
Licences	£350.00	£400.00	£50.00	14.3%
Administration fees for processing registration of leases, Assignments, Legal Charges and Tenancy Transfers	£190 or as stated in documentation: £190 Assignments (£275 to include Landlords prior consent)	£200.00	£10.00	5.3%
Landlords consent for any purposes (excluding assignments)	Standard fee £725. Rapid turnaround and complex issues - £1250. In addition, Specialist Areas of work will be subject to negotiation. Retrospective applications £2 x normal fee. NB These fees are in addition to any consideration payable in respect of the increased value of the lease.	Simple consent for minor alterations such as replacing shop signs etc - £125 For more complex matters, a standard fee of £500 to be applied (£1,000 if such is requested as an urgent turnaround). Any matter requiring engagement of specialist practitioners to be subject to a negotiated fee. Retrospective applications for any purpose will be subject to the payment of 2 x the applicable fee for such consent.		
Service Charges	Commercial property portfolio – variable fixed fee equivalent to 7.5% of expenditure or better. Birmingham Business Centres – variable fixed fee equivalent to 7.75% of expenditure or better.	Commercial property portfolio – variable fixed fee equivalent to 7.5% of expenditure or better. Birmingham Business Centres – variable fixed fee equivalent to 7.75% of expenditure or better.		
<b>Central Administration Buildings (CAB)</b>				
<b>CAB Accommodation - Room Hire</b>				
<b>Council House Room Booking:</b>				
Facility/Resource				
<b>Council Chamber</b>				
Monday - Friday 09:00 - 17:30	£353.00	£353.00	£0.00	0.0%
Monday - Friday Up to 4 hours (am or pm)	£243.00	£243.00	£0.00	0.0%

Service/ Charge	Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
<b>Birmingham Property Services</b>				
Monday - Friday after 17:30 hours -	£333.00	£333.00	£0.00	0.0%
Weekends - At any time -	£425.00	£425.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Committee Rooms</b>				
1,2,3,4,6 & HMS Daring Room	£47.00	£47.00	£0.00	0.0%
Rooms 3 & 4 jointly	£63.00	£63.00	£0.00	0.0%
Saturday - up to 2 rooms	£63.00	£63.00	£0.00	0.0%
Saturday - 3 rooms & over	£152.00	£152.00	£0.00	0.0%
Sunday - up to 2 rooms per hour	£73.00	£73.00	£0.00	0.0%
Sunday - 3 rooms & over	£219.00	£219.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Equipment</b>				
Laptop/projector				
Up to 4 hours	£37.00	£37.00	£0.00	0.0%
Full Day	£56.00	£56.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Laptop &amp; Projector</b>				
Up to 4 hours	£56.00	£56.00	£0.00	0.0%
Full Day	£83.00	£83.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Microphones- Council Chamber</b>	£73.00	£73.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>NB: Additional charges are levied for the provision of security (Customer Support and Porter Security Officers)</b>				

Planning				
Service/ Charge	Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
<b>Planning</b>				
Category A: Pre-application discussion for 250+ residential units or 25,000 sqm non-residential (including change of use) (excluding VAT). To include 2 meetings.	£15,300.00	£15,300.00	£0.00	0.0%
Category A: follow up meetings/discussions (charge per meeting) (excluding VAT)	N/A	£500	500	NEW CHARGE
Category B: Pre-application discussion for 100 - 249 residential units or 10,000 - 24,999 sqm non-residential (including change of use) (excluding VAT). To include 1 meeting.	£5,100.00	£6,000.00	£900.00	17.6%
Category B: follow up meetings/discussions (charge per meeting) (excluding VAT)	N/A	£500	500	NEW CHARGE
Category C: Pre-application discussion for 50-99 residential units or 5,000 - 9,999 sqm non-residential (including change of use) (excluding VAT). To include 1 meeting.	£3,060.00	£3,060.00	£0.00	0.0%
Category C: follow up meetings/discussions (charge per meeting) (excluding VAT)	N/A	£300	300	NEW CHARGE
Category D: Pre-application discussion for 25-49 residential units or 2,500-4,999 sqm non-residential (including change of use) (excluding VAT)	£2,040.00	£2,040.00	£0.00	0.0%
Category D: follow up meetings/discussions (charge per meeting) (excluding VAT)	N/A	£300	300	NEW CHARGE
Category E: Pre-application discussion for 10-24 residential units or 1,000 - 2,499 sqm non-residential (including change of use) (excluding VAT). To include 1 meeting.	£1,020.00	£1,020.00	£0.00	0.0%
Category E: follow up meetings (charge per meeting) (excluding VAT)	N/A	£200.00	200	NEW CHARGE

Planning				
Service/ Charge	Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
Category F: - Pre-application advice for 5- 10 residential units or 500- 1,000 sqm (including change of use) (excluding VAT) - Written advice only.	N/A	£500.00	£500	NEW CHARGE
Category F: - charge if a meeting is requested (excluding VAT)	N/A	£300.00	£300	NEW CHARGE
Category G: - Minor Operations: Pre-application advice for up to 5 residential units or up any other development up to 500 sqm (including change of use) (excluding VAT) - Written advice only.	N/A	£200.00	£200	NEW CHARGE
Category G: - charge if a meeting is requested (excluding VAT)	N/A	£300.00	£300	NEW CHARGE
Category H: - Householder: Pre-application advice to extend or alter a single domestic property, which is not a listed building and will apply to extensions / outbuildings to houses (single-family unit only or 1 flat if part of a conversion). (excluding VAT) - Written advice only.	N/A	£100.00	£100	NEW CHARGE
Category H: - charge if a meeting is requested (excluding VAT)	N/A	£200.00	£200	NEW CHARGE
Category I: Pre-application discussion with registered charities, educational and community organisations (excluding VAT)	As above, depending upon category of proposal	As above, depending upon category of proposal	£0.00	0.0%
Do I Need Planning Permission Enquiries (householder)	Free	Free	£0.00	0.0%
Do I Need Planning Permission Enquiries (non householder) (excluding VAT)	Free	£100.00	£100	NEW CHARGE
Invalid Applications - Small Scale (excluding VAT)	£30.00	£30.00	£0.00	0.0%
Invalid Applications - Medium Scale (excluding VAT)	£50.00	£50.00	£0.00	0.0%
Invalid Applications - Large Scale (excluding VAT)	£150.00	£150.00	£0.00	0.0%
Enquiry – have (some or all) planning conditions been discharged for a particular development? Written response only (excluding VAT)	N/A	£200.00	£200	NEW CHARGE
Enquiry – has the Enforcement Notice/BCN been complied with? (excluding VAT)	N/A	£200.00	£200	NEW CHARGE
Removal of Enforcement Notice from the Register - (excluding VAT)	N/A	£200.00	£200	NEW CHARGE

Clean Air Zone				
Specific Legislation Impacting on Charging	Transport Act 2000 (Charging Order)			
Rationale for change in pricing/pricing policy	To improve air quality, encourage vehicle compliance and encourage people to use alternative, sustainable forms of transport			
Link to Budget 2019+	PL128 19+			
Service/ Charge	Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
Charges for Clean Air Zone (24 Hours, 365 Days Per Year)				
Private Cars (Non-compliant) VAT Not Applicable	£0.00	£8.00	£8.00	NEW CHARGE
Taxis (Hackney Carriage, Non-compliant) VAT Not Applicable	£0.00	£8.00	£8.00	NEW CHARGE
Taxis (Private Hire, Non-compliant) VAT Not Applicable	£0.00	£8.00	£8.00	NEW CHARGE
Light Goods Vehicles (Non-compliant) VAT Not Applicable	£0.00	£8.00	£8.00	NEW CHARGE
Heavy Goods Vehicles (Non-compliant) VAT Not Applicable	£0.00	£50.00	£50.00	NEW CHARGE
Coaches (Non-compliant) VAT Not Applicable	£0.00	£50.00	£50.00	NEW CHARGE
Buses (Non-compliant) VAT Not Applicable	£0.00	£50.00	£50.00	NEW CHARGE

Service/ Charge	Previous Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
<b>Service Area -Bereavement Services</b>				
<b>*Non Resident fees implemented from January 2020</b>				
<b>Exclusive Right of Burial</b>				
Resident Fee - Standard grave (to accept Coffin/Casket up to 30" (76.20cm) in width)	£2,247.00	£2,247.00	£0.00	0.00%
Non Resident Fee - Standard grave (to accept Coffin/Casket up to 30" (76.20cm) in width) *	£5,880.00	£2,584.00	-£3,296.00	-56.05%
Resident Fee - Grave to accept coffin casket over 30" in width, where practicable, the above fee will increase pro rata	£2,809.00	£2,809.00	£0.00	0.00%
Non Resident Fee - Grave to accept coffin casket over 30" in width, where practicable, the above fee will increase pro rata *	£7,501.00	£3,230.00	-£4,271.00	-56.94%
Resident Fee - Standard grave (Lawn Type) with concrete header	£2,445.00	£2,445.00	£0.00	0.00%
Non Resident Fee - Standard grave (Lawn Type) with concrete header	£6,534.00	£2,812.00	-£3,722.00	-56.96%
Resident Fee – Lawn type with concrete header grave to accept coffin casket over 30" in width, where practicable, the above fee will increase pro rata	£3,059.00	£3,059.00	£0.00	0.00%
Non Resident Fee - Lawn type with concrete header grave to accept coffin casket over 30" in width, where practicable, the above fee will increase pro rata	£8,167.00	£3,518.00	-£4,649.00	-56.92%
Resident Fee - Child's grave (coffin/casket 3'6" (106.68cm) x 2'6" (76.20cm) - Where larger size graves are available fee will be increased pro rata	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.00%
Non Resident Fee - Child's grave (coffin/casket 3'6" (106.68cm) x 2'6" (76.20cm) - Where larger size graves are available fee will be increased pro rata *	£3,298.00	£0.00	-£3,298.00	-100.00%
Resident Fee - Where a standard sized grave is required for a child aged 16 (18) years or younger.	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.00%
Resident Fee - Child's grave (Lawn Type) with concrete header	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.00%
Non Resident Fee - Child's grave (Lawn Type) with concrete header	£3,506.00	£0.00	-£3,506.00	-100.00%
Resident Fee - Earthen grave for cremation ashes	£661.00	£661.00	£0.00	0.00%
Non Resident Fee - Earthen grave for cremation ashes	£1,769.00	£760.00	-£1,009.00	-57.04%
Resident Fee - Earthen grave for cremation ashes with Concrete Header (to accept four caskets of remains)	£1,089.00	£1,089.00	£0.00	0.00%
Non Resident Fee - Earthen grave for cremation ashes with Concrete Header (to accept four caskets of remains)	£2,902.00	£1,252.00	-£1,650.00	-56.86%
Resident Fee - Earthen grave for cremation ashes with Concrete Header to accept two caskets of remains	£874.00	£874.00	£0.00	0.00%
Non Resident Fee - Earthen grave for cremation ashes with Concrete Header to accept two caskets of remains	£2,337.00	£1,005.00	-£1,332.00	-57.00%



