



**MEETING OF BIRMINGHAM
CITY COUNCIL
22 JUNE, 2021**

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF BIRMINGHAM CITY COUNCIL HELD
ON TUESDAY, 22 JUNE, 2021 AT 1400 HOURS IN THE LYTTLETON
THEATRE, BIRMINGHAM MIDLAND INSTITUTE, MARGARET STREET,
BIRMINGHAM**

PRESENT:- Lord Mayor (Councillor Mohammed Afzal) in the Chair

Councillors

Mohammed Aikhlaj	Charlotte Hodivala	John O'Shea
Robert Alden	Shabrana Hussain	Robert Pocock
Mohammad Azim	Timothy Huxtable	Julien Pritchard
Nicky Brennan	Morriam Jan	Hendrina Quinnen
Tristan Chatfield	Meirion Jenkins	Carl Rice
Zaker Choudhry	Brigid Jones	Dominic Stanford
Liz Clements	Mariam Khan	Martin Straker Welds
Maureen Cornish	Mike Leddy	Saima Suleman
Phil Davis	John Lines	Sharon Thompson
Jayne Francis	Ewan Mackey	Ian Ward
Fred Grindrod	Majid Mahmood	Ken Wood
Paulette Hamilton	Karen McCarthy	Waseem Zaffar
Roger Harmer	Simon Morrall	

NOTICE OF RECORDING

19496 The 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 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 Lord Mayor reminded Members to ensure that their mobile phones were turned on to silent. There was a list of speakers for each item. Members were asked to remain silent as the microphones for the webcast will pick up sounds across the Theatre. Finally Members should stand when speaking as they would in the Council Chamber.

DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

- 19497 The 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. No declarations of interests were declared.

MINUTES

It was moved by the Lord Mayor, seconded and –

- 19498 **RESOLVED:-**

That the Minutes of the meeting held on 25 May, 2021 having been circulated to each Member of the Council, be taken as read and confirmed and signed.

LORD MAYOR'S ANNOUNCEMENTS

- 19499 There were no Lord Mayor's announcements.
-

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 Lord Mayor, seconded and -

- 19500 **RESOLVED:-**

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

Petitions Update

The following Petitions Update had been made available electronically:-

(See document No. 2)

It was moved by the Lord Mayor, seconded and -

19501 **RESOLVED:-**

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

QUESTION TIME

19502 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.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE COUNCIL

Following nominations it was:-

19503 **RESOLVED:-**

That appointments be made by the City Council for Members to serve on the Committees and other bodies set out below:-

Licensing and Public Protection Committee

Councillor Martin Straker-Welds (Lab) in place of Councillor Olly Armstrong (Lab) for the period ending with the next Annual Meeting of the Council;

WMCA Overview and Scrutiny Committee

Councillor Shabrana Hussain (Lab) in place of Councillor Julie Johnson (Lab) for the period ending with the next Annual Meeting of the Council;

WMCA Strategic Economic Delivery Board

Confirm the appointment of the Leader, Councillor Ian Ward (Lab) to the WMCA Strategic Economic Delivery Board for the period ending with the next Annual Meeting of the Council.

Planning Committee

Councillor Dominic Stanford (Con) in place of Councillor Simon Morrall (Con) for the period ending with the next Annual Meeting of the Council.

UPDATE ON BIRMINGHAM CITY COUNCIL'S CONTINUING RESPONSE TO COVID-19 AND PROPOSED APPROACH TO RECOVERY

- 19504 The Lord Mayor advised that due to the continuing Covid restrictions affecting the meeting the report of the Cabinet providing an update on the Council's continuing response to Covid 19 and the proposed approach to recovery would be deferred until the next meeting.
-

ANNUAL REPORT:LATE REPORTS NOT ON THE FORWARD PLAN AND THOSE AUTHORISED FOR IMMEDIATE IMPLEMENTATION

The following report of the Council Business Management Committee was submitted:-

(See document no. 3)

The Leader of the Council Ian Ward moved the motion which was seconded.

The Motion having been moved and seconded was put to the vote and by a show of hands was declared to be carried.

It was therefore

- 19505 **RESOLVED:-**

That the report be noted.

MOTIONS FOR DEBATE FROM INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS

- 19506 That due to the continuing Covid restrictions affecting the meeting the Motions for debate from Individual Members would be deferred until the next meeting.
-

DATE OF NEXT MEETING

- 19507 It was noted that the July Council Meeting will now be held on 20 July 2021 owing to the changes to the ending of Covid restrictions.
-

The meeting ended at 1542 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 CHARLOTTE HODIVALA

A1 Contracts

Question:

Has any of the following companies had any contracts with the Council or third parties used by the Council, for example CAZ equipment?

Rikvision

Alibaba

Huawei

Nuctech

China National Nuclear Corporation

Answer:

There is no Council spend or contracts with any of the named organisations.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE LEADER OF THE COUNCIL FROM
COUNCILLOR DAVID BARRIE**

A2 Social Media

Question:

Please provide a breakdown of all social media companies the Council has used in the last 6 years, including how much has been spent on each and for what?

Answer:

The Council has used over the past 6 years, Twitter, You Tube, Facebook, Instagram, Linked In and Tik Tok

Corporate Comms has used paid for advertising to boost posts on Facebook and Linked In to support various campaigns as per the breakdown below.

Year	Type of Spend	Amount	Details / Campaigns
2015-16	Facebook Adverts	£300	BBC Good Music Awards
2016-17	Facebook Adverts	£1458	Adoption / Budget Consultation / Green Waste / Zero Hero
2017-18	Facebook Adverts	£2418	UTSAV / Clean Air Day / Waste management / Budget Consultation /
2018-19	Facebook Adverts	£2198	Elections / Urban Cohesion / Rental hubs
2019-20	Facebook Adverts	£1005	CAZ Taxi drivers / Christmas Waste / EUSSS
2020-21	Facebook Adverts	£8,047	Public Health / Covid / CAZ / Our Future Our City / Be Bold Be Birmingham
2020-21	Linked In Adverts	£425	Public Health Covid
2021-22	Facebook Adverts	£67	Our Future Our City

Total		£15918	
-------	--	--------	--

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE LEADER OF THE COUNCIL FROM
COUNCILLOR BOB BEAUCHAMP**

A3 Social Media Contracts

Question:

Since 2015, has the Council hired any companies to monitor social media or traditional media criticising the Council, if so, please include details of each contract?

Answer:

Corporate Communications have used the following media monitoring companies to provide all mentions, regardless of the tone, of 'Birmingham City Council' in Print Media, Broadcast Media, Online media and social media.

2015 – 2017 Precise Media Monitoring £10,198 p.a.

2017 – 2019 Veullio Media Monitoring £10,500 p.a

2019 onwards Veullio Media Monitoring £9,960 p.a.

We have also used Orlo, a platform which allows us to schedule social media posts and allows evaluation of these posts, and monitor responses to them, regardless of tone.

2017 - £5200

2018 - £5460

2019 - £8000

2020 – £8000

2021 – £10000

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE LEADER OF THE COUNCIL FROM
COUNCILLOR SIMON MORRALL**

A4 Building Survey

Question:

It is standard practice for the Council to survey a building before buying it?

Answer:

It is dependent on the property in question.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE LEADER OF THE COUNCIL FROM
COUNCILLOR ALEX YIP**

A5 Buildings Bought

Question:

How many buildings has the Council bought since 2012 without a survey before purchase for what total cost?

Answer:

Without specific information, this will take an excessive amount of officer time to collate.

If Councillor Yip can provide more precise details of his request, I will ask officers to respond accordingly.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE LEADER OF THE COUNCIL FROM
COUNCILLOR MATT BENNETT**

A6 Birmingham Smithfield

Question:

What is the cost for the temporary use of Birmingham Smithfield for the purposes of hosting the 3x3 basketball, 3x3 wheelchair basketball and beach volleyball events for the Birmingham 2022 Commonwealth Games including planning, construction and removal costs, including any money paid to LendLease, or adjustment to other payments or from them to compensate for the use and delays to permanent construction?

Answer:

The costs to be incurred by the Council in preparing the site for Games use are limited to costs associated with the demolition of the site (including Manor House and the car parks at Moat Lane and Pershore Street) prior to handover to the Birmingham 2022 Organising Committee. It is estimated that the required works will cost approximately £3.6million, to be funded in the first instance through Council borrowing.

In the absence of the Games, these works would have been undertaken at a later date as a part of the redevelopment scheme, and would be the subject of an application for Enterprise Zone funding.

The underlying costs will continue to form a part of the forthcoming Enterprise Zone funding application, with the additional interest costs incurred as a result of the acceleration of these works agreed to be fully funded by the Birmingham 2022 Organising Committee.

The Commonwealth Games will generate a significant economic benefit for Birmingham, enhance the city's image nationally and internationally and provide a lasting legacy to the benefit of all Birmingham citizens.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE LEADER OF THE COUNCIL FROM
COUNCILLOR DAVID PEARS**

A7 Paradise Circus Queensway

Question:

Please set out the steps involved in the decision to rename Paradise Circus Queensway 'Lyon Queensway', including who made the decision, who was consulted and the costs involved (including costs of consultation and costs of new signage etc)?

Answer:

There was a requirement to rename Paradise Circus Queensway in 2016, as it is no longer a roundabout otherwise known as a 'Circus'. It was therefore suggested by then Birmingham City Council Leader Councillor Bore, that the substantial part of Paradise Circus Queensway (leading between Suffolk Street Queensway and Summer Row) could be renamed as Lyon Queensway. This would further develop Birmingham's relationship with Lyon, our partner city, and reciprocate their naming of Avenue de Birmingham.

Consultation with Ward Councillors was undertaken in October 2016. Local residents were consulted in February 2017, and again in the form of the display of public notices in July 2018 as part of the Public Health Act. The name received no objections. The name was changed on 20th December 2018, however due to the ongoing roadworks no nameplates have been installed yet.

The renaming fee in 2016 was £1,080. As there were no objections, there were no other fees such as the Magistrates Court. The approximate cost of officer time in undertaking this process was £3,700. As the number/location of nameplate signs needed has not yet been confirmed, or any fabrication/installation undertaken, these costs are not available. An approximate cost for one sign (including posts and foundations) is £250.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE LEADER OF THE COUNCIL FROM
COUNCILLOR ADRIAN DELANEY**

A8 Council Review

Question:

Please provide a copy of all paperwork, reports commentary and recommendations from the Council review of statues and road names?

Answer:

Officers have made an initial assessment of civic statues and monuments including those that have been identified by action groups and others as to having links with the transatlantic slave trade and/or colonialism. This information is available and will help inform the initial work to review our statues and monuments.

We will also ensure that other plaques accompanying our monuments properly and fully explain their historical context, where appropriate. A primary piece of academic research has been commissioned by BMT regarding James Watt, particularly his links with the transatlantic slave trade, to help inform a new plaque prior to the re-installation of the Boulton, Watt, Murdoch (The Golden Boys) Statue in Centenary Square. This will also be used to write further information that can be accessed via a web page – for example via a QR Code from a mobile device.

CITY COUNCIL – 22 JUNE 2021

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE LEADER OF THE COUNCIL FROM
COUNCILLOR EDDIE FREEMAN**

A9 Cost of Reviews

Question:

What is the cost of the review into statues and road names, included costs already incurred and costs projected to be spent?

Answer:

Officers have collated an internal summary of civic statues and monuments including those that have been identified by action groups and others as to having links with the transatlantic slave trade and/or colonialism.

We will ensure that plaques accompanying our monuments properly and fully explain their historical context, where appropriate.

A primary piece of academic research has been commissioned and undertaken regarding James Watt, particularly his links with the transatlantic slave trade, to help inform a new plaque prior to the re-installation of the Boulton, Watt, Murdoch (The Golden Boys) Statue in Centenary Square. This information will also be used to provide further information that can be accessed via a web page – for example via a QR Code from a mobile device.

The cost of work to date is £4,700 and was commissioned by Birmingham Museums Trust using capacity from their 2020-21 repairs & maintenance budget for maintaining civic statues & monuments. However, this doesn't include the cost of the designing and fabricating of a new plaque and setting up QR codes in 2021-22 which has yet to be determined.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE LEADER OF THE COUNCIL FROM
COUNCILLOR DEIRDRE ALDEN**

A10 Costs

Question:

What is the cost of everybody's battle, everybody's business work, including office time and all follow up reports and consultation so far?

Answer

"Everyone's Battle, Everyone's Business" is a major priority for this Council and the work undertaken to date has constituted core business for the Council's Equalities Team, supported by the Council's communications team as part of their everyday duties. A sum of £6,000 was paid for commissioned work undertaking promotional activities linked to the consultation".

This Labour Council is committed to equalities. It is to be hoped that the opposition group on the council also takes this work seriously.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE LEADER OF THE COUNCIL FROM
COUNCILLOR TIMOTHY HUXTABLE**

A11 EY Report – Home to School Transport 6

Question:

On what date did you, as Leader of the Council, receive and read the full 200 page EY report with appendices on Home to School Transport?

Answer:

The Improving Home to School Transport Report went to Cabinet on 15th December 2020 and after a Scrutiny call in on 6th January the report was amended and approved by the Executive on 19th January 2021.

To incorporate further consultation with parents and carers, EY held four facilitated feedback sessions between the 20th and 27th January and the views were collated and incorporated as an addendum to the main report. I received this on 29th March 2021.

A Leader's taskforce was also established to work with parents and carers to address concerns and move forward. These monthly meetings commenced in January 2021 and have been very constructive. A further public meeting with parents and carers is to be held on 21st July 2021.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE LEADER OF THE COUNCIL FROM
COUNCILLOR PETER FOWLER**

A12 Travel

Question:

How did you travel to and from the airport in both Birmingham and Belfast to make your Twitter video for the already purchased hydrogen buses (If by car/taxi please state make, model and year)?

Answer:

This activity formed a small part of a wider programme including securing a more strategic relationship with the manufacturer to enable longer term benefits of supply chain jobs for Birmingham, an apprenticeship scheme and opportunities for research and development.

WrightBus is one of the market leaders in hydrogen fuel technology and discussions were undertaken to explore how this may be beneficial to the city in respect of other vehicle types and importantly refuelling infrastructure requirements and cost considerations.

Bearing in mind the importance of this visit and the potential future gains for Birmingham, I did not note the make, model or year of the taxis used, as I was focussed on the important matters at hand.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE LEADER OF THE COUNCIL FROM
COUNCILLOR KEN WOOD**

A13 Carbon Footprint

Question:

What was the total carbon footprint of your visit to Belfast to make the video for the already purchased hydrogen buses?

Answer:

The smartphone video referenced was taken at the WrightBus factory as part of the pre-delivery inspection of the Council's hydrogen buses ahead of final payments and the subsequent transfer of ownership.

This activity formed a small part of a wider programme including securing a more strategic relationship with the manufacturer to enable longer term benefits of supply chain jobs for Birmingham, an apprenticeship scheme and opportunities for research and development.

WrightBus is one of the market leaders in hydrogen fuel technology and discussions were undertaken to explore how this may be beneficial to the city in respect of other vehicle types and importantly refuelling infrastructure requirements and cost considerations.