Service/ Charge	Previous Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
<b>Service Area -Bereavement Services</b>				
<b>Vaults</b>				
Resident Fee - Mini cremated remains vault	£1,600.00	£1,600.00	£0.00	0.00%
Non Resident Fee - Mini cremated remains vault	£4,272.00	£1,840.00	-£2,432.00	-56.93%
Resident Fee - Mausolea Vault	Price on Application			
Non Resident Fee - Mausolea Vault	Price on Application			
Resident Fee - Vaulted grave with integral memorial	Price on Application			
Non Resident Fee - Vaulted grave with integral memorial	Price on Application			
<b>Exclusive Right of Burial (Woodland Burials)</b>				
Resident Fee - Standard grave (to accept Coffin/Casket up to 30" (76.20cm) in width)	£2,450.00	£1,950.00	-£500.00	-20.41%
Non Resident Fee - Standard grave (to accept Coffin/Casket up to 30" (76.20cm) in width)	£6,406.00	£2,243.00	-£4,163.00	-64.99%
Resident Fee - Standard grave WITH TREE (to accept Coffin/Casket up to 30" (76.20cm) in width)	£2,685.00	£2,295.00	-£390.00	-14.53%
Non Resident Fee - Standard grave WITH TREE (to accept Coffin/Casket up to 30" (76.20cm) in width)	£6,640.00	£2,639.00	-£4,001.00	-60.26%
<b>Reservation</b>				
Resident Fee - Grave Reservation Fee in respect of standard grave and standard grave with a tree	£150.00	£150.00	£0.00	0.00%
Non Resident Fee - Grave Reservation Fee in respect of standard grave and standard grave with a tree	£150.00	£150.00	£0.00	0.00%
<b>Other</b>				
Preparation of indemnity upon notification of loss of an Exclusive Right of Burial.	£124.00	£70.00	-£54.00	-43.55%
Preparation of Repurchase of Exclusive Right of Burial Agreement.	£124.00	£70.00	-£54.00	-43.55%
Non Resident Fee - Postage of Deed by Recorded Delivery	£6.00	£10.00	£4.00	66.67%
Resident Fee - Postage of Deed by Recorded Delivery	£6.00	£10.00	£4.00	66.67%

Service/ Charge	Previous Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
<b>Service Area -Bereavement Services</b>				
<b>Interments (Maximum 1 hour appointment allocation per booking - ½ hr for items 2.1 &amp; 2.2) Earthen Graves (including Public Graves)</b>				
Interment of a still born child (Includes non-viable foetal remains) or a child aged 16 (18) years or below	0	0	£0.00	0.00%
Organs, other body parts and tissue of a deceased person (where deceased was aged 17 (19) or above)	£156	£300	£144.00	92.31%
Interment of a person aged 17 (19) years or over (exception applies, see below)	£1,054.00	£1,054.00	£0.00	0.00%
Interment of person aged 19 years or over - Where an exclusive right of burial was granted before 1.4.1993 and no full body burial has taken place since this date (this does not apply to Public Graves) - removed from price list and amalgamated with fee above.	£1,130.00	£1,054.00		
<b>Walled graves or vaults</b>				
Interment of a still born child (Includes non-viable foetal remains) or a child aged 16 (18) years or younger	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.00%
Interment of a person aged 17 (19) years or over (exception applies, see below)	£1,150.00	£1,054.00	-£96.00	-8.35%
Interment of person aged 17 years or over - Where an exclusive right of burial was granted before 1.4.1993 and no full body burial has taken place since this date (this does not apply to Public Graves) - removed from price list and amalgamated with fee above.	£1,675.00	£1,054.00		
Interment in a vault with integral memorial	Price on Application			
Interment in a mausolea vault	Price on Application			

Service/ Charge	Previous Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
<b>Service Area -Bereavement Services</b>				
<b>Cremated Remains</b>				
Interment of Cremated Remains in a grave or vault *	£300.00	£300.00	£0.00	0.00%
Interment of cremated remains of a child aged 17 (18) years or below*	£156.00	£156.00	£0.00	0.00%
Where two interments take place at the same time an additional registration fee will be charged in place of the second interment fee. (This applies to fees 2.1 - 2.7 & 2.11 - 2.13 (5a - 7a) above) *	£124.00	£175.00	£51.00	41.13%
<b>Scattering of cremated remains</b>				
Scattering of cremated remains on a grave when cremation did not take place at a Birmingham City Council Crematorium (Fee to witness scattering of cremated remains included) *	£104.00	£104.00	£0.00	0.00%
Witness scattering of cremated remains on a grave when cremation took place at a Birmingham City Council Crematorium (Where multiple scatterings take place on the same grave at the same time, this fee will only be applied once) *	£47.00	£47.00	£0.00	0.00%
<b>Walled graves and concrete liners</b>				
Construction of a walled grave	Price on Application			0.00%
Cost of a concrete liner for a standard sized grave*	£1,248.00	£1,100.00	-£148.00	-11.86%
Cost of a concrete liner for a child's sized grave*	£620.00	£620.00	£0.00	0.00%
* These fees are in addition to the interment and any Exclusive Right of Burial fees that apply.				

Service/ Charge	Previous Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
<b>Service Area -Bereavement Services</b>				
<b>Memorials and Inscriptions (as defined within the Rules and Regulations in Respect of the Municipal Cemeteries). Charge for the Right to erect or place a memorial on a grave or vault (where an Exclusive Right of Burial has been granted prior to 1st May 2005)</b>				
A traditional type of memorial (Headstone and Kerbs)	£250.00	£250.00	£0.00	0.00%
A lawn type memorial (Headstone only)	£193.00	£193.00	£0.00	0.00%
A lawn type memorial (Concrete header)	£317.00	£317.00	£0.00	0.00%
A lawn type memorial on a child's grave	£99.00	£99.00	£0.00	0.00%
A memorial vase where no other memorial has been erected	£89.00	£89.00	£0.00	0.00%
Resident Fee -A lawn tablet for Cremation Ashes Section	£99.00	£99.00	£0.00	0.00%
<b>Inscription</b>				
Application for an additional inscription after the first (up to two names may be included upon application)	£67.00	£67.00	£0.00	0.00%
Additional inscription Columbarium Unit - Lodge Hill Cemetery only	£235.00	£235.00	£0.00	0.00%
Service/ Charge	Previous Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
<b>Other Fees and Charges</b>				
Other Cemetery Memorialisation	Price on Application			
Woodland Burial Memorialisation	Price on Application			
Various Keepsakes / Memorials (inclusive of Vat).	Price on Application			
The removal and re-fixing of a cremation lawn tablet for a burial of cremated remains.	£42.00	Prices on application	n/a	n/a
Resident Fee - Transfer of ownership and subsequent registering of an existing Exclusive Right of Burial where the owner of the Exclusive Right of Burial is deceased and a burial is to take place, also transfer of ownership and subsequent registering of an Exclusive Right of Burial where transfer to a resident of Birmingham. WHERE THE TRANSFER IS TO A NON RESIDENT THEN AN ADDITIONAL 15% OF THE ORIGINAL EXCLUSIVE RIGHT OF BURIAL FEE WILL BE APPLIED TO THE TRANSFER FEE	£70.00	£70.00	£0.00	0.00%
Vault with integral memorial	Prices on application			
Interment in a mausoleum vault	Prices on application			

Service/ Charge	Previous Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
<b>Service Area -Bereavement Services</b>				
<b>Late</b>				
Where one service slot has been booked and the service takes longer than 1.15 hours from the appointed service time an additional fee will be applied.	£260.00	£260 per half hour	£0.00	0.00%
For each additional hour booked after the first appointed time slot for a full burial service	£250.00	£255.00	£5.00	2.00%
Where the service for an interment of cremated remains or an interment of a child aged 16 (18) or below takes longer than 30 minutes from the appointed service time an additional fee will be applied.	£75.00	£75 per half hour	£0.00	0.00%
<b>Cancellation</b>				
Late cancellation of funeral booking (after 10.00 hours on the working day prior to the funeral)	£255.00	£255.00	<b>£0.00</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
Late cancellation / Non-attendance for booking of cremated remains interment (after 10.00 hours on the working day prior to the funeral)	£52.00	£52.00	<b>£0.00</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
Late cancellation / Non-attendance for booking of scattering of cremated remains.	£20.00	£20.00	£0.00	0.00%
<b>Other Fees and Charges - Exhumation</b>				
Exhumation	Price on Application		£0.00	0.00%

Service/ Charge	Previous Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
<b>Service Area -Bereavement Services</b>				
<b>Other Fees and Charges - Chapel</b>				
Use of cemetery chapel including use of organ and, if required, provision of recorded music.	£289.00	£300.00	£11.00	3.81%
Use of crematorium chapel at Lodge Hill, Sutton Coldfield and Yardley when available. This includes use of organ, if required, and provision of recorded music.	£420 .00	£400.00	-£20.00	0.00%
<b>Other Fees and Charges - Casket</b>				
<b>Other Fees and Charges - Genealogy</b>				
Online records search.	Prices on application	Prices on application	£0.00	0.00%
Certified copy of entry in burial register (inclusive of VAT).	£20.00	£20.00	£0.00	0.00%
<b>Other Fees and Charges - Incorrect Information</b>				
Reproduction of Deed of Exclusive Right of Burial due to incorrect information being supplied on the notice of interment and amendment of Statutory Registers.	£62.00	£70.00	£8.00	12.90%
<b>Other Fees and Charges - Grave Maintenance</b>				
Subsequent levelling, turfing or seeding of a grave.	£114.00	£114.00	£0.00	0.00%
'Always remembered' grave tending services (inclusive of VAT).	Prices on application	Prices on application	£0.00	0.00%
Coffin Cover	Prices on application	Prices on application	£0.00	0.00%

Service/ Charge	Previous Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
<b>Service Area -Bereavement Services</b>				
<b>Cremation - The fees detailed below include the use of the chapel, scattering of cremated remains in the Garden of Remembrance, Medical Referee's and (if required) use of organ and/or provision of recorded music.</b>				
Stillborn child or child aged 16 (18) years or below (includes non-viable foetal remains)	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.00%
Organs, other body parts and tissue of a deceased person (where deceased was aged 17 (19) or above)	£143.00	£143.00	£0.00	0.00%
Person aged 17 (19) years or above. The cremation fee includes an environmental charge of £55.00	£875.00	£825.00	-£50.00	-5.71%
Direct Cremation	NEW	£575.00	£575.00	0.00%
Additional charge for last two service times	£80.00	£0.00	-£80.00	0.00%
Where a cremation service takes place for two adults. The cremation fee includes an environmental charge of £55.00	£1,330.00	£1,250.00	-£80.00	-6.02%
Use of the Crematorium Chapel for memorial service	£420.00	£400.00	-£20.00	-4.76%
Additional use of the crematorium chapel by appointment – Annexed to a cremation appointment only.	£420.00	£300.00	-£120.00	-28.57%

Service Area -Bereavement Services				
Service/ Charge	Previous Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
Where the service exceeds the allotted time slot, the fee for the use of the crematorium chapel will be applied	£420.00	£420.00	£0.00	0.00%
For funerals that arrive/commence more than 1 hour late, in addition to previous fees.	£511.00	£500.00	-£11.00	-2.15%
Late cancellation of funeral booking (after 10.00 hours on the working day prior to the funeral)	£298.00	£298.00	£0.00	0.00%
<b>Cremated remains</b>				
Temporary deposit of cremated remains pending arrangements for disposal, per month	£71.00	£71.00	£0.00	0.00%
Witness scattering of cremated remains in the garden of remembrance where cremation takes place at a Birmingham City Council Crematorium.	£53.00	£53.00	£0.00	0.00%
Scattering of cremated remains in the Garden of Remembrance when cremation took place at any other crematorium	£107.00	£107.00	£0.00	0.00%
Provision of container for collection of cremated remains	£10.00	£0.00	-£10.00	-100.00%
Production of the certificate of cremation	£10.00	£0.00	-£10.00	-100.00%
Above Ground Cremated Remains Vaults - Sanctum Vaults and Walled Sanctum units	Prices of application	Prices on application	£0.00	0.00%



Service Area -Bereavement Services				
Service/ Charge	Previous Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
Cremated remains				
Additional Services				
DVD recording of cremation service- where available	Prices on application	Prices on application	£0.00	0.00%
CD recording of cremation service - where available	Prices on application	Prices on application	£0.00	0.00%
Use of Tribute Screen - where available	Prices on application	Prices on application	£0.00	0.00%
Webcast of cremation Service - where available	Prices on application	Prices on application	£0.00	0.00%

Service/ Charge	Previous Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
<b>Service Area -Parks</b>				
Specific Legislation Impacting on Charging				
Rationale for change in pricing/pricing policy				
Link to Budget 2019+				
Individual Use of Facilities				
Bowls				
Adult	£7.00	£7.00	£0.00	0.00%
Juniors/Concessions	£4.00	£4.00	£0.00	0.00%
Season Ticket (Standard).	£95.00	£95.00	£0.00	0.00%
Team Match	£75.00	£75.00	£0.00	0.00%
Fishing				
Day Ticket - Adult	£14.00	£14.00	£0.00	0.00%
Juniors/Concessions	£6.50	£6.50	£0.00	0.00%
Fishing Season Ticket:-				
All park sites	£105.00	£105.00	£0.00	0.00%
Redgra Pitches (Inclusive of lights)				

Service Area -Parks				
Service/ Charge	Previous Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
Without changing facilities:				
Adult	£70.00	£70.00	£0.00	0.0%
Junior	£35.00	£35.00	£0.00	0.0%
With changing facilities:				
Adult	£110.00	£110.00	£0.00	0.0%
Junior	£65.00	£65.00	£0.00	0.0%
Birmingham Wildlife Conservation Park Admission Charges				
Adults	£7.25	£7.25	£0.00	0.0%
Adults accompanying a child under 3 years	£7.25	£7.25	£0.00	0.0%
Senior Citizens, Students	£5.55	£5.55	£0.00	0.0%
Child aged 3 to 15 years inclusive	£3.65	£3.65	£0.00	0.0%
Children under 3		£0.00	£0.00	0.0%
Family Day Ticket:	£23.75	£23.75	£0.00	0.0%
(2 adults plus maximum of 3 children aged 3 - 15 years)		£0.00	£0.00	0.0%
Family Day Ticket:	£17.00	£17.00	£0.00	0.0%
(1 adult + 3 child aged 3 - 15 years)		£0.00	£0.00	0.0%
Family Season Ticket:	£86.00	£86.00	£0.00	0.0%
(2 adults plus maximum number of 3 children aged 3 - 15 years)		£0.00	£0.00	0.0%
Single Adult Season Ticket:	£61.00	£61.00	£0.00	0.0%
(1 adult plus maximum number of 3 children aged 3- 15 years)		£0.00	£0.00	0.0%
Concessionary Season Ticket:	£52.50	£52.50	£0.00	0.0%
(Senior Citizens)		£0.00	£0.00	0.0%
Family Season Ticket incl. Car Parking	£125.50	£125.50	£0.00	0.0%
(2 adults plus maximum number of 3 children aged 3 - 15 years)		£0.00	£0.00	0.0%
Single Adult Season Ticket incl. Car Parking	£88.50	£88.50	£0.00	0.0%
(1 adult plus maximum number of 3 children aged 3- 15 years)		£0.00	£0.00	0.0%
Concessionary Season Ticket incl. Car Parking	£76.75	£76.75	£0.00	0.0%
(Senior Citizens)		£0.00	£0.00	0.0%

Service Area -Parks				
Service/ Charge	Previous Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
<b>Use of Parks (Events)</b>				
Community use including friends groups and volunteers = subject to negotiation		£0.00	£0.00	0.0%
Cannon Hill & Sutton Park				
Small Events (attendance up to 499)				
Commercial - operational days		£0.00	£0.00	0.0%
Commercial - set-up/dismantling days		£0.00	£0.00	0.0%
Non commercial (incl. charities) - operational days		£0.00	£0.00	0.0%
Non commercial (inc charities) - set-up/dismantling days		£0.00	£0.00	0.0%
Major Events (attendance 500 or more)				
Commercial - operational days		£0.00	£0.00	0.0%
Commercial - set-up/dismantling days		£0.00	£0.00	0.0%
Non commercial (incl. charities) - operational days		£0.00	£0.00	0.0%
Non commercial (inc charities) - set-up/dismantling days		£0.00	£0.00	0.0%
Eastside Park, Handsworth Park, Kings Heath Park, Lickey Hills (including Cofton and Perry Parks for major concerts & events with attendances above 20,000)				
Small Events ( attendance up to 499)		£0.00	£0.00	0.0%
Commercial - operational days	£2,160.00	£2,160.00	£0.00	0.0%
Commercial - set-up/dismantling days	£1,080.00	£1,080.00	£0.00	0.0%
Non commercial (incl. charities) - operational days	£595.00	£595.00	£0.00	0.0%
Non commercial (incl. charities) - set-up/dismantling days	£297.50	£297.50	£0.00	0.0%
Major Events (attendance 500 or more)				
Commercial - operational days	£4,310.00	£4,310.00	£0.00	0.0%
Commercial - set-up/dismantling days	£2,155.00	£2,155.00	£0.00	0.0%
Non commercial (incl. charities) - operational days	£1,185.00	£1,185.00	£0.00	0.0%
Non commercial (incl. charities) - set-up/dismantling days	£592.50	£592.50	£0.00	0.0%

Service/ Charge	Previous Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
<b>Service Area -Parks</b>				
All Other Sites (all sites)				
Small Events ( attendance up to 499)				
Commercial - operational days	£570.00	£570.00	£0.00	0.0%
Commercial - set-up/dismantling days	£285.00	£285.00	£0.00	0.0%
Non commercial (incl. charities) - operational days	£178.50	£178.50	£0.00	0.0%
Non commercial (incl. charities) - set-up/dismantling days	£89.25	£89.25	£0.00	0.0%
Major Events (attendance 500 or more)				
Commercial - operational days	£1,135.00	£1,135.00	£0.00	0.0%
Commercial - set-up/dismantling days	£567.50	£567.50	£0.00	0.0%
Non commercial (incl. charities) - operational days	£355.00	£355.00	£0.00	0.0%
Non commercial (incl. charities) - set-up/dismantling days	£177.50	£177.50	£0.00	0.0%
Wedding photographs and recordings				
Commercial	£395.00	£395.00	£0.00	0.0%
Non commercial	£90.00	£90.00	£0.00	0.0%
Organised Group Activities e.g. Boot Camp, Forest Schools etc. = a minimum of 12% of gross income	£35.00	£35.00	£0.00	0.0%
Filming in Parks				
Cannon Hill, Handsworth Park, Kings Heath Park, Lickey Hills & Sutton Park				
Up to 1 hour & Students	£120.00	£120.00	£0.00	0.0%

Service/ Charge	Previous Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
<b>Service Area-Funfairs in Parks</b>				
Filming with minimal equipment (hand held)	£305.00	£305.00	£0.00	0.0%
Filming with minimal equipment (hand held)	£490.00	£490.00	£0.00	0.0%
Filming with vehicles and crew	£490.00	£490.00	£0.00	0.0%
Filming with vehicles and crew	£980.00	£980.00	£0.00	0.0%
All Other Sites				
Up to 1 hour & Students	£89.00	£89.00	£0.00	0.0%
Filming with minimal equipment (hand held)	£178.50	£178.50	£0.00	0.0%
Filming with minimal equipment (hand held)	£360.00	£360.00	£0.00	0.0%
Filming with vehicles and crew	£360.00	£360.00	£0.00	0.0%
Filming with vehicles and crew	£860.00	£860.00	£0.00	0.0%
Season Ticket	£3,930.00	£3,930.00	£0.00	0.0%
Season Ticket	£7,855.00	£7,855.00	£0.00	0.0%
Car Parking				
Cannon Hill Park, upto 4 hours	£2.40	£2.60	£0.20	8.3%
Cannon Hill Park, from 4 - 16 1/2 hours	£3.60	£3.90	£0.30	8.3%
Cannon Hill Park Coach Parking	£18.00	£19.50	£1.50	8.3%
Sutton Park - subject to further consultation regarding the rollout of the Parks Car Parking Scheme	£2.00	£2.00	£0.00	0.0%
Parks room hire facilities				
Community Room (30 people)	£35.00	£35.00	£0.00	0.0%
Annual charge - minimum fee subject to hire agreement	£2,940.00	£2,940.00	£0.00	0.0%
Charge per teaching area per games session	£72.00	£72.00	£0.00	0.0%
(Senior Citizens)		£0.00	£0.00	0.0%
Parks ranger service - educational sessions (including schools)				
Group - max 30	£190.00	£190.00	£0.00	0.0%
Group - max 30	£310.00	£310.00	£0.00	0.0%
Community Group talks or guided walks	£78.75	£78.75	£0.00	0.0%
Equipment hire	£36.75	£36.75	£0.00	0.0%