A return flight from Birmingham to Belfast generates approximately **113kg CO2 using** a carbon estimation calculator. Based on an average utilisation rate of 88 people, this equates to around 1.28kg of CO2 emissions per person for a return trip at a total contribution of 5.14kg/CO2 based on four people travelling on same flight.

The airline industry (including Aer Lingus and Easy Jet as the airlines used), participate in the highest standard carbon offsetting projects, that meet Gold Standard and Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) accreditation through implementing carbon off-setting for every flight.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE LEADER OF THE COUNCIL FROM
COUNCILLOR DARIUS SANDHU**

A14 Filming

Question:

Who filmed the social media videos posted on Twitter during your visit to Wright Buses Limited to view the already purchase Hydrogen Buses?

Answer:

Councillor Waseem Zaffar.

This activity formed a small part of a wider programme including securing a more strategic relationship with the manufacturer to enable longer term benefits of supply chain jobs for Birmingham, an apprenticeship scheme and opportunities for research and development.

WrightBus is one of the market leaders in hydrogen fuel technology and discussions were undertaken to explore how this may be beneficial to the city in respect of other vehicle types and importantly refuelling infrastructure requirements and cost considerations.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE LEADER OF THE COUNCIL FROM
COUNCILLOR MAUREEN CORNISH**

A15 Funding for Trip

Question:

Who paid for the trip to Belfast to view the Hydrogen Buses at what total cost?

Answer:

The total cost of the visit was £1,133.50 funded equally between Birmingham City Council and the EU Jive Hydrogen Bus project.

This activity formed a small part of a wider programme including securing a more strategic relationship with the manufacturer to enable longer term benefits of supply chain jobs for Birmingham, an apprenticeship scheme and opportunities for research and development.

WrightBus is one of the market leaders in hydrogen fuel technology and discussions were undertaken to explore how this may be beneficial to the city in respect of other vehicle types and importantly refuelling infrastructure requirements and cost considerations.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE LEADER OF THE COUNCIL FROM
COUNCILLOR DOMINIC STANFORD**

A16 Council Officers

Question:

Did any Council Officers accompany you on the trip to Belfast to view the Hydrogen Buses? Please state post titles if so.

Answer:

The officers who attended were the Assistant Director Transport and Connectivity (Senior Responsible Officer for the Hydrogen Bus project) and Specialist Energy Manager (Project and Contract Manager for the Hydrogen Bus project).

This activity formed a small part of a wider programme including securing a more strategic relationship with the manufacturer to enable longer term benefits of supply chain jobs for Birmingham, an apprenticeship scheme and opportunities for research and development.

WrightBus is one of the market leaders in hydrogen fuel technology and discussions were undertaken to explore how this may be beneficial to the city in respect of other vehicle types and importantly refuelling infrastructure requirements and cost considerations.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE LEADER OF THE COUNCIL FROM
COUNCILLOR MEIRION JENKINS**

A17 CAZ Exemption

Question:

Please list all the reasons that a permanent or temporary exemption for the CAZ has been granted to at least one person so far?

Answer:

Exemptions are listed on the Brum Breathes website - www.brumbreathes.co.uk

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE LEADER OF THE COUNCIL FROM
COUNCILLOR GARY SAMBROOK**

A18 Chemical Make Up

Question:

What was the exact chemical make up of the smoke released by the Council to mark the CAZ, including the total volume and each separate quantities of each component?

Answer:

A data sheet for both of the products used as part of the event that took place on 1 June 2021 is provided.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE LEADER OF THE COUNCIL FROM
COUNCILLOR SUZANNE WEBB**

A19 Social Media

Question:

In the last 3 years, please list all social media accounts including Twitter handles etc, to which the Council has in anyway controlled, or paid any money or offered incentives in order to promote any particular messages or campaigns. Where has this been done via a third party contracted to manage specific campaigns (eg clean air zone launch), please provide the name of the organisation as well as all the social media accounts they have used/paid/incentivised, including the cost of each payment and the specific campaign or message it was linked to.

Answer:

All social media accounts controlled by the Council are listed here

<https://www.birmingham.gov.uk/socialmedia>

Not all of these are run or managed by the corporate communications team but are run by BCC staff in the relevant service areas.

BCC's communications team generally does not contract third parties to promote messaging via our own social media channels.

We do use third parties to amplify our messages via their own channels and ensure that we reach and engage with as many Birmingham citizens as possible. The outputs are measured and evaluated to ensure outcomes are achieved.

When it is necessary to use external agencies for support the emphasis is to use the talented local Birmingham creative sector to support the Council in engaging with citizens.

These are the companies that the Corporate Communications team have used, there may be other companies that have been used out in the directorates, which Communications would not have oversight of:

2021/22

Campaign / Event	Company	Notes	Amount
Waste investment launch	Updates Media	Promotion via social channels	£2,250
Covid Community Champions	Updates Media	Promotion via social channels	£600
Be Bold Be Birmingham tik tok	Updates Media	Promotion of launch via social channels and content creation	£4,995

2020-21

Campaign / Event	Company	Notes	Amount
Covid anniversary commemorations filming	Clive Reeves PR	Content creation for social media	£5,000
Brum We Can	HDY	Social media campaign on platforms owned by BCC, managed in collaboration with HDY. This covers video production and photography, in-depth interviews, content curation and copywriting.	£40,000
Our Future City Plan	Clive Reeves PR	Public consultation campaign commissioned by inclusive growth to provide film, graphics and social media content including webinars for the campaign + platform support. Content posted onto corporate social media accounts by Comms Team.	£10,236
Virtual Holocaust Memorial Event	Clive Reeves PR	Commissioned by Lord Mayor's office to film an online event, which was	£3,300

Campaign / Event	Company	Notes	Amount
		promoted and shared via BCC socials by the Comms team	
Budget engagement	Updates Media	Promotion of budget engagement across social channels including videos	£7,200
Charity Christmas Campaign	Story Comms	Campaign using the hashtag #BrumWeCan, to highlight work being done by local charities to support residents during the Christmas holidays. This included videography, content creation, curation, and copywriting	£12,600
The Big Birmingham Cook-a-long	Liquid	Live You Tube event starring Glynn Purnell, aimed at raising awareness of 'Change into Action' programme. Content shared on social channels	£9,900
Virtual Remembrance Sunday Event	Clive Reeves PR	Commissioned by Lord Mayor's office to film a dawn commemoration as part of the city's online act of remembrance and also a 'We will remember them' montage of dignitaries, civic representatives and military personnel. Shared on BCC social channels	£3,540

Campaign / Event	Company	Notes	Amount
Christmas Waste campaign	Reach PLC	Campaign to highlight Christmas waste arrangements, HRC opening times & recycling hints. Online Ads and also on Reach social channels	£7,560
Equalities campaign	Updates Media	Promotion of Equalities consultation via social channels	£5,000
Proud Host City Engagement	Beatfrees	Content creation on for What makes Birmingham survey for use on Social media	£3,650
Let's Be Together Podcast promotion	Reach PLC / Updates Media	Promotion of Covid podcast on social channels	£11,913
Be Bold Be Birmingham	Updates Media	CWG 500 days to go social channels takeover	£1,500
No Bull	Birmingham Publishing Group	Covid safety campaign, promotion of messaging on 'I Choose Birmingham' social channels	£1,950

2019-20

Campaign / Event	Company	Notes	Amount
Climate Change & Sustainability Video	Clive Reeves PR	Video for use on social channels	£4,500
Once Upon A Time... book	Liquid	Marketing campaign around the book profiling inspirational women from Birmingham, includes content creation for social channels	£6,750
Tackling homelessness documentary	Tinker Taylor	For use on social channels	£7,750

Campaign / Event	Company	Notes	Amount
Love Your Street	Updates Media	Content creation and promotion on social channels of "all out" community clean up day in Alum Rock	£3,100
Facebook recycling game	Sparks Creative	Development of game to raise awareness of what can be recycled in domestic recycling bins for use on social channels	£8,950
Budget Consultation Facebook live	Updates Media	Hosting of Facebook live event	£2,500
Christmas Waste Campaign	Reach PLC	Campaign to highlight Christmas waste arrangements, HRC opening times & recycling hints. Online Ads and also on Reach social channels	£8,000
Brum Account	Updates Media	Content creation for social channels promoting online citizen accounts	£4,500

The following were funded via grant funding external to BCC budget

Campaign / Event	Company	Notes	Amount
Covid New Year compliance campaign	Beatfrees	Influencer messaging and online campaign to reach a younger audience	£12,000
Launch of the CAZ	TMP	Social media advertising around the launch of the CAZ	Phase 1: £10,000 Phase 2: £9,275 Phase 3: £85,000
Launch of the CAZ	Story Comms	This agency was approached to work up some comms around	£35,000

Campaign / Event	Company	Notes	Amount
		the launch. For this the came up with the idea of the smoke launch and production of some cinematic film pieces and would have created content for social media use and used influencer marketing	
Launch of the CAZ	Voiceboxx	Commissioned to deliver marketing and engagement strategies to promote the exemption permits and support for taxis. As part of this they have delivered: Resident mail outs; Stakeholder comms packs; Market research on design concepts (CAZ and Reg); Created content for social media; Post launch messaging - telling the clean air story via their social channels.	Pre launch £30,000 Post launch £25,000
Launch of the CAZ	Sparks Creative	Created content for social media. Commissioned to create the animated film series	£30,000
Launch of the CAZ	Clive Reeves PR	Brought in to deliver an engagement strategy targeting taxi drivers, including providing content for social media	£27,000

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE LEADER OF THE COUNCIL FROM
COUNCILLOR BRUCE LINES**

A20 Vehicles

Question:

On what date did the Council agree to purchase the 22 hydrogen buses?

Answer:

The Council did not agree to buy 22 hydrogen buses.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE LEADER OF THE COUNCIL FROM
COUNCILLOR JOHN LINES**

A21 ERDF Fund

Question:

Please provide a full breakdown of the new EDRF Welcome Back Fund and its previous incarnation of 'Reopening High Streets Safely Fund' including for each High Street what has been spent to date, on what measures and what funding is planned to be spent on what going forward?

Answer:

ERDF Reopening High Streets Safely Fund (2020)

Birmingham was allocated £1,016,937 from ERDF Reopening High Streets Safely Fund in June 2020. The funding was primarily to assist the safe reopening of high streets during the Covid pandemic.

The grant resources could only be used to fund the following four activities:

1. Support to develop an action plan for how the local authority may begin to safely reopen their local economies.
2. Communications and public information activity to ensure that reopening of local economies can be managed successfully and safely.
3. Business-facing awareness raising activities to ensure that reopening of local economies can be managed successfully and safely.
4. Temporary public realm changes to ensure that reopening of local economies can be managed successfully and safely.

In the first round of funding the majority of funds were allocated to temporary changes to the public realm followed by Covid safety communications and smaller amounts on footfall counters, staffing etc. Business Advice was available through GBSLEP therefore no further funds were allocated from RHSSF.

The approach taken to the Reopening High Streets Safely Fund was reported to Cabinet at the time.

Breakdown of spend by area:

Location	Covid Safety Communications spend to date	Temporary Public Realm spend to date	Total spend to date
BIDs			
Retail BID	£16,576	0	£16,576
Colmore BID	£11,749	0	£11,749
JQ BID	£11,749	£65,000	£76,749
Southside BID	£18,249	£80,110	£98,359
Westside BID	£11,749	£8,470	£20,219
Northfield BID	£18,590	£21,833	£40,423
Harborne BID	£11,749	£46,894	£58,643
Kings Heath BID	£11,749	0	£11,749
Erdington BID	£18,705	0	£18,705
Soho Road BID	£18,749	£22,077	£40,826
Acocks Green BID	£15,783	0	£15,783
Sutton Coldfield BID	£17,714	0	£17,714
UCF locations where no BIDs			
Perry Barr	£2,096	£4,118	£6,214
Bordesley Green	0	£24,836	£24,836
Coventry Rd – Small Heath	£2,926	£20,499	£23,425
Stechford	£1,864	£3,958	£5,822
Meadway	0	£7,846	£7,846
Stirchley	£4,000	0	£4,000
Alum Rock Road	£3,857	£15,564	£19,421
Other areas			
Sheldon	£925	0	£925
Longbridge	£2,400	£9,258	£11,658
Aston	0	£20,392	£20,392
Shard End	0	£6,660	£6,660
Moseley	0	£16,093	£16,093
Cotteridge	0	£10,872	£10,872
Selly Oak	0	£10,285	£10,285
Digbeth	£737	0	0
Stratford Rd	0	£14,768	£14,768
TOTAL	£201,916	£580,514	£782,430

In addition to the above footfall data and devices were purchased to monitor the impact of covid (£55,280)

Staffing costs to deliver the fund (Project Officer, Transport Officers, ERDF Admin support through European and International Team £117,176)

Of the remaining balance there is some further spend allocated for covid safety communications for BIDs and temporary changes to public realm.

ERDF Welcome Back Fund (2021)

Birmingham has been allocated a further £1,016,937 in the second round of funding from the Government to assist in the re-opening of high streets. The previous fund 'Reopening High Streets Safely' is now called the 'Welcome Back' Fund.

The guidance is more flexible with the Welcome Back Fund enabling a broader approach, supporting areas to drive footfall whilst allowing for planting, graffiti removal, deep cleaning etc. It is felt that this time the majority of grant funding should be targeted at beautification of areas to support the visitor economy, and particularly encouraging seating/café culture to improve footfall and dwell time in the city centre and urban centre locations.

In line with the first-round funding approach, it is proposed that all BID areas and all areas in the Urban Centre Framework are targeted for support. There are 12 BID areas and the 7 other areas in the UCF where there is no BID (a total of 19 high streets). Resources are also earmarked for other locations in the city where business communities/forums come forward, seeking support. Engagement with these areas will be through Ward Councillors and existing contacts through colleagues within BCC.