Service/ Charge	Previous Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
<b>Service Area-Funfairs in Parks</b>				
Cannon Hill, Handsworth Park, Kings Heath Park, Lickey Hills & Sutton Park				
Upto 5 Adult Rides	£735.00	£735.00	£0.00	0.0%
6 Adult Rides	£810.00	£810.00	£0.00	0.0%
7 Adult Rides	£920.00	£920.00	£0.00	0.0%
8 Adult Rides	£1,060.00	£1,060.00	£0.00	0.0%
Upto 9 Adult Rides	£1,185.00	£1,185.00	£0.00	0.0%
All Other Sites				
Upto 5 Adult Rides	£450.00	£450.00	£0.00	0.0%
6 Adult Rides	£480.00	£480.00	£0.00	0.0%
7 Adult Rides	£565.00	£565.00	£0.00	0.0%
8 Adult Rides	£650.00	£650.00	£0.00	0.0%
Upto 9 Adult Rides	£725.00	£725.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Service Area-Football</b>				
FOOTBALL - Saturday				
Charge per match				
Senior Match & changing facilities	£92.00	£92.00	£0.00	0.0%
Junior Match & changing facilities	£40.00	£40.00	£0.00	0.0%
Small Sided Match & changing facilities	£22.00	£22.00	£0.00	0.0%
Senior Match no changing facilities	£46.00	£46.00	£0.00	0.0%
Junior Match no changing facilities	£29.25	£29.25	£0.00	0.0%
Small Sided Match & no changing facilities	£16.25	£16.25	£0.00	0.0%

Service/ Charge	Previous Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
<b>Service Area-Funfairs in Parks</b>				
<b>Seasonal Licence* with facilities</b>				
Senior	£2,050.00	£2,050.00	£0.00	0.0%
Junior	£890.00	£890.00	£0.00	0.0%
Small Sided Match & changing facilities	£505.00	£505.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Seasonal Licence* without facilities</b>				
Senior	£875.00	£875.00	£0.00	0.0%
Junior	£425.50	£425.50	£0.00	0.0%
Small Sided Match & no changing facilities	£208.50	£208.50	£0.00	0.0%
<b>FOOTBALL - Sunday (AM = game finishes upto &amp; including 11.59am; PM = game starts from 12 noon onwards)</b>				
Charge per match				
Senior Match & changing facilities - PM	£115.00	£115.00	£0.00	0.0%
Senior Match and changing Facilities - AM	£133.50	£133.50	£0.00	0.0%
Junior Match & changing facilities	£52.00	£52.00	£0.00	0.0%
Small Sided Match & changing facilities	£27.50	£27.50	£0.00	0.0%
Senior Match no changing facilities - PM	£58.00	£58.00	£0.00	0.0%
Senior Match no changing facilities - AM	£72.75	£72.75	£0.00	0.0%
Junior Match no changing facilities	£28.75	£28.75	£0.00	0.0%
Small Sided Match & no changing facilities	£16.50	£16.50	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Service Area-Football</b>				
<b>Seasonal Licences*</b>				
Senior Match & changing facilities - PM	£2,284.00	£2,284.00	£0.00	0.0%
Senior Match and changing Facilities - AM	£2,725.00	£2,725.00	£0.00	0.0%
Junior Match & changing facilities	£1,320.00	£1,320.00	£0.00	0.0%
Small Sided Match & changing facilities	£645.00	£645.00	£0.00	0.0%
Senior Match no changing facilities - PM	£1,330.00	£1,330.00	£0.00	0.0%
Senior Match no changing facilities - AM	£1,595.00	£1,595.00	£0.00	0.0%
Junior Match no changing facilities	£805.00	£805.00	£0.00	0.0%
Small Sided Match & no changing facilities	£400.00	£400.00	£0.00	0.0%



Service/ Charge	Previous Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
<b>Service Area-Football</b>				
RUGBY - Saturday - charge per match				
Senior Match & changing facilities	£85.00	£85.00	£0.00	0.0%
Junior Match & changing facilities	£41.50	£41.50	£0.00	0.0%
Senior Match no changing facilities	£35.25	£35.25	£0.00	0.0%
Junior Match no changing facilities	£29.50	£29.50	£0.00	0.0%
Seasonal Licence* with facilities				
Senior	£1,985.00	£1,985.00	£0.00	0.0%
Junior	£990.00	£990.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Service Area-Rugby</b>				
Seasonal Licence* without facilities				
Senior	£920.00	£920.00	£0.00	0.0%
Junior	£460.00	£460.00	£0.00	0.0%
TRAINING SESSIONS WITH FLOODLIGHTS - charge per session				
Midweek with facilities per session	£92.50	£92.50	£0.00	0.0%
Midweek without facilities per session	£60.00	£60.00	£0.00	0.0%
RUGBY - Sunday - charge per match				
Senior Match & changing facilities	£101.00	£101.00	£0.00	0.0%
Junior Match & changing facilities	£50.25	£50.25	£0.00	0.0%
Senior Match no changing facilities	£49.25	£49.25	£0.00	0.0%
Junior Match no changing facilities	£29.50	£29.50	£0.00	0.0%
Seasonal Licence* with facilities				
Senior	£2,577.00	£2,577.00	£0.00	0.0%
Junior	£1,281.50	£1,281.50	£0.00	0.0%
Seasonal Licence* without facilities				
Senior	£1,457.00	£1,457.00	£0.00	0.0%
Junior	£707.50	£707.50	£0.00	0.0%

Service/ Charge	Previous Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
<b>Service Area-Cricket</b>				
CRICKET - Evening & Sat				
charging per match				
Senior Match & changing facilities	£65.50	£65.50	£0.00	0.0%
Junior Match & changing facilities	£35.50	£35.50	£0.00	0.0%
Senior Match no changing facilities	£39.00	£39.00	£0.00	0.0%
Junior Match no changing facilities	£24.00	£24.00	£0.00	0.0%
Practice Nets - Per session (Half Day)	£25.00	£25.00	£0.00	0.0%
Seasonal License Grade 1 Facilities (Handsworth Park only)	£1,276.00	£1,276.00	£0.00	0.0%
Seasonal Licence* with facilities				
Senior	£808.50	£808.50	£0.00	0.0%
Junior	£438.50	£438.50	£0.00	0.0%
Seasonal Licence* without facilities				
Senior	£488.50	£488.50	£0.00	0.0%
Junior	£258.50	£258.50	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Service Area-Cricket</b>				
CRICKET - Sunday				
Charging per match				
Senior Match changing facilities	£84.00	£84.00	£0.00	0.0%
Junior Match & changing facilities	£47.00	£47.00	£0.00	0.0%
Senior Match no changing facilities	£52.50	£52.50	£0.00	0.0%
Junior Match no changing facilities	£28.50	£28.50	£0.00	0.0%
Practice Nets - Per session (Half Day)	£26.50	£26.50	£0.00	0.0%
Seasonal License Grade 1 Facilities (Handsworth Park only)	£1,691.00	£1,691.00	£0.00	0.0%
Seasonal Licence* with facilities				
Senior	£1,067.00	£1,067.00	£0.00	0.0%
Junior	£567.00	£567.00	£0.00	0.0%
Seasonal Licence* without facilities				
Senior	£693.00	£693.00	£0.00	0.0%
Junior	£360.00	£360.00	£0.00	0.0%
Artificial Wicket Hire (no changing facilities) - Seasonal Licence	£105.00	£105.00	£0.00	0.0%
Artificial Wicket Hire (no changing facilities) - per match	£39.00	£39.00	£0.00	0.0%

Service/ Charge	Previous Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
<b>Service Area -Garden and Bulky Waste</b>				
Specific Legislation Impacting on Charging				
Rationale for change in pricing/pricing policy				
Link to Budget 2019+				
Garden Waste (Annual)	£50.00	£50.00	£0.00	0.0%
Garden Online Payment Discount (Annual)	£50.00	£50.00	£0.00	0.0%
Bulky Waste (Per collection)	£35.00	£35.00	£0.00	0.0%
Bulky Online Payment Discount	£33.00	£33.00	£0.00	0.0%
Online payment discount	£3.00	£3.00	£0.00	0.0%
Promotional discounts (e.g. Early Bird)	£45.00	£45.00	£0.00	0.0%
Service/ Charge	Previous Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
<b>Service Area -Trade waste collection</b>				
Sacks (Annual Contract)	Price on Request	Price on Request		0.0%
Sacks (Quarterly Contract)	Price on Request	Price on Request		0.0%
Sacks Pre paid	Price on Request	Price on Request		0.0%
Sacks City Centre	Price on Request	Price on Request		0.0%
Wheeled Bins (240 litres)	Price on Request	Price on Request		0.0%
Wheeled Bins (360 litres)	Price on Request	Price on Request		0.0%
Wheeled Bins (660 litres – 50kg net)	Price on Request	Price on Request		0.0%
Wheeled Bins (660 litres – 80kg net)	Price on Request	Price on Request		0.0%
Continental Containers (1100 litres – 150kg net)	Price on Request	Price on Request		0.0%
Continental Containers (1100 litres – 180kg net)	Price on Request	Price on Request		0.0%
Continental Containers (1280 litres)	Price on Request	Price on Request		0.0%
Paladins (0.96m³ containers)	Price on Request	Price on Request		0.0%
Powell Duffryn	Price on Request	Price on Request		0.0%

Service/ Charge	Previous Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22
<b>Service Area -Trade waste collection</b>		
Skips by Individual Load (6.12 m <sup>3</sup> )	Price on Request	Price on Request
Skips by Individual Load (10.70 m <sup>3</sup> )	Price on Request	Price on Request
Front Loading (9.18 m <sup>3</sup> )	Price on Request	Price on Request
Skips using Rear End Loading Vehicle (6.12 m <sup>3</sup> )	Price on Request	Price on Request
Skips using Rear End Loading Vehicle (10.70 m <sup>3</sup> )	Price on Request	Price on Request
Rolonoff (Price will be dependent on type of material collected/disposed)	Price on Request	Price on Request
Minimum charge for one hour	Price on Request	Price on Request
Minimum charge for half hour	Price on Request	Price on Request
Issue of Duty of Care Certificate (Annual Season Ticket)	Price on Request	Price on Request
Reconnection charge[1]	Price on Request	Price on Request
Reconnection charge[1]	Price on Request	Price on Request
[1] The reconnection fee is to cover costs relating to non-payment of invoices which result in cancellation and subsequent reconnection of services.		
<b>Hire of Mechanical Sweeping Vehicle and Driver</b>		
Minimum charge for one hour	Price on Request	Price on Request
Emptying of cesspools (per visit)	Price on Request	Price on Request
Commercial clinical waste collection: Sacks	Price on Request	Price on Request
Commercial Clinical waste box (4 litres)	Price on Request	Price on Request
Commercial Clinical waste box (30 litres)	Price on Request	Price on Request
Clinical Waste Three Part Consignment Note	Price on Request	Price on Request
Trade Recycling Collections		
<b>Trade recycling services fulfil a demand from businesses to recycle more of their waste. The provision of such services also assists BCC to further reduce landfill and responds to the national Waste Strategy 2007 and associated national and local carbon reduction agenda.</b>		

Service/ Charge	Previous Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22
<b>Service Area -Trade waste collection</b>		
<b>The following table shows the charges previously agreed for 2017/18 and the charges proposed for 2018/19.</b>	Price on Request	Price on Request
Prepaid Cardboard Recycling Tape - 50m Roll	Price on Request	Price on Request
240 litre Recycling Container Paper & Cardboard	Price on Request	Price on Request
240 litre Recycling Container Mixed Multi	Price on Request	Price on Request
360 litre Recycling Container Paper & Cardboard	Price on Request	Price on Request
360 litre Recycling Container Mixed Multi	Price on Request	Price on Request
660 litre Recycling Container Paper and Cardboard	Price on Request	Price on Request
660 litre Recycling Container Mixed Multi	Price on Request	Price on Request
Consideration will be given to free paper & card recycling services to use as a competitive edge for significant contracts i.e. worth more than £7,000 per annum.	Price on Request	Price on Request
1100 Glass Recycling	Price on Request	Price on Request
[2] This new service is under utilised and as part of a marketing strategy it is proposed to keep it at its current rate.	Price on Request	Price on Request
<b>Trade Waste Street Cleaning Events Rates</b>		
Beat Sweepers/Litter Pickers (per hour)	Price on Request	Price on Request
Driver (per hour)	Price on Request	Price on Request
Class 2 Driver (per hour)	Price on Request	Price on Request
Small Mechanical Sweeper (per hour)	Price on Request	Price on Request
Large Mechanical Sweeper (per hour)	Price on Request	Price on Request
Sideloader - 3 Crew (per hour)	Price on Request	Price on Request
Alley Cat - 3 Crew (per hour)	Price on Request	Price on Request

Service/ Charge	Previous Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
<b>Service Area -Sport &amp; Leisure</b>				
<b>Prices in Sport and Leisure are for reference by Cabinet and Full Council only. The prices below were agreed via a Cabinet Member Decision and implemented from 1 January</b>				
<b>Specific Legislation Impacting on Charging</b>				
<b>Rationale for change in pricing/pricing policy</b>				
<b>Link to Budget 2019+</b>				
<b>Birmingham Alexander Stadium</b>				
<b>ATHLETICS</b>				
Senior Athletics Events - 1 day	£1,318.00	£1,318.00	£0.00	0.0%
Junior Athletics Events - 1 day	£891.50	£891.50	£0.00	0.0%
<b>OTHER FACILITIES</b>				
Additional Staff (e.g. Stewards)	£26.00	£26.00	£0.00	0.0%
Additional outside throwing cage	£179.50	£179.50	£0.00	0.0%
Additional pole vault runway	£179.50	£179.50	£0.00	0.0%
Additional high jump bed (max = 3)	£179.50	£179.50	£0.00	0.0%
Additional Stand	£252.00	£252.00	£0.00	0.0%
Floodlighting	£78.50	£78.50	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Prices are for Commercial use and may be reduced at the Managers discretion for Community use</b>				
Prices are for Commercial use and may be reduced at the Managers discretion for Community use, to include the use of: Main Stand Accommodation Commentary Box and Public Address System One Throwing Cage One Pole Vault Runway/Bed One High Jump Bed Physio Block Two Members of Staff on Trackside Track and Field Equipment	£2,097.00	£2,097.00	£0.00	0.0%
All of the above is subject to availability				

Service/ Charge	Previous Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
<b>Service Area -Sport &amp; Leisure</b>				
<b>OTHER FACILITIES/ACTIVITIES</b>				
Holding Deposit	£656.00	£656.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Indoor Hall</b>				
Indoor Hall Exclusive use max 10 per area	£35.50	£35.50	£0.00	0.0%
Indoor Hall Exclusive use per area 13.00-15.30hrs	£77.00	£77.00	£0.00	0.0%
Indoor Hall Exclusive use all areas	£280.50	£280.50	£0.00	0.0%
Indoor Hall per session Adult	£6.00	£6.00	£0.00	0.0%
Indoor Hall per session Junior	£3.10	£3.10	£0.00	0.0%
Indoor Hall per session PTL	£4.80	£4.80	£0.00	0.0%
<b>GMAC</b>				
Kitchen	£33.50	£33.50	£0.00	0.0%
Viewing Gallery	£33.50	£33.50	£0.00	0.0%
Meeting Room	£33.50	£33.50	£0.00	0.0%
Martial Arts Room 1	£83.00	£83.00	£0.00	0.0%
Martial Arts Room 2	£65.00	£65.00	£0.00	0.0%
Martial Arts Room 3	£65.00	£65.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>GMAC activities</b>				
Aikido Adult	£7.00	£7.00	£0.00	0.0%
Aikido Junior	£5.30	£5.30	£0.00	0.0%
Judo Adult	£7.20	£7.20	£0.00	0.0%
Judo Junior	£3.80	£3.80	£0.00	0.0%
Karate Adult	£7.00	£7.00	£0.00	0.0%
Karate Junior	£5.30	£5.30	£0.00	0.0%
Karate Family	£15.00	£15.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>The above room hire prices are guide prices for non-profit making organisations. Commercial rates are an additional 60% extra. Consumables and set-up and de-rig times are not included in prices listed.</b>				
<b>For all Sport and Leisure fees and charges Adults are classified as people aged 16years and over</b>				
<b>Community Leisure Centres</b>				
<b>Fees are inclusive of VAT where applicable</b>				

Service/ Charge	Previous Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
<b>Service Area -Sport &amp; Leisure</b>				
<b>FACILITIES</b>				
<b>Sports Hall</b>				
Sports Hall - whole - Shard End Adult	£50.00	£50.00	£0.00	0.0%
Sports Hall - whole - Bartley Green Adult		£0.00	£0.00	0.0%
Sports Hall - whole - Shard End Junior	£32.00	£32.00	£0.00	0.0%
Tarmac/Hard Surface	£20.50	£20.50	£0.00	0.0%
Social Events		£0.00	£0.00	0.0%
Commercial Room Hire		£0.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>ACTIVITIES</b>				
<b>Badminton</b>				
Kingstanding	£9.50	£9.50	£0.00	0.0%
Bartley Green		£0.00	£0.00	0.0%
Saltley	£9.50	£9.50	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Netball</b>				
Netball Court - indoor - Saltley	£52.50	£52.50	£0.00	0.0%
Netball Court - indoor - Kingstanding	£36.00	£36.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Cricket</b>				
Cricket Nets - Saltley	£34.00	£34.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Fitness session - Adult</b>		£0.00	£0.00	0.0%
Bartley Green		£0.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Fitness session - Junior</b>		£0.00	£0.00	0.0%
Shard End	£4.20	£4.20	£0.00	0.0%
Bartley Green		£0.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Group Fitness (Exercise classes)</b>		£0.00	£0.00	0.0%
Shard End	£5.60	£5.60	£0.00	0.0%



Service/ Charge	Previous Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
<b>Service Area -Sport &amp; Leisure</b>				
<b>MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES</b>				
Equipment Hire	£2.50	£2.50	£0.00	0.0%
<b>PASSPORT TO LEISURE</b>				
<b>Registration Fee</b>				
Birmingham Residents	£6.00	£6.00	£0.00	0.0%
Birmingham Residents Over 70	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.0%
PTL discounts up to 20% on a range of activities		£0.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Sports Development</b>				
<b>Tennis / Gymnastics / Swimming</b>				
<i>Fees are inclusive of VAT where applicable</i>				
<b>TENNIS DEVELOPMENT 12 Weeks unless Stated</b>				
<b>JUNIOR</b>				
Mini Tots	£64.00	£64.00	£0.00	0.0%
Mini Tots - PTL	£51.20	£51.20	£0.00	0.0%
Mini Tennis - Red 45 min	£85.50	£85.50	£0.00	0.0%
Mini Tennis - Red 45 min - PTL	£68.50	£68.50	£0.00	0.0%
Mini Tennis - Orange 45 min	£85.50	£85.50	£0.00	0.0%
Mini Tennis - Orange 45 min - PTL	£68.50	£68.50	£0.00	0.0%
Mini Tennis - Green - 1 hour	£112.50	£112.50	£0.00	0.0%
Mini Tennis - Green - 1 hour - PTL	£90.00	£90.00	£0.00	0.0%
Junior Tennis 1 & 2	£132.50	£132.50	£0.00	0.0%
Junior Tennis 1 & 2 - PTL	£106.00	£106.00	£0.00	0.0%
Teen Tennis 1, 2 & 3	£132.50	£132.50	£0.00	0.0%
Teen Tennis 1, 2 & 3 - PTL	£106.00	£106.00	£0.00	0.0%
Teen Tennis 1, 2 & 3 - Outdoors	£98.00	£98.00	£0.00	0.0%
Teen Tennis 1, 2 & 3 - Outdoors - PTL	£78.50	£78.50	£0.00	0.0%