Having engaged with BIDs, other local groups and key internal stakeholders, an expenditure framework has been developed for the Welcome Back Fund (shown below). Key themes which emerged from the consultation are:

- Beautification of areas to support the visitor economy through graffiti removal and additional deep cleaning
- Improving spaces through planting, seating, wardens etc to encourage people to come into high streets
- Events to drive footfall
- Temporary public realm changes which include maintenance and removal of the barriers/bollards installed to aid social distancing
- A strategic/visioning review of a new future for high streets in Birmingham

Table One: Proposed Expenditure Framework				
Activity	Phase 1 <i>June-August 2021</i>	Phase 2 <i>Sept-Dec 2021</i>	Phase 3 <i>Jan-March 2022</i>	Total
SCOPE 1: ACTION PLAN				
Monitoring				£10k
SCOPE 2: COMMUNICATIONS				
Communications				£0

SCOPE 3: SMALL BUSINESS RE-OPENING ADVICE				
Advising Businesses				£0
SCOPE 4: TEMPORARY CHANGES TO PUBLIC REALM				
Temporary changes to public space, including maintenance, removal and seating	£150k	£50k		£200k
SCOPE 5: SUPPORT AND PROMOTE A SAFE PUBLIC ENVIRONMENT FOR A LOCAL AREA’S VISITOR ECONOMY				
5.1 Graffiti removal, deep cleaning, flytipping	Procured by BCC as city wide activity up to March 2022			£276k
5.2 Additional outdoor seating, wardens, planting etc.	To cover twelve BID areas and delivered across phases			£120k
5.3 Additional outdoor seating, planting plus any other activities identified.	To cover areas within UCF with no BID (seven areas) and others that may come forward for support across phases			£50k
5.4 Events	To cover event activity currently being considered by BID, UCF and other areas across the city			£248k
SCOPE 6: SUPPORT LOCAL AUTHORITIES TO DEVELOP PLANS FOR RESPONDING TO THE MEDIUM-TERM IMPACT OF COVID-19 INCLUDING TRIALLING NEW IDEAS PARTICULARLY WHERE THESE RELATE TO THE HIGH STREET				
Strategic visioning review of the future of High Streets	£10k	£10k	£10k	£30k
OTHER				
ERDF Admin				£41k
Project Officer				£41k

The Welcome Back Fund expenditure was approved by Cabinet on Tuesday 8 June 2021

WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE DEPUTY LEADER OF THE COUNCIL FROM COUNCILLOR ADAM HIGGS

B1 Data Protection Training

Question:

Prior to December 2020, what data protection training did staff have to undertake?

Answer:

Our data protection training is reviewed regularly to ensure that it is in line with best practice; accordingly, requirements may change from year to year.

2016-2017

In 2016 and 2017, there were four separate eLearning modules that all BCC employees (including agency workers) had to complete.

These were:

- Introduction To Information Governance 2016
- Introduction to Information & IT Security 2016
- Records Management 2016
- Data Quality 2016

2018

In 2018, with the introduction of GDPR legislation, the approach taken was to split learning across three levels:

Awareness level

A GDPR eLearning module was made available in March 2018 and all staff were required to complete it.

For staff working offline, module content was provided in a hard copy workbook format which was made available to managers to access, print off and issue to employees. Managers were responsible for ensuring that the workbooks were completed, with signed completion sheets returned to the Workforce Development team to update individual learning records.

Intermediate/Expert level

A contract award was made to an external training provider to carry out three training courses. These were:

- GDPR Practitioner status (24 staff, 4 day course)

- Records Management (12 staff, 1 day course)
- Data Protection Impact Assessments and Audits (12 staff)

The provision of these courses ensured that key BCC staff were professionally trained in the obligations contained within GDPR and the Data Protection Act 2018. These courses commenced in January 2019.

2019

In 2019, a new suite of eLearning modules were launched. These included three mandatory modules that all staff were required to complete:

- Data Protection, GDPR and Information Security 2018
- Freedom of Information Act 2018
- Records Management and Data Quality 2018

Again workbooks/leaflets were provided to managers to enable 'off-line' employees to complete the training.

2020

In January 2020 a new mandatory Data Protection eLearning module was launched, with all employees asked to complete by 31st December 2020.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE DEPUTY LEADER OF THE COUNCIL FROM
COUNCILLOR JOHN LINES**

B2 Mandatory Training

Question:

What is the take up rate of any mandatory data protection training for staff broken down by Directorate as of January 2021?

Answer:

Directorate	Number of staff completed Data Protection module Jan – Dec 2020	% completion rate from headcount
Adult Social Care	1488	93%
Commonwealth Games	12	100%
Digital and Customer Services	1433	98%
Education and Skills	1281	97%
Finance and Governance	841	64%
HR/OD	174	97%
Inclusive Growth	687	99%
Neighbourhoods	2353	85%
Partnership, Insight and Performance	150	97%
Total	8419	88%

Moving forward in **2021** in addition to the mandatory e learning modules we are facilitating monthly virtual instructor led workshops where people will be able to learn from case studies, data breaches and best practice. These workshops will also enable the delegate to explore Data Protection in the context of their role and working environment.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE DEPUTY LEADER OF THE COUNCIL FROM
COUNCILLOR GARETH MOORE**

B3 Data Breaches

Question:

How many data breaches have been found by the Council in each of the last 3 years and of these, how many were reported to the Information Commissioner?

Answer:

- April 2018 to March 2019 (158)
 - Out of the 158 there was 1 that was notified to the ICO
- April 2019 to March 2020 (165)
 - Out of the 165 there were 4 that were notified to the ICO
- April 2020 to March 2021 (144)
 - Out of the 144 there was 1 notified to the ICO

Please Note: None of the breaches notified to the ICO has resulted in a fine.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE DEPUTY LEADER OF THE COUNCIL FROM
COUNCILLOR RON STORER**

B4 Data Protection Training

Question:

By Directorate, how many staff have completed data training?

Answer:

Directorate	Number of staff completed Data Protection module Jan – Dec 2020
Adult Social Care	1488
Commonwealth Games	12
Digital and Customer Services	1433
Education and Skills	1281
Finance and Governance	841
HR/OD	174
Inclusive Growth	687
Neighbourhoods	2353
Partnership, Insight and Performance	150
Total	8419

2021 mandatory bundle is reported once all modules within that bundles have been completed. These were launched April 2021 and include 2 modules on “Protecting Information” which includes a module on Cyber Security

Completion as at 2 June 2021

Directorate	Number of staff completed Protecting Information modules since Jan 2021
Adult Social Care	211
Commonwealth Games	0
Digital and Customer Services	311
Education and Skills	141
Finance and Governance	131
HR/OD	28
Inclusive Growth	85
Neighbourhoods	245
Partnership, Insight and Performance	40
Total	1192

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE DEPUTY LEADER OF THE COUNCIL FROM
COUNCILLOR MEIRION JENKINS**

B5 Data Breaches

Question:

As Lead Member for data protection across the Council, when were the two data breaches relating to the school bus passes and the details of foster children given to birth mother first reported to you?

Answer:

The school bus passes data breach was reported to the Deputy Leader week commencing 22nd February 2021.

The data breach relating to the details of foster children given to a birth mother was notified to the Birmingham Children's Trust Management team on 11th May 2020. There are separate contractual procedures for reporting data breaches within the Children's Trust.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE DEPUTY LEADER OF THE COUNCIL FROM
COUNCILLOR ADRIAN DELANEY**

B6 Data Breaches 2

Question:

In the last 3 years, how many data protection breaches have resulted in disciplinary action?

Answer:

There have been 14 cases of actual or potential data protection breaches which have resulted in the commencement of disciplinary proceedings.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE DEPUTY LEADER OF THE COUNCIL FROM
COUNCILLOR BOB BEAUCHAMP**

B7 Streaming

Question:

With Birmingham City Councils meeting streaming provider having changed the internet browser requirements for its new portal hosted on its website, how much testing has been carried out ensure it complies with the requirements of all the various disabled groups?

Answer:

We are aware that new online accessibility guidelines came into force in September 2020. In response, Civico have designed new Public Engagement portal, through which citizens can access the Council's library of live and archived webcasts of public meetings (together with agendas and supporting documents).

Online site checkers are used to test and validate the site's accessibility performance against Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG). As part of the development process for the new portal, Civico beta tested the site and invited comment and feedback from users and partners, including users with additional accessibility requirements.

Councillors should note that, following the end of the Civico contract on 30th June 2021, and the move to the BMI, web-streaming of Council meetings will be moved to YouTube from 1st July 2021 onwards.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE DEPUTY LEADER OF THE COUNCIL FROM
COUNCILLOR DAVID BARRIE**

B8 Phone Lines

Question:

What was the exact error that caused the Council phone lines to be down on 19th May 2021 and specifically was this a fault affecting all incoming to the Council or with the forwarding of those calls to people working from home?

Answer:

The Incident on the 19th May 2021 was as a result of a supplier global outage, this therefore affected all the supplier's customers, including Birmingham City Council. It affected any user on the supplier's platform and was not specific to those working from home.

The incident was not caused by a single specific error, the suppliers Root Cause Analysis concluded,

1. Initially a number of the supplier's ISP's were forcing connection and refresh issues as they were not releasing sessions as per normal behaviour.
2. The supplier initiated manual clearing of these sessions which is a normal course of action in these instances.
3. A secondary fault then caused an unprecedented overload of connections to the platform. The suppliers mass connection security was defending the network – this impacted customer connections.
4. As investigations continued the decision was made to reset all ISP sessions within the supplier's clusters one by one - and once this work was completed these connections returned into expected normal service.

Following resolution, the supplier immediately implemented plans to mitigate the risk of a repeat event and has implemented enhanced monitoring.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE DEPUTY LEADER OF THE COUNCIL FROM
COUNCILLOR CHARLOTTE HODIVALA**

B9 Issues – Home Working

Question:

On how many occasions, on what dates and for how long were there any issues with home working staff being able to connect to incoming calls to the Council, broken down by Department?

Answer:

There have been 219 calls raised over the past 12 months where homeworking staff may not have been able to connect to incoming calls. All of these issues have been dealt with.

50% of those calls were user education or user knowledge related or were resolved by the customer.

95% of calls resolved for Cirrus were resolved within in SLA (208 of 219 calls)

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE DEPUTY LEADER OF THE COUNCIL FROM
COUNCILLOR DEBBIE CLANCY**

B10 Complaints

Question:

List the number of complaints broken down by type, staff have made in the last year relating to software or hardware not working?

Answer:

Complaints within Information, Technology & Digital Services are classified as an expression of dissatisfaction in relation to any aspect of performance or service delivery, either orally or in writing, from an internal or external customer. A complaint may be about an individual member of staff, a team or service.

There have been no complaints for hardware or software within the last 12 month period.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE DEPUTY LEADER OF THE COUNCIL FROM
COUNCILLOR TIMOTHY HUXTABLE**

B11 Complaints 2

Question:

List the number of complaints broken down by type from residents experiencing difficulties and delays reaching the Council in the last year, including complaints received via Councillors?

Answer:

We have received 13 complaints over the last 12 months in relation to citizens experiencing difficulties in reaching the council.

Concern	Number of incidences
Length of time on hold	6
No return call	3
Call termination	1
Incorrect information	1
IVR issue	1
Escalation process not followed	1

The new complaints programme will deliver a greater emphasis on the collation of root causes behind complaints and enable more detailed analysis to identify concerns and improve customer service.

CITY COUNCIL – 22 JUNE 2021

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE DEPUTY LEADER OF THE COUNCIL FROM
COUNCILLOR ALEX YIP**

B12 Accessibility of Streaming

Question:

What provisions are in the contract with Civico for Council meeting web streaming to ensure accessibility of streams and archived footage in different formats, including mobile devices and older or alternative browsers?

Answer:

Civico have advised that they use a dedicated transcoder engine that transcodes our streams into all of the necessary formats for all common devices and browsers. As a background system function, the system identifies the video format required by each and every device that is requesting a video stream. It then provides the required video file in the correct format for the device making the request. For reasons of security and accessibility, the system does not support web browsers that no longer provide security updates, or that do not support the latest web technologies for web accessibility features and functionalities.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE DEPUTY LEADER OF THE COUNCIL FROM
COUNCILLOR DAVID PEARS**

B13 Training – Complaints Champions

Question:

What training have complaints champions been given, broken down by area in Council, type of training and length of each session/course?

Answer:

A set of training sessions has been developed to support all staff working as complaints champions.

For staff already with the Council they have undertaken an initial 4 days of training courses which included:

Day 1 – Overview of the Complaints Policy and Processes, Definitions, Root Cause Analysis and Quality Monitoring

Day 2 – Introduction to Soft Skills – Customer Interaction

Day 3 – Soft Skills - Dealing with Difficult Situations

Day 4 - Complaint Resolution and Letter Writing Training

For staff joining the Council an additional two days were added to their training to look at:

- An Induction and Introduction to working with the Council
- Introduction in I casework - the IT system used to manage complaints correspondence.

Additional training has also been scheduled as required on reporting with the new technology available.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE DEPUTY LEADER OF THE COUNCIL FROM
COUNCILLOR PETER FOWLER**

B14 Staff – Complaints Department

Question:

How many people working in the complaints department currently and each June for the previous five years?

Answer:

The new complaints project is addressing how the Council manages, responds to and learns from complaints to then improve services for citizens and reduce future complaints from being needed.

Handling complaints is part of everyone's job within the Council and staff will respond to complaints as part of their daily duties in the services where they are based.

The complaints project has identified that in 2020 there were 31.5 FTE staff dedicated to complaint handling.

As part of the Council's commitment and investment to improve Customer Services with additional resourcing, the number of FTE staff dealing with complaints is planned to increase to 61.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE DEPUTY LEADER OF THE COUNCIL FROM
COUNCILLOR DEIRDRE ALDEN**

B15 Information – Data Breaches

Question:

Please list, broken down by directorate and department, the details of every data breach recorded by the Council in the last two years, specifying:

Date of incident

Number of people's data affected

Nature/brief summary of the incident

Reason it happened

Changes made/actions taken following the incident.

Answer:

The attached table highlights details recorded via the data breach recording process for the period June 2019 to May 2021 and sets out information known at the time of reporting. Each breach is designated a category, and these are outlined below to indicate a brief summary/ reason for the breach.

- Unauthorised disclosure – unauthorised disclosure of personal data to third party
- Email Disclosure – information sent to wrong email addresses or group mail boxes.
- Stolen from vehicle - documents left in vehicles which were stolen.
- Lost documents – documents lost in transit.
- Contact centre – unauthorised disclosure by contact centre staff.

Every breach is assessed for possible notification to the ICO but not all breach will require any further action or changes to place because of the specific nature of each breach, e.g. where an email has been sent in error and has been recalled or deleted no further action is needed.