Service/ Charge	Previous Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
<b>Service Area -Sport &amp; Leisure</b>				
<b>ADULT</b>				
Adult - 60 mins - beginner	£132.50	£132.50	£0.00	0.0%
Adult - 60 mins - beginner - PTL	£106.00	£106.00	£0.00	0.0%
Adult - 90 mins	£152.00	£152.00	£0.00	0.0%
Adult - 90 mins - PTL	£121.50	£121.50	£0.00	0.0%
Adult - drill & tactics	£111.50	£111.50	£0.00	0.0%
Adult - drill & tactics - PTL	£89.00	£89.00	£0.00	0.0%
Adult - rusty rackets (6 weeks)	£54.00	£54.00	£0.00	0.0%
Adult - rusty rackets (6 weeks) - PTL	£43.50	£43.50	£0.00	0.0%
Course less than 12 weeks will be pro-rata.				
<b>GYMNASTICS DEVELOPMENT</b>				
<b>JUNIOR GYMNASTS</b>				
Elite Gymnastics - 4+ Sessions per week	£76.50	£76.50	£0.00	0.0%
2nd Child - 4 Sessions	£58.00	£58.00	£0.00	0.0%
3rd Child - 4 Sessions	£50.00	£50.00	£0.00	0.0%
Elite Gymnastics - 4+ Sessions PTL	£61.00	£61.00	£0.00	0.0%
Elite Gymnastics - 3 Sessions per week	£60.50	£60.50	£0.00	0.0%
2nd Child - 3 Sessions	£45.00	£45.00	£0.00	0.0%
3rd Child - 3 Sessions	£39.50	£39.50	£0.00	0.0%
Elite Gymnastics - 3 Sessions PTL	£48.50	£48.50	£0.00	0.0%
Elite Gymnastics - 1- 2 Sessions per week	£44.00	£44.00	£0.00	0.0%
2nd Child - 1 - 2 Sessions	£33.00	£33.00	£0.00	0.0%
3rd Child - 1 -2 Sessions	£29.50	£29.50	£0.00	0.0%
Elite Gymnastics - 1- 2 Sessions PTL	£35.00	£35.00	£0.00	0.0%
Recreational Classes	£71.00	£71.00	£0.00	0.0%
Recreational Classes - 2nd Child	£52.50	£52.50	£0.00	0.0%
Recreational Classes - 3rd Child	£45.00	£45.00	£0.00	0.0%
Recreational Classes PTL	£57.00	£57.00	£0.00	0.0%
Advanced Recreational Class	£104.50	£104.50	£0.00	0.0%
Recreational Classes - 2nd Child	£79.00	£79.00	£0.00	0.0%
Recreational Classes - 3rd Child	£69.00	£69.00	£0.00	0.0%
Recreational Classes PTL	£83.50	£83.50	£0.00	0.0%
4th Child FREE for all groups				

Service/ Charge	Previous Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
<b>Service Area -Sport &amp; Leisure</b>				
<b>ADULT</b>				
Floor Gymnastics	£7.00	£7.00	£0.00	0.0%
PTL	£5.50	£5.50	£0.00	0.0%
<b>SWIMMING DEVELOPMENT</b>				
Open National Group - City Resident	£94.00	£94.00	£0.00	0.0%
Open National Group - City Non-resident	£105.00	£105.00	£0.00	0.0%
Open National Group - Passport-to-Leisure	£75.00	£75.00	£0.00	0.0%
Open National Group - 2nd Child in Same Group	£70.00	£70.00	£0.00	0.0%
National Development Group - City Resident	£88.00	£88.00	£0.00	0.0%
National Development Group - City Non-resident	£99.00	£99.00	£0.00	0.0%
National Development Group - Passport-to-Leisure	£70.50	£70.50	£0.00	0.0%
National Development Group - 2nd Child in Same Group	£62.00	£62.00	£0.00	0.0%
National Synchronised Group - City Resident	£75.00	£75.00	£0.00	0.0%
National Synchronised Group - City Non-resident	£88.00	£88.00	£0.00	0.0%
National Synchronised Group - Passport-to-Leisure	£60.00	£60.00	£0.00	0.0%
National Synchronised Group - 2nd Child in Same Group	£56.00	£56.00	£0.00	0.0%
Youth Synchronised Group - City Resident	£66.00	£66.00	£0.00	0.0%
Youth Synchronised Group - City Non-resident	£76.00	£76.00	£0.00	0.0%
Youth Synchronised Group - Passport-to-Leisure	£53.00	£53.00	£0.00	0.0%
Youth Synchronised Group - 2nd Child in Same Group	£50.00	£50.00	£0.00	0.0%
Junior Synchronised Group - City Resident	£58.00	£58.00	£0.00	0.0%
Junior Synchronised Group - City Non-resident	£70.50	£70.50	£0.00	0.0%
Junior Synchronised Group - Passport-to-Leisure	£46.50	£46.50	£0.00	0.0%
Junior Synchronised Group - 2nd Child in Same Group	£43.00	£43.00	£0.00	0.0%
Learn to Synchro Swim - City Resident	£26.00	£26.00	£0.00	0.0%
Learn to Synchro Swim -City Non-resident	£30.50	£30.50	£0.00	0.0%
Learn to Synchro Swim - Passport-to-Leisure	£21.00	£21.00	£0.00	0.0%

Service/ Charge	Previous Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
<b>Service Area -Sport &amp; Leisure</b>				
Learn to Synchro Swim - 2nd Child in Same Group	£18.00	£18.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>For all Sport and Leisure fees and charges Adults are classified as people aged 16years and over</b>				
<b>Leisure Centres - Facility Hire &amp; Miscellaneous</b>				
<b>Fees are inclusive of VAT where applicable</b>				
<b>INDOOR SPORTS</b>				
<b>8-day Advance Booking Leisure Card membership</b>		£0.00	£0.00	0.0%
(+ £1.00 per court for 8 day advance booking)		£0.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Sports Hall</b>				
Nechells (8 badminton court hall)	£117.00	£117.00	£0.00	0.0%
Cocks Moors Woods (8 courts)	£121.00	£121.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Great Barr (6 courts)</b>		£0.00	£0.00	0.0%
Wyndley (5 courts)	£73.00	£73.00	£0.00	0.0%
Fox Hollies (4 court)	£73.00	£73.00	£0.00	0.0%
Handsworth (4 court)	£66.00	£66.00	£0.00	0.0%
Small Heath (4 court)	£55.00	£55.00	£0.00	0.0%
New Stechford (4 court)	£73.50	£73.50	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Badminton</b>				
Fox Hollies	£9.50	£9.50	£0.00	0.0%
Wyndley	£9.50	£9.50	£0.00	0.0%
Cocks Moors Woods	£9.50	£9.50	£0.00	0.0%
Handsworth	£9.50	£9.50	£0.00	0.0%
Small Heath	£9.50	£9.50	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Great Barr</b>	£9.50	£9.50	£0.00	0.0%
Nechells	£9.50	£9.50	£0.00	0.0%
New Stechford	£9.50	£9.50	£0.00	0.0%

Service/ Charge	Previous Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
<b>Service Area -Sport &amp; Leisure</b>				
<b>Squash</b>				
Fox Hollies	£9.50	£9.50	£0.00	0.0%
Small Heath	£9.50	£9.50	£0.00	0.0%
Wyndley	£9.50	£9.50	£0.00	0.0%
<b>OUTDOOR SPORTS</b>				
<b>Wyndley Artificial Pitch</b>				
Adult	£153.00	£153.00	£0.00	0.0%
Junior	£77.00	£77.00	£0.00	0.0%
1/3 rd Pitch	£52.50	£52.50	£0.00	0.0%
1/3 rd Pitch Junior	£28.00	£28.00	£0.00	0.0%
Wyndley Practice Area	£61.00	£61.00	£0.00	0.0%
Wyndley Practice Area Junior	£30.50	£30.50	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Small Heath - Artificial Pitch</b>				
Adult	£110.00	£110.00	£0.00	0.0%
1/3 rd Pitch	£37.00	£37.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Fox Hollies - Artificial Pitch</b>				
Adult	£145.00	£145.00	£0.00	0.0%
Junior	£73.50	£73.50	£0.00	0.0%
1/3 rd Pitch	£48.00	£48.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Artificial Pitch - Saltley</b>				
Adult	£133.00	£133.00	£0.00	0.0%
Adult 1/3 Pitch	£53.50	£53.50	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Artificial Pitch - Colmers</b>				
Adult 1/3 Pitch	£46.00	£46.00	£0.00	0.0%
Adult Full Pitch	£136.50	£136.50	£0.00	0.0%
Junior 1/3 Pitch	£35.00	£35.00	£0.00	0.0%
Junior Full Pitch	£103.50	£103.50	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Wyndley Sports Meetings</b>				
Adult - Midweek	£274.50	£274.50	£0.00	0.0%
- Weekend	£335.00	£335.00	£0.00	0.0%
Junior - Midweek	£189.00	£189.00	£0.00	0.0%
- Weekend	£203.00	£203.00	£0.00	0.0%

Service/ Charge	Previous Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
<b>Service Area -Sport &amp; Leisure</b>				
Netball	£24.00	£24.00	£0.00	0.0%
Nechells - Multi Use Area	£22.00	£22.00	£0.00	0.0%
Cricket : Outdoor Practice Nets	£24.00	£24.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>BILLESLEY INDOOR TENNIS CENTRE</b>				
<b>Indoor Court Hire</b>				
Peak Times - Adult	£26.00	£26.00	£0.00	0.0%
Peak Times - Junior	£12.50	£12.50	£0.00	0.0%
Off Peak	£11.00	£11.00	£0.00	0.0%
Weekends	£21.00	£21.00	£0.00	0.0%
School Use	£12.00	£12.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Outdoor Court Hire</b>				
Peak times - Adult	£12.50	£12.50	£0.00	0.0%
Peak times - Junior	£6.90	£6.90	£0.00	0.0%
Off peak - Adult	£10.00	£10.00	£0.00	0.0%
Off Peak - Junior	£5.30	£5.30	£0.00	0.0%
<b>TABLE TENNIS</b>				
Cocks Moors Woods	£8.20	£8.20	£0.00	0.0%
Fox Hollies	£8.20	£8.20	£0.00	0.0%
Nechells	£8.20	£8.20	£0.00	0.0%
Wyndley	£8.20	£8.20	£0.00	0.0%
<b>NON-COMMERCIAL ROOM HIRE</b>				
<b>Room Hire</b>				
Calthorpe Play Centre	£29.00	£29.00	£0.00	0.0%
Stanhope Wellbeing Hub	£29.00	£29.00	£0.00	0.0%

Service/ Charge	Previous Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
<b>Service Area -Sport &amp; Leisure</b>				
<b>Firs &amp; Bromford Wellbeing Hub</b>				
Aston Pavillion	£42.50	£42.50	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Conference Suite</b>				
Cocks Moors Woods LC - Conference Suite	£68.00	£68.00	£0.00	0.0%
Cocks Moors Woods LC - Conference Suite	£206.50	£206.50	£0.00	0.0%
Cocks Moors Woods LC - Conference Suite	£344.00	£344.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Dance Studio</b>				
Cocks Moors Woods LC - Dance Studio 2	£34.50	£34.50	£0.00	0.0%
Cocks Moors Woods LC - Dance Studio 1	£113.50	£113.50	£0.00	0.0%
Wyndley LC	£34.50	£34.50	£0.00	0.0%
Fox Hollies LC	£33.50	£33.50	£0.00	0.0%
Handsworth	£33.50	£33.50	£0.00	0.0%
Handsworth VAT	£41.00	£41.00	£0.00	0.0%
Harborne	£58.50	£58.50	£0.00	0.0%
New Erdington	£58.50	£58.50	£0.00	0.0%
New Northfield	£58.50	£58.50	£0.00	0.0%
New Stechford	£58.50	£58.50	£0.00	0.0%
New Sparkhill	£58.50	£58.50	£0.00	0.0%
Ladywood	£58.50	£58.50	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Indoor/Outdoor Sports</b>				
Short Mat Bowls	£4.20	£4.20	£0.00	0.0%
Running Track	£4.20	£4.20	£0.00	0.0%
<b>For all Sport and Leisure fees and charges Adults are classified as people aged 16years and over</b>				

Service/ Charge	Previous Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
<b>Service Area -Sport &amp; Leisure</b>				
<b>HEALTH AND FITNESS</b>				
<b>Fitness Gym</b>				
Billesley Tennis Centre	£7.60	£7.60	£0.00	0.0%
Cocks Moors Woods	£7.60	£7.60	£0.00	0.0%
Fox Hollies	£7.60	£7.60	£0.00	0.0%
Alexander Stadium	£7.60	£7.60	£0.00	0.0%
Nechells	£7.00	£7.00	£0.00	0.0%
Saltley	£7.60	£7.60	£0.00	0.0%
Wyndley	£7.60	£7.60	£0.00	0.0%
Kingstanding	£7.60	£7.60	£0.00	0.0%
Shard End	£7.30	£7.30	£0.00	0.0%
Small Heath LC and Nechells	£7.30	£7.30	£0.00	0.0%
Beeches Pool	£7.60	£7.60	£0.00	0.0%
Harborne	£7.60	£7.60	£0.00	0.0%
New Erdington	£7.60	£7.60	£0.00	0.0%
New Northfield	£7.60	£7.60	£0.00	0.0%
New Stechford	£7.60	£7.60	£0.00	0.0%
New Sparkhill	£7.60	£7.60	£0.00	0.0%
Ladywood	£7.60	£7.60	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Individual PTL - discount 20% off-peak &amp; 10% peak</b>				
<b>Reduced price for juniors</b>				
<b>Programmes</b>				
Induction - Starter Programme	£16.50	£16.50	£0.00	0.0%
Induction - Starter Programme (PTL)	£13.20	£13.20	£0.00	0.0%
Induction - Starter Programme Junior	£7.70	£7.70	£0.00	0.0%
Induction - Personal Programme	£30.50	£30.50	£0.00	0.0%
Induction - Personal Programme (PTL)	£24.40	£24.40	£0.00	0.0%
Programme Review	£3.20	£3.20	£0.00	0.0%
Personal Fitness Trainer 1 to 1	£47.50	£47.50	£0.00	0.0%



Service/ Charge	Previous Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
<b>Service Area -Sport &amp; Leisure</b>				
<b>Fitness Gym + Sauna combined ticket</b>				
Beeches	£12.00	£12.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Gym &amp; Sauna combined ticket PTL price reductions 30% off-peak and 10% peak</b>				
<b>PulsePoint users must be aged over 16, unless under instruction from a suitably qualified coach / instructor</b>				
Handsworth Wellbeing Centre	£9.90	£9.90	£0.00	0.0%
New Erdington	£9.90	£9.90	£0.00	0.0%
New Sparkhill	£9.90	£9.90	£0.00	0.0%
Ladywood	£9.90	£9.90	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Free Weight Gym Small Heath only</b>				
Individual Session Small Heath LC	£7.30	£7.30	£0.00	0.0%
Induction Small Heath	£8.70	£8.70	£0.00	0.0%
Induction (PTL)	£7.00	£7.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>PowerPoint users must be aged over 16, unless under instruction from a suitably qualified coach / instructor.</b>				
<b>EXERCISE TO MUSIC GROUP CLASSES</b>				
<b>Instructed Classes</b>				
Aerobics (all group fitness classes)	£7.50	£7.50	£0.00	0.0%
AquaTone	£7.50	£7.50	£0.00	0.0%
Aquafit	£7.50	£7.50	£0.00	0.0%
Yoga	£8.30	£8.30	£0.00	0.0%
Body training systems	£7.50	£7.50	£0.00	0.0%
Studio Cycling	£7.50	£7.50	£0.00	0.0%
<b>TONING TABLES @ Kingstanding LC</b>				
Toning Tables	£7.40	£7.40	£0.00	0.0%
Toning Tables (PTL)	£5.90	£5.90	£0.00	0.0%
Toning Tables (Course)	£66.00	£66.00	£0.00	0.0%

Service/ Charge	Previous Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
<b>Service Area -Sport &amp; Leisure</b>				
<b>HEALTH SUITES</b>				
<b>Sauna, Steam, Turkish</b>				
Steam Room/Sauna	£11.00	£11.00	£0.00	0.0%
Steam/Sauna Cabinet	£4.90	£4.90	£0.00	0.0%
Turkish	£11.50	£11.50	£0.00	0.0%
Turkish PTL	£9.20	£9.20	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Showers</b>				
Adult/Junior	£3.10	£3.10	£0.00	0.0%
<b>MONTHLY MEMBERSHIPS SCHEMES</b>				
<b>Your Choice Memberships paid by Direct Debit</b>				
Premier Choice (Cross service)	£35.50	£35.50	£0.00	0.0%
Fitness Choice (Gym Only Multi site Wellbeing)	£31.00	£31.00	£0.00	0.0%
Fitness Choice (Classes Only Multi Site Wellbeing)	£23.00	£23.00	£0.00	0.0%
Aqua Choice (Swimming Only Multi site Wellbeing)	£25.00	£25.00	£0.00	0.0%
Premier Choice Student Tiverton	£34.50	£34.50	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Site specific health &amp; fitness monthly memberships not paid by Direct Debit</b>				
Gym & swim combined	£49.00	£49.00	£0.00	0.0%
Swim only	£37.00	£37.00	£0.00	0.0%
Leisure Centre Booking Card	£17.00	£17.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>For all Sport and Leisure fees and charges Adults are classified as people aged 16years and over</b>				
<b>SWIMMING POOL REGULAR HIRE</b>				
<b>Main Pool - Peak</b>				
Wyndley	£158.00	£158.00	£0.00	0.0%
Kingstanding	£160.00	£160.00	£0.00	0.0%
Fox Hollies	£116.00	£116.00	£0.00	0.0%
Beeches	£102.00	£102.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Small Heath</b>	£101.00	£101.00	£0.00	0.0%
Handsworth	£89.00	£89.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Newtown</b>	£89.00	£89.00	£0.00	0.0%

Service/ Charge	Previous Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
<b>Service Area -Sport &amp; Leisure</b>				
<b>Moseley Road</b>	£87.00	£87.00	£0.00	0.0%
Harborne	£158.00	£158.00	£0.00	0.0%
New Erdington	£158.00	£158.00	£0.00	0.0%
New Northfield	£158.00	£158.00	£0.00	0.0%
New Stechford	£158.00	£158.00	£0.00	0.0%
New Sparkhill	£158.00	£158.00	£0.00	0.0%
Ladywood	£211.00	£211.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Main Pool - Off Peak</b>				
Kingstanding	£115.00	£115.00	£0.00	0.0%
Wyndley	£104.00	£104.00	£0.00	0.0%
Fox Hollies	£87.00	£87.00	£0.00	0.0%
Beeches	£74.00	£74.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Newtown</b>	£74.00	£74.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Small Heath</b>	£72.00	£72.00	£0.00	0.0%
Handsworth	£67.00	£67.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Moseley Road</b>	£74.00	£74.00	£0.00	0.0%
Harborne	£115.00	£115.00	£0.00	0.0%
New Erdington	£115.00	£115.00	£0.00	0.0%
New Northfield	£115.00	£115.00	£0.00	0.0%
New Stechford	£115.00	£115.00	£0.00	0.0%
New Sparkhill	£115.00	£115.00	£0.00	0.0%
Ladywood	£153.00	£153.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Teaching Pool - Peak</b>				
Wyndley	£93.00	£93.00	£0.00	0.0%
Handsworth	£89.00	£89.00	£0.00	0.0%
Linden Road	£82.00	£82.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Newtown</b>	£63.00	£63.00	£0.00	0.0%

Service/ Charge	Previous Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
<b>Service Area -Sport &amp; Leisure</b>				
<b>Moseley Road</b>	£63.00	£63.00	£0.00	0.0%
Harborne	£93.00	£93.00	£0.00	0.0%
New Erdington	£93.00	£93.00	£0.00	0.0%
New Northfield	£93.00	£93.00	£0.00	0.0%
New Stechford	£93.00	£93.00	£0.00	0.0%
New Sparkhill	£93.00	£93.00	£0.00	0.0%
Ladywood	£93.00	£93.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Teaching Pool - Off Peak</b>				
Wyndley	£63.00	£63.00	£0.00	0.0%
Handsworth	£59.00	£59.00	£0.00	0.0%
Linden Road	£59.00	£59.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Newtown</b>	£50.00	£50.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Moseley Road</b>	£50.00	£50.00	£0.00	0.0%
Harborne	£63.00	£63.00	£0.00	0.0%
New Erdington	£63.00	£63.00	£0.00	0.0%
New Northfield	£63.00	£63.00	£0.00	0.0%
New Stechford	£63.00	£63.00	£0.00	0.0%
New Sparkhill	£63.00	£63.00	£0.00	0.0%
Ladywood	£63.00	£63.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>OCCASIONAL POOL HIRE - GALA ETC</b>				
Main Pools				
Cocks Moors Woods (Leisure pool)	£352.00	£352.00	£0.00	0.0%
Wyndley	£352.00	£352.00	£0.00	0.0%
Kingstanding (Leisure Pool)	£352.00	£352.00	£0.00	0.0%
Fox Hollies	£203.00	£203.00	£0.00	0.0%
Handsworth	£149.00	£149.00	£0.00	0.0%
Beeches	£149.00	£149.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Small Heath</b>	£149.00	£149.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Newtown</b>	£149.00	£149.00	£0.00	0.0%