REF	Date Reported	Directorate	Division	Approximately how many individuals have been affected?	Nature/Reason
DBN9992	03/06/2019	Education & Skills	Education	8700	Email Disclosure
DBN9993	03/06/2019	Education & Skills	Library of Birmingham	Not known	Email Disclosure
DBN9994	06/06/2019	Digital & Customer Services	REVENUES AND BENEFITS	2	Email Disclosure
DBN9995	07/06/2019	Inclusive Growth	Transport and Connectivity	132	Email Disclosure
DBN9996	11/06/2019	Human Resources	HR Operations	1	Email Disclosure
DBN9997	11/06/2019	Neighbourhoods	Coroners	0	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN9998	13/06/2019	Digital & Customer Services	Revenues & Benefits	3	Email Disclosure
DBN9999	14/06/2019	Human Resources	Schools HR	3	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN99910	14/06/2019	Human Resources	Schools HR Services	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN99911	18/06/2019	Digital & Customer Services	CAPITA	1	Email Disclosure
DBN99912	21/06/2019	Digital & Customer Services	Economy	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN99913	21/06/2019	Finance and Governance.	Legal Services	Not known	Lost Documents
DBN99914	24/06/2019	Finance and Governance.	Legal Services	2	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN99915	25/06/2019	Neighbourhoods	Housing	2	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN99916	28/06/2019	Digital & Customer Services	Education and Skills	1	Email Disclosure
DBN99917	01/07/2019	Adult Social Care	ADULTS SOCIAL CARE	2	Lost Documents
DBN99919	10/07/2019	Finance and Governance.	Legal Services	2	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN99920	29/07/2019	Finance and Governance.	Legal	1	Email Disclosure
DBN99921	01/08/2019	Education & Skills	Digital and Customer Services	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN99922	12/08/2019	Human Resources	Schools HR	2	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN99923	15/08/2019	Adult Social Care	Business Support	0	Email Disclosure
DBN99924	16/08/2019	Digital & Customer Services	Revenue and Benefits	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN99925	19/08/2019	Digital & Customer Services	Business Improvement	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN99926	28/08/2019	Inclusive Growth	Planning Management	164	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN99927	29/08/2019	Finance and Governance.	Legal and Governance	110	Lost Documents

DBN99928	29/08/2019	Finance and Governance.	Governance	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN99929	30/08/2019	Neighbourhoods	Regulation and Enforcement	2	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN99930	02/09/2019	Digital & Customer Services	Revenues and Benefits	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN99931	03/09/2019	Digital & Customer Services	Development	Not known	Contact Centre
DBN99932	03/09/2019	Inclusive Growth	Planning and Development	Not known	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN99933	04/09/2019	Digital & Customer Services	Revenues and Benefits	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN99934	04/09/2019	Adult Social Care	Digital and Customer Services	4	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN99935	04/09/2019	Human Resources	Corporate HR	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN99936	06/09/2019	Finance and Governance.	Transactional Services	374	Lost Documents
DBN99937	09/09/2019	Human Resources	HR Organisation and Development	3	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN99938	10/09/2019	Finance and Governance.	Legal Services	1	Email Disclosure
DBN99939	12/09/2019	Education & Skills	Inclusion & SEND	10	Lost Documents
DBN99940	13/09/2019	Neighbourhoods	HOUSING	1	Email Disclosure
DBN99941	17/09/2019	Digital & Customer Services	REVENUES AND BENEFITS	34	Email Disclosure
DBN99942	19/09/2019	Education & Skills	Skills and Employability	7197	Email Disclosure
DBN99943	26/09/2019	Digital & Customer Services	Business Improvement and Customer Services	3	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN99944	01/10/2019	Digital & Customer Services	Business and Customer Services	2	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN99945	02/10/2019	Digital & Customer Services	REVENUES AND BENEFITS	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN99946	02/10/2019	Neighbourhoods	Housing Options Service	4	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN99947	03/10/2019	Adult Social Care	Hospitals	1	Email Disclosure
DBN99948	03/10/2019	Digital & Customer Services	REVENUES AND BENEFITS	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN99949	03/10/2019	Inclusive Growth	Transportation & Connectivity	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN99950	09/10/2019	Digital & Customer Services	Revenues and benefits	1	Unauthorised Disclosure

DBN99951	17/10/2019	Finance and Governance.	Legal and Governance Department	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN99952	10/10/2019	Education & Skills	Business Support	1	Email Disclosure
DBN99953	17/10/2019	Finance and Governance.	Legal and Governance Department	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN99954	11/10/2019	Education & Skills	Access to Education	10	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN99955	11/10/2019	Education & Skills	Education and Safeguarding	4	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN99956	11/10/2019	Adult Social Care	n/a	0	Email Disclosure
DBN99957	14/10/2019	Adult Social Care	Hospital Acute	3	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN99958	17/10/2019	Digital & Customer Services	REVENUES AND BENEFITS	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN99959	17/10/2019	Neighbourhoods	Housing Management	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN99960	17/10/2019	Inclusive Growth	Highways	1	Email Disclosure
DBN99961	18/10/2019	Finance and Governance.	Payroll & Pensions	1	Email Disclosure
DBN99962	22/10/2019	Education & Skills	Inclusion & SEND	11	Email Disclosure
DBN99963	21/10/2019	Adult Social Care	Adult Social Care	2	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN99964	23/10/2019	Adult Social Care	Commissioning	2	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN99965	24/10/2019	Finance and Governance.	Legal Services	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN99966	24/10/2019	Digital & Customer Services	Customer Services & Business Support	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN99967	24/10/2019	Adult Social Care	commissioning	5	Stolen From Vehilce
DBN99968	25/10/2019	Finance and Governance.	Legal Services	3	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN99969	01/11/2019	Digital & Customer Services	Customer Services	3	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN99970	08/11/2019	Digital & Customer Services	Education and Skills	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN99971	19/11/2019	Neighbourhoods	Housing Options	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN99972	21/11/2019	Finance and Governance.	Legal and Governance	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN99973	21/11/2019	Finance and Governance.	Legal & Governance	2	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN99974	26/11/2019	Finance and Governance.	Legal and Governance	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN99975	27/11/2019	Neighbourhoods	Housing	1	Email Disclosure
DBN99976	28/11/2019	Digital & Customer Services	Business Improvement and Support	2	Email Disclosure
DBN99977	29/11/2019	Neighbourhoods	Housing	38	Email Disclosure

DBN99978	29/11/2019	Digital & Customer Services	Business Improvement	2	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN99979	03/12/2019	Education & Skills	Early Years and Childcare Service	0	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN99980	03/12/2019	Birmingham Children's Trust	Bct	1	Email Disclosure
DBN99981	10/12/2019	Education & Skills	SEND	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN99982	12/12/2019	Neighbourhoods	Housing Services	3	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN99983	18/12/2019	Digital & Customer Services	REVENUES AND BENEFITS	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN99984	18/12/2019	Digital & Customer Services	REVENUES AND BENEFITS	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN99986	18/12/2019	Human Resources	Schools HR	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN99987	09/01/2020	Finance and Governance.	Finance & Governance	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN99988	07/01/2020	Finance and Governance.	Legal & Governance	20	Email Disclosure
DBN99989	09/01/2020	Education & Skills	Education & Skills	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN99990	09/01/2020	Digital & Customer Services	strategic services	0	Stolen From Vehicle
DBN99991	09/01/2020	Neighbourhoods	Housing	1	Email Disclosure
DBN99992	09/01/2020	Education & Skills	Travel Assist	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN99993	10/01/2020	Finance and Governance.	Corporate Procurement	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN99994	10/01/2020	Adult Social Care	hospital service- adults	4	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN99995	14/01/2020	Human Resources	HR and Organisation Development	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN99996	14/01/2020	Adult Social Care	Adult Social Care	1	Email Disclosure
DBN99997	15/01/2020	Digital & Customer Services	IT&D	Not known	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN99998	20/01/2020	Education & Skills	Travel Assist	1577	Email Disclosure
DBN99999	21/01/2020	Neighbourhoods	Legal and Governance	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999100	22/01/2020	Adult Social Care	Social Care Directorate	1	Email Disclosure
DBN999101	23/01/2020	Digital & Customer Services	Education & Skills Business Improvement	1	Email Disclosure
DBN999102	23/01/2020	Digital & Customer Services	REVENUES AND BENEFITS	2	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999103	24/01/2020	Digital & Customer Services	IT&D	2	Email Disclosure
DBN999104	27/01/2020	Education & Skills	Data and Intelligence team	31	Unauthorised Disclosure

DBN999105	29/01/2020	Inclusive Growth	Planning/Transportation	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999106	30/01/2020	Digital & Customer Services	REVENUES AND BENEFITS	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999107	30/01/2020	Finance and Governance.	Legal and Democratic Services	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999108	03/02/2020	Digital & Customer Services	Customer Services	2	Email Disclosure
DBN999109	04/02/2020	Neighbourhoods	Housing	1	Email Disclosure
DBN999110	07/02/2020	Adult Social Care	Assessment and Support Planning	4	Email Disclosure
DBN999111	13/02/2020	Inclusive Growth	property service	Not known	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999112	13/02/2020	Neighbourhoods	Housing	2	Email Disclosure
DBN999113	14/02/2020	Education & Skills	Travel Assist	8	Lost Documents
DBN999114	18/02/2020	Education & Skills	SEND	2	Email Disclosure
DBN999115	18/02/2020	Birmingham Children's Trust	Digital & Customer Services	Not known	Email Disclosure
DBN999116	21/02/2020	Neighbourhoods	Regulation and Enforcement	1	Email Disclosure
DBN999117	21/02/2020	Adult Social Care	Adults	50	Lost Documents
DBN999118	24/02/2020	Education & Skills	Children & Young People	1	Email Disclosure
DBN999119	26/02/2020	Digital & Customer Services	Revenues, Benefits & Rents	1	Email Disclosure
DBN999120	26/02/2020	Finance and Governance	Financial Transactions Section	2	Lost Documents
DBN999121	27/02/2020	Adult Social Care	Operational Commissioning	Not known	Unauthorised disclosure
DBN999122	25/02/2020	Adult Social Care	Day Opportunities	N/A	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999123	02/03/2020	Adult Social Care	Northfield team	9	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999124	03/03/2020	Adult Social Care	Adult Social Care and Health	1	Email Disclosure
DBN999125	10/03/2020	Adult Social Care	adult social care-hospitals	Not known	Lost Documents
DBN999126	11/03/2020	Human Resources	HR Services for Schools	2	Unauthorised Disclosure

DBN999127	12/03/2020	Digital & Customer Services	REVENUES AND BENEFITS	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999128	13/03/2020	Education & Skills	Children's	4	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999129	13/03/2020	Neighbourhoods	Regulation & Enforcement	100	Email Disclosure
DBN999130	13/03/2020	Neighbourhoods	Street Scene,	Not known	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999131	23/03/2020	Adult Social Care	Quality and Improvement	1	Email Disclosure
DBN999132	24/03/2020	Inclusive Growth	Highways & Infrastructure	1	Email Disclosure
DBN999133	27/03/2020	Education & Skills	Skills and Employability	16	Email Disclosure
DBN999134	31/03/2020	Digital & Customer Services	Business Support	1	Email Disclosure
DBN999135	31/03/2020	Neighbourhoods	Housing Management	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999136	03/04/2020	Adult Social Care	Quality and Practice Learning	4	Email Disclosure
DBN999137	06/04/2020	Inclusive Growth	property services	9	Email Disclosure
DBN999138	14/04/2020	Education & Skills	Education and Skills	2	Email Disclosure
DBN999139	15/04/2020	Neighbourhoods	waste	200	Email Disclosure
DBN999140	17/04/2020	Education & Skills	LIBRARY OF BIRMINGHAM	1,320	Email Disclosure
DBN999141	22/04/2020	Finance and Governance	Legal and Governance	14	Email Disclosure
DBN999142	23/04/2020	Education & Skills	Early Years and Childcare Service	2	Email Disclosure
DBN999143	28/04/2020	Education & Skills	School .	Not known	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999144	29/04/2020	Inclusive Growth	Transportation & Connectivity	14	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999145	29/04/2020	Education & Skills	School Admissions and Fair Access	2	Email Disclosure
DBN999146	30/04/2020	Education & Skills	School Admissions and Fair Access	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999147	30/04/2020	Education & Skills	School Admissions and Fair Access	2	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999148	04/05/2020	Neighbourhoods	Housing	1	Unauthorised Disclosure

DBN999149	11/05/2020	Finance and Governance	Legal and Governance	1	Email Disclosure
DBN999150	12/05/2020	Digital & Customer Services	POSTAL SERVICES	0	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999151	13/05/2020	Adult Social Care	Adults	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999152	13/05/2020	Digital & Customer Services	Business Improvement - Supporting Adults	13	Email Disclosure
DBN999153	14/05/2020	Neighbourhoods	Housing	Not known	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999154	14/05/2020	Inclusive Growth	Transport & Connectivity	N/A	Lost Laptop
DBN999155	19/05/2020	Inclusive Growth	Transport and Connectivity	50	Email Disclosure
DBN999156	21/05/2020	Digital & Customer Services	Education and Skills	1	Email Disclosure
DBN999157	21/05/2020	Education & Skills	Complex Needs	3	Email Disclosure
DBN999158	21/05/2020	Finance and Governance	Education & Skills	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999159	22/05/2020	Education & Skills	SEND and Inclusion	1	Email Disclosure
DBN999160	27/05/2020	Education & Skills	Education & Skills	1	Email Disclosure
DBN999161	02/06/2020	Adult Social Care	adult social care	1	Email Disclosure
DBN999162	03/06/2020	Digital & Customer Services	REVENUES AND BENEFITS	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999163	05/06/2020	Adult Social Care	Adult Social Care	70	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999164	05/06/2020	Education & Skills	INCLUSION/SEND	2	Email Disclosure
DBN999165	04/06/2020	Digital & Customer Services	Corporate contact centre	2	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999166	09/06/2020	Adult Social Care	Adult Social Care	Not known	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999167	12/06/2020	Finance and Governance	Birmingham Audit	Not known	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999168	17/06/2020	Digital & Customer Services	Customer Services	1	Email Disclosure
DBN999169	18/06/2020	Adult Social Care	Early Intervention	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999170	18/06/2020	Digital & Customer Services	REVENUES AND BENEFITS	1	Email Disclosure
DBN999171	18/06/2020	Assistant Chief Executive	Public Health	3	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999172	21/06/2020	Inclusive Growth	Planning & Development	100	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999173	22/06/2020	Finance and Governance	Legal Services	1	Unauthorised Disclosure

DBN999174	24/06/2020	Digital & Customer Services	REVENUES AND BENEFITS	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999175	24/06/2020	Digital & Customer Services	POSTAL SERVICES	Not known	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999176	24/06/2020	Birmingham Children's Trust	North West Central Area Services	two	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999177	29/06/2020	Neighbourhoods	Regulation and Enforcement	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999178	30/06/2020	Neighbourhoods	Housing	2	Email Disclosure
DBN999179	01/07/2020	Adult Social Care	ADULTS	25	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999180	01/07/2020	Education & Skills	Senior Directorate Team	1	Email Disclosure
DBN999181	02/07/2020	Neighbourhoods	Bereavement Services	1	Email Disclosure
DBN999182	07/07/2020	Education & Skills	Inclusion and SEND	7	Email Disclosure
DBN999183	07/07/2020	Neighbourhoods	housing	1	Email Disclosure
DBN999184	09/07/2020	Digital & Customer Services	REVENUES AND BENEFITS	2	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999185	13/07/2020	Adult Social Care	Adults Assessment and Support Planning	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999186	13/07/2020	Adult Social Care	Social Care	2	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999187	14/07/2020	Adult Social Care	Commissioning	1	Email Disclosure
DBN999188	15/07/2020	Finance and Governance	Transactional Services	63	Email Disclosure
DBN999189	15/07/2020	Neighbourhoods	Regulation and Enforcement	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999190	17/07/2020	Education & Skills	Education and Skills	15	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999191	21/07/2020	Neighbourhoods	Neighbourhoods	2	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999192	22/07/2020	Digital & Customer Services	Business Improvement	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999193	29/07/2020	Adult Social Care	Assessment and Support Planning	2	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999194	29/07/2020	Neighbourhoods	Regulation & Enforcement	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999195	30/07/2020	Neighbourhoods	Housing Options	136	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999196	05/08/2020	Digital & Customer Services	Education and Skills Business Support	2	Email Disclosure

DBN999197	11/08/2020	Adult Social Care	ADULT AND SOCIAL CARE HEALTH	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999198	14/08/2020	Education & Skills	Business Support	1	Email Disclosure
DBN999199	19/08/2020	Education & Skills	Early Years and Childcare Service	33	Email Disclosure
DBN999200	08/09/2020	finance and Governance	Education & Skills	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999201	10/09/2020	Education & Skills	Education & Early Years	2	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999202	16/09/2020	Adult Social Care	Commissioning	32	unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999203	17/09/2020	Education & Skills	Education	0	Email Disclosure
DBN999204	18/09/2020	Digital & Customer Services	REVENUES AND BENEFITS	1	Email Disclosure
DBN999205	21/09/2020	Neighbourhoods	Housing	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999206	21/09/2020	Adult Social Care	Adult Social Care	2	Email Disclosure
DBN999207	21/09/2020	Education & Skills	Education Infrastructure	1	Email Disclosure
DBN999208	21/09/2020	Digital & Customer Services	Service Improvement Team	Not known	Email Disclosure
DBN999209	22/09/2020	Finance and Governance	Legal and Governance - Legal Services	0	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999210	05/10/2020	Digital & Customer Services	contact centre	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999211	13/10/2020	Neighbourhoods	Housing Options	0	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999212	08/10/2020	Neighbourhoods	Housing	1	Email Disclosure
DBN999213	09/10/2020	Adult Social Care	Assessment and support planning	1	Unauthorised disclosure
DBN999214	14/10/2020	Digital & Customer Services	Customer Services	1	Unauthorised disclosure
DBN999215	14/10/2020	Inclusive Growth	Planning and Development	10	Unauthorised disclosure
DBN999216	14/10/2020	Adult Social Care	Quality and Performance	3	Unauthorised disclosure
DBN999217	15/10/2020	Digital & Customer Services	REVENUES AND BENEFITS	Not Known	Unauthorised disclosure
DBN999218	19/10/2020	Neighbourhoods	Neighbourhoods	1	Unauthorised disclosure
DBN999219	21/10/2020	Digital & Customer Services	Business Support	4	Unauthorised disclosure
DBN999220	21/10/2020	Finance and Governance	Cityserve	48	Lost Documents

DBN999221	27/10/2020	Digital & Customer Services	REVENUES AND BENEFITS	1	Unauthorised disclosure
DBN999222	28/10/2020	Adult Social Care	Quality and Practice Learning Team	8	Email Disclosure
DBN999223	29/10/2020	Adult Social Care	Commissioning	2	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999224	30/10/2020	Neighbourhoods	HOUSING	1	Email Disclosure
DBN999225	02/11/2020	Neighbourhoods	Regulation and Enforcement,	40	Stolen From Vehicle
DBN999226	03/11/2020	Neighbourhoods	Regulation and Enforcement	1	Email Disclosure
DBN999227	05/11/2020	Education & Skills	Inclusion & SEND	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999228	11/11/2020	Education & Skills	Skills and Employability	27	Email Disclosure
DBN999229	11/11/2020	Adult Social Care	Adults social care	2	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999230	17/11/2020	Inclusive Growth	Digital & Customer Services	2	Email Disclosure
DBN999231	01/12/2020	Digital & Customer Services	Digital & Customer Services	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999232	03/12/2020	Education & Skills	Early Years and Childcare Service	Not known	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999233	04/12/2020	Adult Social Care	Commissioning	100	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999234	07/12/2020	Finance and Governance	Legal and Governance	1	Email Disclosure
DBN999235	07/12/2020	Adult Social Care	Family Group Conference	1	Email Disclosure
DBN999236	08/12/2020	Digital & Customer Services	Revenues & Benefits	2	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999237	11/12/2020	Neighbourhoods	Housing Management	3	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999238	14/12/2020	Inclusive Growth	Transport & Connectivity	20	Email Disclosure
DBN999239	15/12/2020	Digital & Customer Services	Customer Services	2	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999240	17/12/2020	Education & Skills	SENAR	3	Email Disclosure
DBN999241	17/12/2020	Education & Skills	SENA	100	Email Disclosure
DBN999242	18/12/2020	Education & Skills	Early Years and Childcare Service	1	Email Disclosure
DBN999244	21/12/2020	Finance and Governance	Corporate Finance	20	Unauthorised Disclosure

DBN999245	23/12/2020	Neighbourhoods	Business Support	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999246	27/12/2020	Assistant Chief Executive	Public Health	1	Email Disclosure
DBN999247	04/01/2021	Adult Social Care	Early Intervention Community Team	7	Email Disclosure
DBN999248	08/01/2021	Neighbourhoods	Regulation and Enforcement	2	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999249	11/01/2021	Education & Skills	Education and Early Years	5	Email Disclosure
DBN999250	12/01/2021	Digital & Customer Services	REVENUES AND BENEFITS	2	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999251	14/01/2021	Education & Skills	SENA	1	Email Disclosure
DBN999252	18/01/2021	Adult Social Care	Social Work	1	Email Disclosure
DBN999253	20/01/2021	Education & Skills	SEND and Inclusion	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999254	22/01/2021	Digital & Customer Services	REVENUES AND BENEFITS	56	Email Disclosure
DBN999255	22/01/2021	Birmingham Children's Trust	Legal	Not known	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999256	27/01/2021	Education & Skills	Education & Skills	90	Email Disclosure
DBN999257	27/01/2021	Neighbourhoods	Housing Options	2	Email Disclosure
DBN999258	27/01/2021	Neighbourhoods	Housing Options	2	Email Disclosure
DBN999259	29/01/2021	Adult Social Care	Adult Social Care	4	Email Disclosure
DBN999260	31/01/2021	Inclusive Growth	Public Health Division	3	Email Disclosure
DBN999261	01/02/2021	Adult Social Care	Adult and Communities	Not known	Email Disclosure
DBN999262	02/02/2021	Adult Social Care	Occupational Therapy	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999263	03/02/2021	Digital & Customer Services	REVENUES AND BENEFITS	Not known	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999264	04/02/2021	Digital & Customer Services	Contact Centre	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999265	05/02/2021	Human Resources	The GDPR breach relates to the Housing Service	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999266	08/02/2021	Digital & Customer Services	REVENUES AND BENEFITS	1	Email Disclosure
DBN999267	16/02/2021	Education & Skills	SENA	2	Email Disclosure
DBN999268	17/02/2021	Neighbourhoods	Neighbourhoods	1	Unauthorised Disclosure

DBN999269	17/02/2021	Education & Skills	Business Improvement	200	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999270	18/02/2021	Education & Skills	Business Improvement	2000	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999271	24/02/2021	Education & Skills	Access to Education	1	Email Disclosure
DBN999273	26/02/2021	Digital & Customer Services	The Rent Service	1	email Disclosure
DBN999272	26/02/2021	Education & Skills	SEND and Inclusion	2.	Email Disclosure
DBN999274	02/03/2021	Digital & Customer Services	Education and Skills	20	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999275	03/03/2021	Finance and Governance	Legal and Governance	17	Email Disclosure
DBN999276	03/03/2021	Finance and Governance	legal	14	Lost Documents
DBN999277	10/03/2021	Digital & Customer Services	REVENUES AND BENEFITS	3	Email Disclosure
DBN999278	12/03/2021	Adult Social Care	Adult Care	1	Email Disclosure
DBN999279	17/03/2021	Adult Social Care	Adult Social Care	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999280	19/03/2021	Education & Skills	Early Years	3	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999281	24/03/2021	Education & Skills	Inclusion and Send	1	Email Disclosure
DBN999282	29/03/2021	Digital & Customer Services	REVENUES AND BENEFITS	1	Email Disclosure
DBN999283	31/03/2021	Digital & Customer Services	Education and Skills	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999284	06/04/2021	Neighbourhoods	Regulation and Enforcement	Not known	Lost Documents
DBN999285	12/04/2021	Digital & Customer Services	REVENUES AND BENEFITS	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999286	13/04/2021	Neighbourhoods	Landlord Services	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999287	13/04/2021	Digital & Customer Services	Revenues and Benefits	3	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999288	14/04/2021	Digital & Customer Services	Business Support	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999289	15/04/2021	Digital & Customer Services	Business & Customer Support	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999290	16/04/2021	Finance and Governance	Labour Group Office	1	Email Disclosure
DBN999291	16/04/2021	Adult Social Care	Commissioning (Adult Care)	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999292	18/04/2021	Education & Skills	Inclusion and SEND	2	Email Disclosure
DBN999293	19/04/2021	Digital & Customer Services	REVENUES AND BENEFITS	2	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999294	20/04/2021	Education & Skills	Inclusion & SEND	1	Unauthorised Disclosure

DBN999295	22/04/2021	Digital & Customer Services	Business Support	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999296	22/04/2021	Neighbourhoods	housing options	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999297	28/04/2021	Neighbourhoods	Parks and Nature Conservation	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999298	28/04/2021	Digital & Customer Services	Adult Social Care	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999299	29/04/2021	Education & Skills	Inclusion & Send	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999300	04/05/2021	Adult Social Care	Adult Social Care	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999301	07/05/2021	Education & Skills	Access to Education,	1	Email Disclosure
DBN999302	07/05/2021	Education & Skills	SEND and Inclusion	1	Email Disclosure
DBN999303	11/05/2021	Finance and Governance	Legal Services	3	Email Disclosure
DBN999304	11/05/2021	Finance and Governance	Legal & Democratic	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999305	11/05/2021	Digital & Customer Services	Revenues & Benefits	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999306	13/05/2021	Inclusive Growth	Property Services	1	Email Disclosure
DBN999307	13/05/2021	Digital & Customer Services	Revenues	2	Email Disclosure
DBN999308	14/05/2021	Partnership Insight & Prevention	Public Health -	200	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999309	17/05/2021	Adult Social Care	Quality and Improvement	2	Email Disclosure
DBN999310	20/05/2021	Neighbourhoods	HOUSING	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999311	20/05/2021	Neighbourhoods	Regulation and Enforcement	2	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999312	25/05/2021	Education & Skills	SENAR	1	Unauthorised disclosure
DBN999313	25/05/2021	Adult Social Care	Adults	1	Email Disclosure
DBN999314	27/05/2021	Neighbourhoods	Regulation and Enforcement	3	Lost Documents
DBN999315	27/05/2021	Adult Social Care	Adults	13	Email Disclosure
DBN999316	28/05/2021	Neighbourhoods	Bereavement Services	1	Unauthorised disclosure
DBN999317	28/05/2021	Education & Skills	Education & Skills	7	Email Disclosure
DBN999318	03/06/2021	Neighbourhoods	Housing Options Service	1	Email Disclosure
DBN999319	04/06/2021	Education & Skills	Inclusion & Send	1	Email Disclosure
DBN999320	07/06/2021	Neighbourhoods	regulation and enforcement	1	Lost Documents
DBN999321	08/06/2021	Finance and Governance	Legal & Governance	4	Email Disclosure
DBN999322	08/06/2021	Education & Skills	Skills and Employability	28	Stolen From Vehicle

DBN999323	10/06/2021	Digital & Customer Services	REVENUES AND BENEFITS	1	Email Disclosure
DBN999324	10/06/2021	Digital & Customer Services	REVENUES AND BENEFITS	13	Email Disclosure
DBN999325	10/06/2021	Digital & Customer Services	Education and Skills	7	Email Disclosure
DBN999326	10/06/2021	Digital & Customer Services	Education and Skills	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999327	15/06/2021	Education & Skills	SEND	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999329	15/06/2021	Education & Skills	Inclusion & Send	1	Unauthorised Disclosure
DBN999330	15/06/2021	Adult Social Care	The Learning and Development Service	1	Email Disclosure

WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR CHILDREN'S WELLBEING FROM COUNCILLOR DEIRDRE ALDEN

C1 Journey Time

Question:

What was the average journey time for children in Council funded transport to Uffculme School in February 2020 and February 2021 and in November 2019 and November 2020?

Answer:

Uffculme covers primary and secondary provision and the statutory guidance maximums are what are worked to for pupils depending on their age.

November 2019

In November 2019, (prior to the Covid pandemic) the Council had 19 routes operating to Uffculme and the average journey time (across primary and secondary) was 1 hour 5 mins. At this point primary and Secondary children were mixed on home to school transport but no Primary child was on the bus for longer than 45 mins and no Secondary pupil for longer than 75 mins.

February 2020 (also prior to the first lockdown)

Uffculme School had 19 routes which served both sites of the School. The average journey time (from picking up the first pupil to arriving at School - measured across primary and secondary) was 1 hour with no primary pupil journey times exceeding 45 minutes and no secondary pupil exceeding 75 minutes.

After lockdown 1, pupils returned to in person learning at School in May 2020 but the school then operated routes to each site on specific vehicles (so no longer mixing primary and Secondary on the same route).

November 2020

The average journey time (across primary and secondary) was 50 mins in November 2020. Primary pupils 30 mins. Secondary 50 mins.

February 2021

In February 2021 – this was during the third lockdown and Schools were closed for in person learning with the exception of attendance by vulnerable children and children of key workers. Uffculme had about 60% occupancy of pupils. There was also less traffic as people worked from home or were furloughed and non-essential shops were closed. Owing to lockdown 3 and less traffic / fewer pupils travelling then the average journey time (across primary and secondary) was reduced to 45 mins (average 25 mins for primary pupils where attending).

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

C2 Journey Time – Mayfield School

Question:

What was the average journey time for children in Council funded SEN transport to Mayfield School in February 2020 and February 2021 and in November 2019 and November 2020?

Answer:

Mayfield covers primary and secondary provision and the statutory guidance maximums are what are worked to wherever possible for each pupil by age.

Journey times in the last eighteen months or so have been influenced by 3 lockdowns, school closures (except for vulnerable pupils and pupils of key workers) and less traffic on the roads owing to lockdowns and people working from home/being furloughed etc.

The information provided relates to journey time from the first pick up to arrival at school.

November 2019

Average journey time across primary and secondary (pre pandemic) – 1 hour with no primary journey time exceeding 45 minutes and no secondary journey exceeding 75 minutes.

February 2020

Average journey time across primary and secondary (just prior to lockdown 1) – 1 hour with no primary journey time exceeding 45 minutes and no secondary journey exceeding 75 minutes.

November 2020

Average journey time across primary and secondary (schools are open but less traffic generally) – 55 mins (primary average 25 minutes).

February 2021

Average journey time across primary and secondary (Lockdown 3 – schools are closed to in person teaching except for vulnerable pupils and pupils of key workers plus less traffic) – 50 mins (primary average 25 minutes).

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR CHILDREN'S
WELLBEING FROM COUNCILLOR PETER FOWLER**

C3 Budgeted Cost – 365 Software

Question:

What was the original budgeted cost, the amount spent so far and the current anticipated final cost of the roll out of 365 software to allow parents to track home to school transport?

Answer:

The original contract was set as a 2 year contract with option to extend for a further 2 years. The total cost for 4 years is £518,000 (with £129,500 paid to date). This remains unchanged since the original award.

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

C4 Timescales – 365 Software

Question:

What was the original planned timescales and what is the current projected completion date of the full roll out of 365 software to allow parents to track home to school transport?