Service/ Charge	Previous Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
<b>Service Area -Sport &amp; Leisure</b>				
Harborne	£203.00	£203.00	£0.00	0.0%
New Erdington	£203.00	£203.00	£0.00	0.0%
New Northfield	£203.00	£203.00	£0.00	0.0%
New Stechford	£203.00	£203.00	£0.00	0.0%
New Sparkhill	£203.00	£203.00	£0.00	0.0%
Ladywood	£469.00	£469.00	£0.00	0.0%
School galas/events in normal schools hours	£90.00	£90.00	£0.00	0.0%
Timing Equipment	£76.00	£76.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Teaching Pools</b>				
Wyndley	£124.00	£124.00	£0.00	0.0%
Linden Road	£100.00	£100.00	£0.00	0.0%
Handsworth	£91.00	£91.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Newtown</b>	£79.00	£79.00	£0.00	0.0%
Stechford	£78.00	£78.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Moseley Road</b>	£59.00	£59.00	£0.00	0.0%
Harborne	£124.00	£124.00	£0.00	0.0%
New Erdington	£124.00	£124.00	£0.00	0.0%
New Northfield	£124.00	£124.00	£0.00	0.0%
New Stechford	£124.00	£124.00	£0.00	0.0%
New Sparkhill	£124.00	£124.00	£0.00	0.0%
Ladywood	£124.00	£124.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Charge for first 100 people. Add £1.00 per head over 100 people. The occasional hire rates take into account the need for staff safety cover.</b>				
<b>Galas and special events scheduled to extend into daytime public use shall be subject to a special application and a negotiated rate.</b>				
<b>Bookings by organisations based outside the city should be subject to a negotiated hire charge, based on a minimum of the occasional hire charge.</b>				

Service/ Charge	Previous Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
<b>Service Area -Sport &amp; Leisure</b>				
<b>OTHER CHARGES</b>				
<b>Hire charge for staff lifeguard</b>				
One Leisure Assistant	£31.00	£31.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Schools Instruction Programme</b>				
Schools Swimming (including instructor)	£47.00	£47.00	£0.00	0.0%
Schools Swimming (including instructor)	£70.00	£70.00	£0.00	0.0%
Additional Swimming Instructor	£26.50	£26.50	£0.00	0.0%
Swimming Badges	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.0%
Distance	£3.30	£3.30	£0.00	0.0%
Skills	£3.30	£3.30	£0.00	0.0%
Badge Sessions award	£3.50	£3.50	£0.00	0.0%
Old Strokes Badges	£2.30	£2.30	£0.00	0.0%
<b>NOTES</b>				
1) If a club whose headquarters are at one of the City Council's Swimming Pools or Leisure Centres has at least eight of its members participating in the junior group of the Advanced Coaching Scheme, then that club is entitled to pay the off-peak hire charge for one club session per week, up to a maximum of 3 hours, at the pool serving as it's headquarters.				
2) 25% reduction on hire fee is given to designated lifesaving clubs/groups who (a) are affiliated to the RLSSWarwickshire Branch and b) offer courses and examinations leading to the RLSS UK/ISRM National Pool Lifeguard Qualification, or the RLSS UK rescue Test for Teachers and Coaches of swimming.				
<b>3) School Use-</b>				
<b>Birmingham LEA schools - not applicable / internal charge</b>				
<b>Non LEA Birmingham schools - Exempt if for educational purposes</b>				
<b>For all Sport and Leisure fees and charges Adults are classified as people aged 16years and over</b>				
<b>Swimming, Strokes Instruction and Strikes Instruction</b>				
<i>Fees are inclusive of VAT where applicable</i>				

Service/ Charge	Previous Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
<b>Service Area -Sport &amp; Leisure</b>				
<b>GENERAL SWIMMING</b>				
Cocks Moors Woods / Fox Hollies / Kingstanding /				
Stechford / Wyndley / Erdington / Sparkhill /				
Harborne / Northfield				
Adult	£5.60	£5.60	£0.00	0.0%
Adult (PTL)	£4.50	£4.50	£0.00	0.0%
Junior under 16	£3.60	£3.60	£0.00	0.0%
Under 5's *		£0.00	£0.00	0.0%
Spectator	£1.00	£1.00	£0.00	0.0%
Group swim	£3.30	£3.30	£0.00	0.0%
Family Swim**	£15.00	£15.00	£0.00	0.0%
Family Swim (PTL)	£12.00	£12.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>All other swimming pools</b>				
Adult	£5.40	£5.40	£0.00	0.0%
Adult (PTL)	£4.30	£4.30	£0.00	0.0%
Junior	£3.50	£3.50	£0.00	0.0%
Junior (PTL)	£2.80	£2.80	£0.00	0.0%
Under 5's *		£0.00	£0.00	0.0%
Spectator	£1.00	£1.00	£0.00	0.0%
Group swim	£3.30	£3.30	£0.00	0.0%
Family Swim **	£14.30	£14.30	£0.00	0.0%
Family Swim (PTL)	£11.40	£11.40	£0.00	0.0%
<b>* Under 5's only admitted when accompanied by an adult at all times, both in and out of the water.</b>				
<b>Under 8's - only 2 under 8s allowed in with one adult at all times, both in and out of the water.</b>				

Service/ Charge	Previous Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
<b>Service Area -Sport &amp; Leisure</b>				
<b>STROKES - SWIMMING INSTRUCTION</b>				
<b>Strokes for Life Course</b>				
Junior	£65.00	£65.00	£0.00	0.0%
Junior PTL	£52.00	£52.00	£0.00	0.0%
Junior Coaching	£72.00	£72.00	£0.00	0.0%
Adult	£76.00	£76.00	£0.00	0.0%
Adult PTL	£61.00	£61.00	£0.00	0.0%
Adult - Sixty Plus	£47.50	£47.50	£0.00	0.0%
Adult - Individual lesson	£9.20	£9.20	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Strokes For Life Adult &amp; Child</b>				
Course Registration Fee	£24.30	£24.30	£0.00	0.0%
Course Individual Lesson Fee (each week)	£3.90	£3.90	£0.00	0.0%
Individual Lesson	£6.60	£6.60	£0.00	0.0%
Mini Splash Session for Parent & Child	£5.50	£5.50	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Strokes For Life Junior Ducklings</b>				
First Strokes course 12 weeks max of 8 children	£71.60	£71.60	£0.00	0.0%
First Strokes course 12 weeks max of 4 children	£124.50	£124.50	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Strokes For Life Stage 10</b>				
Canoeing	£71.60	£71.60	£0.00	0.0%
Water polo	£71.60	£71.60	£0.00	0.0%
Synchronised swimming	£71.60	£71.60	£0.00	0.0%
Rookie lifeguard	£71.60	£71.60	£0.00	0.0%
SwimFit	£71.60	£71.60	£0.00	0.0%



Service/ Charge	Previous Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
<b>Service Area -Sport &amp; Leisure</b>				
<b>Strokes For Life - Challenge awards - 12 week course</b>				
Bronze / Silver / Gold	£65.00	£65.00	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Holiday Crash Courses</b>				
Junior (5-Day)	£31.50	£31.50	£0.00	0.0%
Junior (4-Day)	£28.40	£28.40	£0.00	0.0%
Junior (5-Day)	£43.00	£43.00	£0.00	0.0%
Junior (4-Day)	£37.00	£37.00	£0.00	0.0%
Adult (5-Day)	£42.00	£42.00	£0.00	0.0%
Adult (4-Day)	£31.50	£31.50	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Strokes For Life Premier Strokes Junior</b>				
Junior - individual lesson - one-to-one	£28.40	£28.40	£0.00	0.0%
Junior - Individual less two juniors / one instructor	£24.70	£24.70	£0.00	0.0%
Junior course group of 4	£123.40	£123.40	£0.00	0.0%
Junior - course - group of six	£115.50	£115.50	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Strokes For Life Premier Strokes Adult</b>				
Adult - individual lesson 1 - 1	£27.30	£27.30	£0.00	0.0%
Adult - 12 week	£243.60	£243.60	£0.00	0.0%
Adult - individual lesson 2 - 1	£24.70	£24.70	£0.00	0.0%
Adult - 12 week 1 - 6	£115.50	£115.50	£0.00	0.0%
Adult - 12 week 1 - 4	£135.50	£135.50	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Revised pricing incorrect corporate prices stated</b>				
<b>No PTL price reduction on Premier Strokes individual lessons</b>				
<b>20% PTL price reduction on all other Strokes courses</b>				
<b>STRIKES - GROUP FOOTBALL INSTRUCTION</b>				

Service/ Charge	Previous Charge 2020/21	Proposed Charge 2021/22	Pound Change from 2020/21	Percentage Change from 2020/21
<b>Service Area -Sport &amp; Leisure</b>				
<b>12 week courses</b>				
Junior	£65.00	£65.00	£0.00	0.0%
Junior PTL	£52.00	£52.00	£0.00	0.0%
First Kicks 12 week	£47.50	£47.50	£0.00	0.0%
<i>PTL discount is 20% off the standard price</i>				
<b>DRY INSTRUCTION</b>				
<b>12 week courses</b>				
Gymfants - 12 week	£65.00	£65.00	£0.00	0.0%
Gymbounce - 12 week	£65.00	£65.00	£0.00	0.0%
Gymfants P&P	£7.30	£7.30	£0.00	0.0%
<b>Service Area -Cultural Development</b>				
Administration/Facilitation Fee	£19,950.00	£19,950.00	£0.00	0.0%
Fees & Charges (External)	£1,050.00	£1,050.00	£0.00	0.0%
Permit Charges	£14,700.00	£14,700.00	£0.00	0.0%
Misc charges	£7,350.00	£7,350.00	£0.00	0.0%



# Birmingham City Council

## City Council

23<sup>rd</sup> February 2021



**Subject:** APPOINTMENT OF ACTING CHIEF EXECUTIVE  
**Report of:** Council Business Management Committee (Chief Officers and Deputy Chief Officers Appointments Dismissals and Service Conditions Sub-Committee)  
**Report author:** Assistant Director – Organisational Development

Does the report contain confidential or exempt information? ☐ Yes ☒ No

If relevant, state which appendix is exempt, and provide exempt information paragraph number or reason if confidential:

## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 On 11<sup>th</sup> February 2021, the Chief Officers and Deputy Chief Officers Appointments Dismissals and Service Conditions Sub-Committee (“JNC Panel”) recommended the approval of the appointment of Graeme Betts as the Acting Chief Executive and Head of Paid Service, from 7<sup>th</sup> March 2021 pending the appointment of an Interim Chief Executive.
- 1.2 The salary range for the role is £186,003 - £227,852 (pending any NJC pay award announced with effect from 1 April 2021).
- 1.3 Discussions will take place without delay with recruitment partners and the LGA around securing the services of an Interim Chief Executive.

## 2 MOTION

- 2.1 That the City Council as required by Part C7.4 of the Constitution<sup>1</sup>:
  - 2.1.1 approves the appointment of Graeme Betts as Acting Chief Executive and Head of Paid Service from 7<sup>th</sup> March 2021 until the appointment of an Interim Chief Executive.

<sup>1</sup> As agreed by Full Council on 10 September 2019