Answer:

It is really important that we thoroughly test and pilot the software prior to go live. As such, it was originally hoped to have the software in place prior to the start of the new academic year 2021/22. However, as explained at the Leader's Home to School Transport Task and Finish Group, the Programme Manager is reviewing the testing to date and will provide revised dates in due course once this analysis is complete to take into account the need for testing and piloting across both the Council and its suppliers to support our safeguarding, safety and quality assurance improvements.

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

C5 EHCP Information

Question:

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

Answer:

• Without a school place

Yr Grp	ASC	C&L	SEMH	SENSORY	Total
0	8	1	2	0	11
1	6	2	3	0	11
2	0	1	3	1	5
3	2	3	2	0	7
4	1	0	2	0	3
5	1	0	1	0	2
6	2	1	6	0	9
7	3	5	11	2	21
8	10	4	5	2	21
9	5	3	5	1	14
10	5	2	7	0	14
11	5	1	6	0	12
					130
Yr Grp	ASC	C&L	SEMH	SENSORY	Total
12	2	0	11	0	13
13	2	0	10	0	12
14	0	1	0	1	2
15	0	0	2	0	2
16	0	0	1	0	1
17	1	0	3	0	4
Total	53	24	80	7	34

Out of the 130 CYP in reception to year 11, 29 have a school place secured for September 2021.

• In a mainstream school but awaiting a special school placement

Yr Grp	ASC	C&L	SEMH	SENSORY	Total
-1	2	0	0	0	2
0	16	6	0	2	24
1	35	4	0	0	39
2	16	0	2	1	19

Yr Grp	ASC	C&L	SEMH	SENSORY	Total
3	9	6	1	0	16
4	6	1	0	0	7
5	5	4	1	0	10
6	1	0	0	0	1
8	0	1	5	0	6
9	4	0	1	0	5
10	1	3	1	0	5
11	0	0	1	0	1
Total	95	25	12	3	135

• **Having Section F provision met through the Home Bridging Team**

These pupils are having interim education delivered by the Home Bridging Team whilst an appropriate placement is identified. Please note this is interim education, therefore all provision set out in Section F will not be met by the Home Bridging Team.

• **Having Section F provision met by other home- based providers**

These pupils are having interim education delivered by tuition providers whilst an appropriate placement is identified. Please note this is interim education, therefore all provision set out in Section F will not be met by these providers.

**Please note, these numbers do not include those CYP who have education delivered in accordance with Section 61 of the Children and Families Act 2014*

Yr Grp	ASC	C&L	SEMH	Sensory	Not Recorded	Total
0	1	0	0	0	0	1
1	1	0	0	0	0	1
2	2	0	0	0	1	3
3	2	2	0	0	0	4
4	1	0	1	0	1	3
5	2	0	0	0	0	2
6	3	1	1	0	1	6
7	2	2	0	1	0	5
8	1	2	1	1	2	7
9	4	2	3	1	2	12
10	2	1	5	1	1	10
11	4	1	3	0	4	12
12	4	0	4	0	2	10
13	2	0	5	0	1	8
14	0	1	0	0	0	1
15	1	0	0	0	0	1
16	0	0	0	1	0	1
17	0	1	1	0	0	2
Total	32	13	24	5	15	89

The Home Bridging Team are in regular contact with families and support through online teaching, sharing resources for families to deliver or signposting online sites where CYP can engage with learning opportunities.

The Home Bridging Team continue to work remotely so are unable to deliver teaching within the home and there continues to be families who are at this time do not want to have a tutor coming into the home because of concerns around Covid-19.

The team work closely with other professionals who are working with the child and family and share key information to ensure the best support is actioned.

- **Have annual reviews recommending change of placement that have not yet been actioned**

This information will be provided to you by Friday 25th June.

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

C6 Information

Question:

For the period January 2020 - present please provide the following data, all broken down by type (Refusal to Assess, Refusal to Issue, Section B,F,I):

- **The number of appeals against the Council registered by SENDIST**
- **The number of appeals conceded by the local authority prior to hearings**
- **The number that went to hearing where the appeal was dismissed (i.e. the local authority's decision was deemed to be correct)**
- **The number of resulting tribunal orders which have not yet been complied with by the Council**

For ease of reference, you provided this data at the 23rd February Full Council meeting, so you will simply need to update those tables.

Answer:

The number of appeals against the Council registered with SENDIST

1. Number of Appeals registered in 2020: 263
2. Number of Appeals registered to date in 2021: 106

	2020	2021
Refusal To Assess	45	20
Refusal To Issue	28	10
Contents (not section I of EHCP)	11	6
Sections B F and I of EHCP	41	14
Section I of EHCP	137	56
Proposal to cease EHCP	1	0

The number of appeals conceded by the local authority prior to hearings

	2020	2021
Refusal To Assess	37	14
Refusal To Issue	34	3
Multiple sections of EHCP	20	0
Sections B F and I of EHCP (not NT)	0	1
Cease EHCP	1	0
Section I of EHCP	98	6
National Trial	4	0
Total	195	24

*these figures also indicated decisions made by Consent where parties have agreed an outcome without the need for a hearing.

Conceded by 6 weeks	2020	2021
	Conceded	Conceded
Refusal To Assess	34	13
Refusal To Issue	20	3
Multiple sections of EHCP (not I)	1	0
Sections B F and I of EHCP (not NT)	4	0
Cease EHCP	0	0
Section I of EHCP	41	2
Total	100	18

Case Dismissed (where the tribunal upheld the LA decision)

2020 = 12

	2020
Refusal To Assess	4
Refusal To Issue	2
Multiple sections of EHCP	1
Sections B F and I of EHCP (not NT)	0
Section I of EHCP	5

2021= 0 (to date)

The number of resulting tribunal orders which have not yet been complied with by the Council

The LA currently has three recent orders from SENDIST following a decision that require actions outstanding within the tribunal timeframe.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR CHILDREN'S
WELLBEING FROM COUNCILLOR EWAN MACKEY**

C7 EHCP – Phase Transfer Decisions – Reception

Question:

Please provide a breakdown of the number of EHCP phase transfer decisions made for Reception and, of those, the number for which the statutory deadline of 15th February was complied with, for the years 2019, 2020 and 2021.

Answer:

2019 – 109 out of 109 Final EHC Plans were issued by 15th February deadline

2020 - 59 out of 66 Final EHC Plans were issued by 15th February deadline

2021 – 0 out of 41 Final EHC Plans were issued by 15th February deadline

Although the final plan was not issued by the 15th February 2021 the amendment notices were sent to parents to accept the school placement identified for 26 out of 41.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR CHILDREN'S
WELLBEING FROM COUNCILLOR DARIUS SANDHU**

C8 EHCP – Phase Transfer Decisions – Secondary

Question:

Please provide a breakdown of the number of EHCP phase transfer decisions made for Secondary and, of those, the number for which the statutory deadline of 15th February was complied with, for the years 2019, 2020 and 2021.

Answer:

2019 – 565 out of 618 Final EHC Plans were issued by 15th February deadline

2020 – 391 out of 567 Final EHC Plans issued by 15th February deadline

2021 – 0 out of 633 Final EHC Plans were issued by 15th February deadline

Although the final plan was not issued by the 15th February 2021 the amendment notices were sent to parents to accept the school placement identified for 405 out of the 633.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR CHILDREN'S
WELLBEING FROM COUNCILLOR DOMINIC STANFORD**

C9 EHCP – Phase Transfer Decisions – Post 16

Question:

Please provide a breakdown of the number of EHCP phase transfer decisions made for Post 16 and, of those, the number for which the statutory deadline of 31st March was complied with, for the years 2019, 2020 and 2021.

Answer:

2019 – 1371 out of 1399 were issued decisions by 31st March deadline. 979 were issued final EHCPs and 392 were issued a Cease to Maintain (CTM) decision with 28 outstanding cases due to them being in custody, hospital, moved out of LA or Tribunal.

2020 - 0 out of 1460 were issued Final EHC Plans by 31st March deadline. The Covid-19 lockdown on 18/03/2020 had implications on staff access to the office and affected the ability to print the letters. 1340 out of 1460 received proposed decisions by 03/03/2020 which was followed by 1008 receiving decisions letters on 28/04/2020 followed by amended EHCP's by 31/05/2020. The decision was taken not to send 332 final CTM letters due to the anxiety it would cause families during lockdown. These were added to the 2021 cohort below.

2021 – 1120 out of 1723 received decisions by 31st March 2021. To date 726 final EHCP have been issued, 914 have been issued with a CTM and 85 have yet to receive final EHC Plans. We continue to prioritise the outstanding cases that are being dealt with combining the annual review process.

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

C10 Mediation Meetings

Question:

For the years 2019,2020 and 2021 please provide the number Mediation meetings requested under the SEND Code of Practice and the number of those requests that were complied with under the same Code of Practice.

Answer:

2019:

Number of requests made for mediation 165

Reporting from this period does not indicate whether mediation was attended but the assumption would be that attendance would have been at all sessions.

2020:

105 requests for mediation recorded;

77 mediation sessions were required and attended.

2021:

48 requests for mediation recorded

To date 7 mediation sessions have been held.

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

C11 Decisions – EHCP Assessment 1

Question:

How many requests for an EHCP assessment are currently awaiting a decision and, of those, how many have been waiting for longer than the statutory 6 week time period?

Answer:

There are currently 176 assessment requests awaiting a decision of which two assessment requests have been waiting for longer than the statutory 6 week time period

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

C12 Decisions – EHCP Assessment 2

Question:

How many EHCP assessments are currently awaiting a decision and/or issuing of a final plan and, of those, how many have been waiting for longer than the statutory 20 week time period?

Answer:

There are 639 live assessments - 62 of these assessments are currently over the 20 weeks statutory time period

- Awaiting decision to assess within timescales - 173
- Awaiting decision to assess over timescales - 2
- Awaiting decision to issue in timescales - 302
- Awaiting decision to issue over timescales – 49
- Awaiting Final within timescales - 88
- Awaiting Final Over timescales - 25

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

C13 Breakdown of Data

Question:

For the period January 2021 - present please provide a breakdown of the following data:

The number of decisions that SHOULD have been made by the SEND Department that would have been appealable to the SENDIST (this includes requests for assessment, issuing of plans, contents of final plans and placements, as well as decisions to amend following annual reviews and transfer reviews)

- **The number of decisions that were ACTUALLY made (same criteria as above)**
- **Of those, the number of decisions that were outstanding from the period prior to January 2021**
- **The number of appeals registered by SENDIST**
- **The number of appeals conceded by the local authority prior to hearings**
- **The number that went to hearing where the appeal was dismissed (i.e. the local authority's decision was deemed to be correct)**
- **The number of resulting tribunal orders which have not yet been complied with by the Council**
- **The number of Judicial Review pre-action protocol letters sent on behalf of parents relating to SEND matters**

Answer:

- **The number of decisions that SHOULD have been made by the SEND Department that would have been appealable to the SENDIST**
 - Number of initial requests for Education, Health and Care (EHC) assessments refused - 73
 - Number of assessments completed and a decision made not to issue an EHC plan - 86
 - Number with an EHC plan as at 16 June 2021- 10,603 (5,000 reviews expected to have been received at this point)
 - Number of EHC plans ceased because the special educational needs of the child or young person are being met without an EHC plan - 0

Total Appealable Decisions that should have been made– 5,156

- **The number of decisions that were ACTUALLY made (same criteria as above)**
 - Number of initial requests for Education, Health and Care (EHC) assessments refused - 73

- Number of assessments completed and a decision made not to issue an EHC plan – 86
- Number with an EHC plan Finals issued following review as at 16 June 2021 - 1,300
- Number of EHC plans ceased because the special educational needs of the child or young person are being met without an EHC plan - 0

Total Appealable Decisions actually made– 1,459

- **Of those, the number of decisions that were outstanding from the period prior to January 2021**

1,399 where reviews have been received in 2021, however final has not been issued.

The other 2,298 is where reviews are expected to be received from settings, however have not been received.

- **The number of appeals registered by SENDIST**

106

- **The number of appeals conceded by the local authority prior to hearings**

24

- **The number that went to hearing where the appeal was dismissed (i.e. the local authority's decision was deemed to be correct)**

0

- **The number of resulting tribunal orders which have not yet been complied with by the Council**

The LA currently has three recent orders from SENDIST following a decision that require actions outstanding within the tribunal timeframe.

- **The number of Judicial Review pre-action protocol letters sent on behalf of parents relating to SEND matters**

16

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

C14 EHCP Annual Reports

Question:

From the period January 2020 - present how many EHCP annual review reports were submitted and, of those, how many resulted in decisions being made within the statutory period of 4 weeks and amendments being made within 8 weeks?

Answer:

There have been 7,360 Annual Reviews submitted between January 2020 to present. Of these 3,495 have decisions made, with 140 decisions being made with 4 weeks.

Of the 7,360 reviews 3,244 resulted in amendments being issued with 412 being issued within 8 weeks.

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

C15 EY Report – Home to School Transport 1

Question:

On what date was EY report into Home to School Transport updated on the Council's website to be the full 200 page version with appendices?

Answer:

25th May 2021.

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

C16 EY Report – Home to School Transport 2

Question:

Why was the full 200 page EY report on Home to School Transport with appendices not provided before the Cabinet decision?

Answer:

At the public meeting on 24th November the issue of parental engagement specifically in relation to the review was raised. The Inquiry had heard feedback from parents and carers, schools, elected members and staff, about what had gone wrong and what the service should do better.

The Chair of the PCF and EY met on the 30th November following the Chair's review of the report. At which it was agreed that the Cabinet Member in liaison with the PCF would arrange a series of parental engagement sessions in January 2021.

It was agreed to hold four facilitated feedback sessions between the 20th and 27th January to incorporate further feedback from parents and carers on the document. These views will be incorporated as an addendum to the report.

This was also set out when the report was represented to Cabinet in January 2021, following Overview and Scrutiny Call In and it was agreed to amend the recommendation to read as follows:

Recommendation 2.2: Note the Inquiry's findings and recommendations and; note the approach to incorporating additional input of parents and carers agreed with the Parent Carer Forum on the 30th November.

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

C17 EY Report – Home to School Transport 3

Question:

On what date did you, as one of the Cabinet Members responsible, receive and read the full 200 page EY report with appendices on Home to School Transport?

Answer:

29th March 2021.

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

C18 Action Plan – EY Investigation

Question:

Please provide a copy of the latest version of the action plan that resulted from the EY investigation into Home to School Transport, including original target date, date completed or latest forecast completion date and action owner?

Answer:

The current Home to School Service Plan is provided in a landscape summary table format from page 2 of this document (please note there are 4 pages in total to this document).

Workstream	Work Package	Activities	Owner	Status	Start Date	End Date	Reforecast End Date (if applicable)
Transport Applications	Bus Pass Backlog	Q-Pass contract obtained (12 month)	Transport Operations Manager	Completed	22-Apr	30-Apr	
Transport Applications	Bus Pass Backlog	Q-Routes contract extension obtained (12 month)	Transport Operations Manager	Completed	22-Apr	30-Apr	
Transport Applications	Bus Pass Backlog	Review bus pass process – why has it happened/how do we resolve	Eligibility Review Officer	Completed	22-Apr	21-May	
Transport Applications	Bus Pass Backlog	Improve bus pass process (evidence of low income / distance to school / provide school info)	Transport Operations Manager	In Progress	22-Apr	30-Jul	
Transport Applications	Bus Pass Backlog	Brief staff on new process	Transport Operations Manager	Completed	03-May	21-May	
Eligibility Assessments/Applications	Confirm data from SENAR: starters, leavers, movers	Nursery	SENAR Programme Mgr	In Progress	22-Apr	28-May	01-Jul
Eligibility Assessments/Applications	Confirm data from SENAR: starters, leavers, movers	Secondary Transfers	SENAR Programme Mgr	In Progress	22-Apr	28-May	01-Jul
Eligibility Assessments/Applications	Confirm data from SENAR: starters, leavers, movers	Leavers (manual identification)	Transport Operations Manager	In Progress	22-Apr	25-Jun	
Eligibility Assessments/Applications	New approach to eligibility assessments	Review how we look at data (look at task and finish approach) / eligibility / tell parents / transport arrangement	Transport Operations Manager	Completed	22-Apr	30-Apr	
Eligibility Assessments/Applications	New approach to eligibility assessments	Agree approach and resources	Transport Operations Manager	Completed	22-Apr	30-Apr	
Eligibility Assessments/Applications	New approach to eligibility assessments	Continue to work with SENAR to align information required in transport eligibility assessments with that provided in the writing of EHCPs	Transport Operations Manager	In Progress	07-Jun	31-Jul	
Eligibility Assessments/Applications	New approach to eligibility assessments	Secondary/Post 16: Conduct a process to use EHCP, considering whether already in receipt of transport to see if likely to be eligible	Transport Operations Manager	In Progress	03-May	09-Jul	
Eligibility Assessments/Applications	New approach to eligibility assessments	Presume eligibility for those where possible and write letter- including offer of independent travel training to all secondary/post 16 where eligibility is presumed	Transport Operations Manager	Completed	03-May	28-May	
Eligibility Assessments/Applications	New approach to eligibility assessments	Consult with Rachel Edwards on content of letters	Transport Operations Manager	Completed	03-May	28-May	
Eligibility Assessments/Applications	New approach to eligibility assessments	Legal advice on amending process around eligibility (instead of need to appeal, ask families if they would they like to submit further information)	Eligibility Review Manager	Completed	10-May	04-Jun	
Eligibility Assessments/Applications	New approach to eligibility assessments	Complete eligibility assessments for 0-25	Transport Operations Manager	In Progress	22-Apr	25-Jun	
Eligibility Assessments/Applications	Communications	Find out press to post system owner 'hybrid mail' and make sure they are ready for travel plans	Head of Service / Transport Operations Manager	In Progress	03-May	25-Jun	
Eligibility Assessments/Applications	Communications	Timeline for parents to be added to local offer	Comms & Engagement Lead	In Progress	03-May	18-Jun	
Eligibility Assessments/Applications	Communications	Letters out to finalise transport eligibility (if applied on time)	Head of Service	In Progress	14-Jun	25-Jun	
Eligibility Assessments/Applications	Communications	Holding letter to SEN students stating they will hear about transport arrangements by second week in July if EHCP	Head of Service	In Progress	07-Jun	18-Jun	
Eligibility Assessments/Applications	Communications	Post 16 Contact -recognising things will change	Head of Service	In Progress	07-Jun	18-Jun	
Eligibility Assessments/Applications	Communications	Panel meetings held throughout summer (revised approach to raise queries as applications are processed)	Transport Operations Manager	No longer required	05-Jul	30-Jul	

Workstream	Work Package	Activities	Owner	Status	Start Date	End Date	Reforecast End Date (if applicable)
Processes & Resources	School Engagement	Agree and name contact for all schools over the summer to do data checks	Transport Consultant / Comms & Engagement Lead	Completed	03-May	21-May	
Processes & Resources	Route Planning & Mobilisation	Route planning	Transport Operations Manager	In Progress	03-May	30-Jul	
Processes & Resources	Route Planning & Mobilisation	Brief operators on clean air zone	Transport Consultant	Completed	03-May	21-May	
Processes & Resources	Route Planning & Mobilisation	Confirm data	Transport Operations Manager	In Progress	03-May	28-May	01-Jul
Processes & Resources	Route Planning & Mobilisation	Share data with operators	Transport Operations Manager	In Progress	03-May	28-May	01-Jul
Processes & Resources	Route Planning & Mobilisation	Confirmation staff are ready (operators) for clean air zone– ask drivers to dummy run	Transport Consultant	Completed	03-May	28-May	
Processes & Resources	Route Planning & Mobilisation	Repeat confirmation and full dummy runs for clean air zone	Transport Consultant	Not Started	01-Aug	14-Aug	
Processes & Resources	Route Planning & Mobilisation	Using data we need to start planning travel arrangements (early years + school)	Transport Operations Manager	In Progress	03-May	28-May	01-Jul
Processes & Resources	Route Planning & Mobilisation	Post 16: provisional planning (<i>cannot confirm arrangements until exam results known</i>) – based on intended placements	Transport Operations Manager / SENAR Programme Manager	In Progress	07-Jun	25-Jun	
Processes & Resources	Route Planning & Mobilisation	Early years + school age: all placements confirmed and communicated	SENAR Programme Mgr	In Progress	07-Jun	25-Jun	
Processes & Resources	Team Structure	Team restructure and allocation	Transport Operations Manager	Completed	22-Apr	23-Apr	
Processes & Resources	Team Structure	Clear team sheet	Transport Operations Manager	Completed	22-Apr	30-Apr	
Processes & Resources	Team Structure	All staff briefing	Transport Operations Manager	Completed	26-Apr	30-Apr	
Processes & Resources	Team Structure	Tracking progress – alignment to KPIs	Transport Operations Manager	Completed	26-Apr	08-May	
Processes & Resources	Development of Guides	Identification of guide manager	Compliance & Contracts Mgr & Guides Travel Assist Supervisor	In Progress	26-Apr	22-Jun	
Processes & Resources	Development of Guides	Identify phone line for guide co-ordinators to access	Compliance & Contracts Mgr & Guides Travel Assist Supervisor	Completed	24-May	04-Jun	
Processes & Resources	Development of Guides	Develop guide training plan	Compliance & Contracts Mgr & Guides Travel Assist Supervisor	In Progress	03-May	16-Jul	
Processes & Resources	Development of Guides	Develop guide training	Compliance & Contracts Mgr & Guides Travel Assist Supervisor	In Progress	03-May	02-Jul	
Processes & Resources	Development of Guides	Develop guide code of conduct	Compliance & Contracts Mgr & Guides Travel Assist Supervisor	In Progress	24-May	16-Jul	
Processes & Resources	Development of Guides	Guide transition and training for 365, including phones allocated to guides	Compliance & Contracts Mgr & Guides Travel Assist Supervisor	Not Started	07-Jun	30-Jul	31-Aug
Processes & Resources	Development of Guides	Ensure guides are clear on emergency processes	Compliance & Contracts Mgr & Guides Travel Assist Supervisor	In Progress	03-May	04-Jun	31-Aug
Processes & Resources	Development of Guides	Ensure guide data (DBS,etc.) is up to date and cleansed	Compliance & Contracts Mgr & Guides Travel Assist Supervisor	In Progress	26-Apr	25-Jun	
Processes & Resources	Mobilisation Planning	CV reviews and interviews (staff appointed by early May)	Contracts & Compliance Manager	Completed	03-May	14-May	
Processes & Resources	Mobilisation Planning	Create mobilisation plan	Mobilisation Manager	In Progress	03-May	02-Jul	
Processes & Resources	Mobilisation Planning	Identify contingency guides	Guides Travel Assist Supervisor	Completed	03-May	04-Jun	
Processes & Resources	Mobilisation Planning	Confirm DfE funding (covid arrangements)	Transport Consultant	Completed	03-May	04-Jun	
Processes & Resources	Mobilisation Planning	Check all operators are ready for post half term + potential contingency arrangements	Transport Consultant	Completed	03-May	04-Jun	
Processes & Resources	Mobilisation Planning	Agree roles	Mobilisation Manager	In Progress	03-May	02-Jul	
Processes & Resources	Mobilisation Planning	Assurance and checkpoints for progress	Mobilisation Manager	In Progress	03-May	02-Jul	
Processes & Resources	Mobilisation Planning	Interim milestone	Mobilisation Manager	In Progress	03-May	02-Jul	
Processes & Resources	Call Handling	Look at if the contact centre should be centrally based	Head of Service	In Progress	21-Jun	16-Jul	

Workstream	Work Package	Activities	Owner	Status	Start Date	End Date	Reforecast End Date (if applicable)
Processes & Resources	Call Handling	Dedicated staff for call handling	Transport Operations Manager	In Progress	03-May	22-Jun	
Processes & Resources	Call Handling	Pre-empty busy days – start of term/first day of the week	Transport Operations Manager	Completed	03-May	15-May	
Processes & Resources	Call Handling	Utilising social media to put messages out – 365 to also help	Transport Operations Manager / Comms & Engagement Lead	In Progress	17-May	02-Jul	
Processes & Resources	Call Handling	Contingency planning for 7th June (post half term) to manage anticipated increased demand to be in place for 4th June	Transport Operations Manager	Completed	17-May	04-Jun	
Route Re-Procurement	NEAT	Review routes - identifying high risk and extension routes and sign-off	Contracts & Compliance Manager	Completed	22-Apr	28-May	
Route Re-Procurement	NEAT	School engagement on proposed routes (head teacher and school grouping meetings)	Head of Service	Completed	22-Apr	30-Apr	
Route Re-Procurement	NEAT	Pupil engagement on proposed routes (pupil grouping meetings)	Head of Service	Completed	03-May	28-May	
Route Re-Procurement	NEAT	Mobilisation: add all routes onto DPS and confirm timetables	Head of Service & Direct Reports	In Progress	03-May	02-Jul	
Route Re-Procurement	DPS	Review routes using as is data (i.e. removing leavers/adding starters/identifying long journeys or those with issues) and sign-off high risk routes	Contracts & Compliance Manager	In Progress	22-Apr	28-May	01-Jul
Route Re-Procurement	DPS	School engagement on proposed routes (head teacher and school grouping meetings)	Head of Service	In Progress	22-Apr	30-Apr	15-Jul
Route Re-Procurement	DPS	Pupil engagement on proposed routes (pupil grouping meetings)	Head of Service	In Progress	03-May	28-May	15-Jul
Route Re-Procurement	DPS	Mobilisation: re-routing and confirm timetables	Head of Service & Direct Reports	In Progress	03-May	02-Jul	
Process Improvements	PTB Payments	Review payment process (in year)	Legal & Comms & Engagement Lead	Completed	24-May	02-Jul	
Process Improvements	PTB Payments	PCF sign off (in year)	Head of Service	Completed	24-May	02-Jul	
Process Improvements	PTB Payments	Review payment process (new year)	Legal & Comms & Engagement Lead	Not Started	24-May	02-Jul	01-Aug
Process Improvements	PTB Payments	PCF sign off (new year)	Head of Service	Not Started	24-May	02-Jul	01-Aug
Process Improvements	Post 16 Payments	Review payment process (in year)	Legal & Comms & Engagement Lead	Completed	24-May	02-Jul	
Process Improvements	Post 16 Payments	PCF sign off (in year)	Head of Service	Completed	24-May	02-Jul	
Process Improvements	Post 16 Payments	Review payment process (new year)	Legal & Comms & Engagement Lead	Not Started	24-May	02-Jul	01-Aug
Process Improvements	Post 16 Payments	PCF sign off (new year)	Head of Service	Not Started	24-May	02-Jul	01-Aug
Process Improvements	Appeals Training	Legal to provide training	Senior Solicitor	In Progress	24-May	02-Jul	
Process Improvements	Appeals Training	Legal advisor/clerk to be scoped	Senior Solicitor	In Progress	24-May	02-Jul	

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR EDUCATION, SKILLS
AND CULTURE FROM COUNCILLOR DEIRDRE ALDEN**

D1 EY Report – Home to School Transport 4

Question:

On what date did you, as one of the Cabinet Members responsible, receive and read the full 200 page EY report with appendices on Home to School Transport?

Answer:

The Improving Home to School Transport Report was presented to Cabinet on 15th December 2020 and after a Scrutiny call in on 6th January the report was amended and approved on 19th January 2021. As a member of the Executive I was fully involved in this process and have taken a keen interest in the positive improvements that are now being made.

CITY COUNCIL – 22 JUNE 2021

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

D2 Level 3 Qualifications for all adults

Question:

The Education Secretary has [announced adults over 24 will be able to access fully-funded courses to achieve a first full level 3 qualification](#) as part of the Lifetime Skills Guarantee.

As councils have been encouraged to raise awareness about the initiative, could the Cabinet Member indicate how this has been advertised in the City so residents can take full advantage of the scheme?

Answer:

Adult Education providers in the city are promoting Level 3 provision that is fully funded, either through the National Skills Fund (part of the Lifetime Skills Guarantee) or through ‘funding flexibilities’ awarded by the West Midlands Combined Authority in the following ways:

- Providers’ websites and their Social Media channels
- At Learning Progression events and Open Days
- Through the WMCA and other stake holders, such as the National Careers Service

The City Council, through its Adult Education Service has promoted fully funded Level 3 provision since the start of this academic year, using ‘funding flexibilities’ awarded by the West Midlands Combined Authority. This initial programme was set up in alignment with the Lifetime Skills Guarantee with a view to start promotion and increase participation in time for the start of the National Skills Fund, in April 2021.

The majority of the Council’s Level 3 provision is in the Health and Care sector and the Early Years sector. Labour Market Intelligence from Emsi Analyst indicates that last year there were 16,677 vacancies in nursing, 7,450 vacancies in the Early Years sector and a further 8,914 vacancies for care assistants/healthcare workers.

To date, ca. 100 residents have benefited from this fully funded provision in Healthcare Support, Understanding Autism, Understanding Mental Health, Early Years Educator and Supporting Teaching and Learning.

For the academic year 21-22 this provision will increase to also include the National Diploma in Computing for Creative Industries, Advanced Certificate in Bookkeeping and the Early Years Educator Diploma. The Service will offer a total of 280 places in Level 3 provision.

The Service has a high rate of positive destinations into employment, with 37% of learners moving into employment in 19-20 across all provision. This rate is higher in Level 3 courses, which are directly linked to employers, such as our Supporting Teaching and Learning programmes and our Early Years Educator programme.

The council's Adult Education Service has now a partnership in place with South and City College to provide further progression from Level 2 into fully funded Level 3 provision at SCCB. This pathway will be promoted at FE Choices events, in Social Media and Service's website. The pathways will include Level 3 provision on Leadership & Management, Human Resource Business Studies, Cyber Security, Web Development Web and data technologies amongst others.

We have now started enrolling onto our Level 3 provision for next academic year, being offered in our community centres across the city from Aston to Sparkhill to Northfield and the city centre at the Library of Birmingham. We will have 3 intense enrolment weeks in July and to continue throughout August and the Autumn term.

BAES is live for enrolments now. Our 2021/22 brochure is available from our homepage at <https://www.learnbaes.ac.uk/> or directly through this link: https://bit.ly/BAES_Courses_21-22

WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR EDUCATION, SKILLS AND CULTURE FROM COUNCILLOR BABER BAZ

D3 Summer Schools

Question:

Could the Cabinet Member provide details on proposals for Summer Schools during the forthcoming summer recess?

Answer:

Earlier this year the government announced funding for secondary schools to deliver a short summer school with a blend of academic education and enrichment activities.

We have ensured all Birmingham schools are aware of this programme and the need to secure the funding for their summer schools by 30th June 2021. We have been informed by the DfE that so far over 120 schools in Birmingham have made arrangements to hold a summer school.

Schools are free to determine which pupils, from which year group(s) would most benefit from a summer school. However, it is likely that most schools will choose to focus provision primarily on pupils making the transition into year 7 in September.

WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR EDUCATION, SKILLS AND CULTURE FROM COUNCILLOR ROGER HARMER

D4 Academies

Question:

It has been reported schools will be offered a trial period to form partnerships with Academy Trusts for up to 18 months, without making any formal commitment.

Could the Cabinet Member confirm if any city schools are considering taking up this offer?

Answer:

Schools would approach the Department for Education directly if they were interested in this and I have not been made aware of any schools who are considering taking up this offer.

CITY COUNCIL – 22 JUNE 2021

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

D5 Education Standards

Question:

Further to the recent data that has been released around maths attainment, could the Cabinet Member explain what is going to be done to improve standards for City children, so they don't fall further behind and truly become the lost generation due to the pandemic?

Answer:

Birmingham schools are committed to supporting their pupils and have worked tirelessly to help children and young people catch up.

However, I remain extremely concerned about the level of funding that has been announced by the government for schools to support pupils to catch up on lost learning.

I wrote to the Secretary of State on 3rd June 2021 to raise concerns that the £1.4bn plan announced by the government will fall seriously short of what is required to help children and young people recover the educational ground lost during the pandemic. The figure announced equates to just £50 extra per pupil per year and falls 90 per cent short of the amount proposed by the Education recovery commissioner Sir Kevan Collins.

I am yet to receive a response to my letter but hope that the government will reconsider and ensure schools are adequately funded to address the challenges they face.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR FINANCE AND
RESOURCES FROM COUNCILLOR PETER FOWLER**

E1 EY Report – Home to School Transport 5

Question:

On what date did you, as one of the Cabinet Members responsible, receive and read the full 200 page EY report with appendices on Home to School Transport?

Answer:

The improving Home to School Transport Report was presented to Cabinet on 15th December 2020 and after a Scrutiny call in on 6th January the report was amended and approved on 19th January 2021. As a member of the Executive I was fully involved in this process and have taken a keen interest in the positive improvements that are now being made.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR FINANCE AND
RESOURCES FROM COUNCILLOR SIMON MORRALL**

E2 Planned Procurement Activities

Question:

At what point should a contract appear on the planned procurement activities?

Answer:

Contracts or procurements should be included within the PPAR report where the procurement activity is due to commence within the period set out within the report and in a way that provides sufficient time to allow the procurement to be undertaken and contracts awarded prior to the expiry of any existing arrangements.

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

E3 Diesel Generators

Question:

How much has the Council spent since 2012 on the purchase, hire, lease or running cost of diesel generators? (broken down by year and what spent on)

Answer:

An answer this question is not possible as this type of spend is not recorded at this level of granularity. The spend is across multiple suppliers and contracts that may include spend on non-diesel items.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR FINANCE AND
RESOURCES FROM COUNCILLOR EDDIE FREEMAN**

E4 Diesel Generators

Question:

How much has the Council spent since 2012 on the purchase, hire, lease or running cost of diesel vehicles? (broken down by year, engine size and what spent on)

Answer:

The Council spend in this area is across multiple suppliers and contracts including through the use of p-cards. The records do not show in detail whether the purchase or supply was in relation to a specific type of vehicle.

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

E5 Total Income

Question:

What was the total income for the last four years for parking fees and fines for parking and traffic offences (bus lane infringements etc) and what is the projected income for the next 4 years (not including clean air zones fees and fines)

Answer:

The total income for the last four years for parking fees and fines for parking and traffic offences (bus lane infringements, etc) is shown in the table below:

Description	2017/18 £	2018/19 £	2019/20 £	2020/21 £	TOTAL £
Parking Fees	14,760,690	16,079,260	17,515,143	6,341,757	54,696,850
Parking & Traffic Offences - Fines	5,783,623	6,980,835	8,540,635	5,643,464	26,948,557
Total	20,544,313	23,060,095	26,055,778	11,985,221	81,645,407

The budgeted income for the next four years for parking fees and fines for parking and traffic offences (bus lane infringements, etc) is shown in the table below:

Description	2021/22 Budget £	2022/23 Budget £	2023/24 Budget £	2024/25 Budget £
Parking Fees	17,163,864	17,163,864	17,163,864	17,163,864
Parking & Traffic Offences - Fines	6,693,178	6,693,178	6,693,178	6,693,178
Total	23,857,042	23,857,042	23,857,042	23,857,042

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

E6 Anticipated Income

Question:

What is the anticipated income within the MTFS from fees and fine, broken by each category, from the CAZ for the next four years?

Answer:

The following table sets out the forecast CAZ income for the next four years currently assumed within the MTFS, as approved by Council in the February 2021 Budget Report.

Description	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000	2023/24 £000	2024/25 £000	Total £000
CAZ D Charge Income	21,047	17,845	14,454	11,063	64,409
CAZ Penalty Income	5,839	5,207	4,243	3,280	18,569
CAZ Total Income	26,887	23,052	18,697	14,343	82,979

It should be noted that the forecast is based on the original modelling and assumptions used in the December 2018 Full Business Case. The forecast is being reviewed based on information being generated from the live scheme, with any revisions being built into the MTFS refresh and a further update will be shared with Cabinet at the earliest opportunity.

CITY COUNCIL – 22 JUNE 2021

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR FINANCE AND
RESOURCES FROM COUNCILLOR DEBBIE CLANCY**

E7 Cost – Member Development Course

Question:

What is the total cost of delivering each Member Development course currently offered or about to be offered? Please break this down by individual course and between external and internal costs. Where an external company or individual trainer is used, please specify who this is?

Answer:

Centrally delivered Member courses and sessions over the last 12 months have mostly been delivered internally, relying on employees stepping in to deliver sessions. The one externally run– Treasury Management training by Arlingclose in July 2020 – was provided as part of the Council's service from the Treasury Advisor. Other training has been supported by the LGA at no additional cost to the Council. In addition, departments and party groups may have paid for members to go on courses, but this information is not held centrally. There is currently no centrally held budget for Member Development.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR FINANCE AND
RESOURCES FROM COUNCILLOR GARETH MOORE**

E8 JNC Level Appointments

Question:

**In each year since 2016, how many new JNC level appointments were made?
(broken down by either permanent, fixed term or temporary contracts)**

Answer:

2016:

Permanent = 17 (8 internal promotions, 9 external hires)

FTC = 2 (2 external hire)

Temporary = 1 (1 acting up)

Total = 20 (9 internal promotions, 11 external hires)

2017:

Permanent = 6 (2 internal promotions, 4 external hires)

FTC = 2 (2 external hires)

Total = 8 (2 internal promotions, 6 external hires)

2018:

Permanent = 6 (3 internal promotions, 3 external hires)

FTC = 1 (1 external hire)

Temporary = 4 (4 acting ups)

Total = 11 (7 internal promotions, 4 external hires)

2019:

Permanent = 13 (2 internal hiring's, 11 external hires)

Temporary = 1 (1 acting up)

Total = 14 (3 internal hiring's, 11 external hires)

2020:

Permanent = 3 (3 external hires)

Temporary = 3 (2 acting up, 1 secondary contract)

Total = 6 (3 internal, 3 external)

2021:

Permanent = 2 (2 external hires)

FTC = 1 (1 external hire)

Total = 3 (3 external hires)

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR FINANCE AND
RESOURCES FROM COUNCILLOR MAUREEN CORNISH**

E9 JNC Level Appointments 2

Question:

In each year since 2016, what proportion of JNC appointments (broken down by either permanent, fixed term or temporary contracts) were given to employees who live outside the West Midlands Metropolitan area or more than 30 miles from Birmingham City Council House?

Answer:

2016:

Permanent = 5 (5 external appointments)

FTC = 2 (2 external appointments, however 1 relocated to Birmingham within 1 month of employment starting)

Total = 7 (7 external appointments), which is 35% of total new starters.

2017:

Permanent = 3 (3 external appointments)

FTC = 1 (1 external appointment)

Total = 4 (4 external appointments), which is 50% of total new starters.

2018:

Permanent = 4 (1 internal appointment, 3 external appointments)

Fixed Term Contract = 1 (1 external appointment)

Temporary = 1 (1 acting up)

Total = 6 (2 internal appointments, 4 external appointments), which is 54.55% of new starters.

2019:

Permanent = 6 (6 external appointments), which is 43.86% of new starters.

2020:

Permanent = 2 (2 external appointments), which is 33.33% of new starters.

2021:

Permanent = 2 (2 external appointments), which is 66.66% of new starters.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR FINANCE AND
RESOURCES FROM COUNCILLOR KEN WOOD**

“E10 JNC Level Appointments 3

Question:

In each year since 2016, how many JNC levels employees have left the organisation?

Answer:

2016 = 18

2017 = 18

2018 = 21 (8 of which due to Birmingham Children’s Trust becoming a separate entity)

2019 = 13

2020 = 7

2021 = 2 (1 of which is a still employed by BCC but is due to leave later in the year)

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR FINANCE AND
RESOURCES FROM COUNCILLOR TIMOTHY HUXTABLE**

E11 JNC Level Appointments 4

Question:

In each year since 2012, split between JNC and NJC employees, how many employees have left the organisation with a redundancy or other form of financial exit package that have then returned in any form of paid capacity?

Answer:

Due to the large volumes of data that require analysis and the complexity of the question there is insufficient time available to provide an answer. Once the analysis has been completed the answer will be forwarded.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR FINANCE AND
RESOURCES FROM COUNCILLOR ADRIAN DELANEY**

E12 Online Payment System - CAZ

Question:

Please provide a copy of the signed and dated contracts with Stripe and GoCardless for the online payment system for the Clean Air Zone (suitably redacted for commercial sensitivity)

Answer:

These contracts are with Legal Services who are reviewing the content with the Privacy Information Law Team. Redacted copies will be forwarded as soon as they are available.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR HEALTH AND
SOCIAL CARE FROM COUNCILLOR GARETH MOORE**

F1 NDH Care Limited

Question:

**How many social care does the Council currently have with services provided
by NDH Care Limited?**

Answer:

Birmingham City Council currently has 285 service users supported by NDH Care Ltd (at 16/6/21).

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR HEALTH AND
SOCIAL CARE FROM COUNCILLOR MAUREEN CORNISH**

F2 Social Care Users

Question:

How many social care users have been placed by the Council with NDH Care Limited since the safeguarding referral from West Midlands Ambulance Service on 31st January 2020, that formed part of the Local Government Ombudsman complaint Ref 20 003 832?

Answer:

Birmingham City Council has placed 570 service users with NDH Care Ltd since 31st January 2020. NDH Care Ltd are currently supporting 285 service users funded by Birmingham City Council.

WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE FROM COUNCILLOR PAUL TILSLEY

F3 COVID Marshalls

Question:

Could the Cabinet Member provide full details of the number of Covid Marshalls currently employed by the Council focusing in particular on (a) the locations they cover (b) powers they have and (c) the annual cost of this service as well as indicating if there will be any expansion to this service?

Answer:

50 Covid Marshalls are currently employed through a recruitment agency

- a) 38 are City Covid Marshalls that cover all wards of Birmingham. They are asked to spend more of their patrol time in the wards that have the higher number of Covid positive cases currently recorded and this is determined on a weekly basis. Covid Marshalls can be moved daily to such areas should a rapid spike in positive Covid cases in an area be detected.

City Covid Marshalls further concentrate around high footfall areas such as shopping centres and shopping areas. The City Centres and Bid areas are covered daily.

City Covid Marshalls also provide assistance in situations where people are queuing for services of particular settings such as food banks, vaccination centres, schools and surge testing sites when these are in operation.

Recently City Covid Marshalls have assisted with ensuring persons are isolating following a positive Covid test.

12 are Park Covid Marshalls which work out of Sutton park and Kings Heath park but cover the whole of the Parks land portfolio. They undertake a similar role.

- b) Both City and Park Covid Marshalls do not have enforcement powers delegated to them. The Government were clear at the outset that Covid Marshalls should not regulate. They use education and persuasion interventions, including giving out free face coverings to the public. They provide education and advice regarding social distancing, face coverings, sanitisers and business Covid mitigations currently available to assist business.

- c) The Covid Marshal service was expanded in May 21 from 24 City and 8 Park Marshals to the current total number of 50.

The current expanded Covid Marshal service costs £87,300 per month. The estimated annual service is therefore £1,047,600. This is funded through Government grant monies to tackle Covid19.

WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE FROM COUNCILLOR MIKE WARD

F4 Leisure Centres

Question:

The BBC have recently reported a third of council-run leisure centres in England are facing permanent closure. The District Councils' Network has said £325 million is urgently needed to save the sector with its survey showing 117 centres could run out of money within months, while nearly 80 per cent of those that can stay open say they will have to cut services.

Could the Cabinet Member update the Council on the situation in regard to re-opening City Council leisure facilities?

Answer:

Due to the impact of COVID-19, leisure facilities have had to close during each lockdown and operate with reduced visitor capacity when open. This has resulted in significantly lower levels of income generation over the past year. The Council has supported its Sport and Wellbeing service through schemes such as Supplier Relief, Sport England's National Leisure Recovery Fund, and Government provided compensation available for the loss of income.

As a result all of the Council's directly and externally managed leisure and wellbeing facilities re-opened as soon as was permitted on 12th April 2021 for individual gym and swim sessions and under 18's activities. From 17th May 2021, group fitness classes resumed. However, the service is still required to comply with sector specific Covid19 guidance which limits the number of customers who can access the facilities at any one time to maintain social distancing. Council leisure facilities and their various operators will therefore continue to face significant financial challenges over the forthcoming recovery period which is anticipated to take at least 18 months and ongoing support will be required to support the sector.

CITY COUNCIL – 22 JUNE 2021

WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE FROM COUNCILLOR NEIL EUSTACE

F5 Easing Lockdown

Question:

Could the Cabinet Member provide a report on the number of infractions Enforcement Officers have recorded in city pubs and bars since lockdown eased on 12 April?

Answer:

Since the easing of lockdown measures on 12 April 2021, enforcement officers have undertaken 321 Covid compliance checks of hospitality venues (e.g. pubs, bars, cafes and restaurants) across the city. Of these 25 city pubs and/or bars were recorded as non-compliant due to infractions found by officers during their visits and have been requested to make alterations to be Covid compliant.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR HOMES AND
NEIGHBOURHOODS FROM COUNCILLOR RON STORER**

G1 Housing Conditions Review 1

Question:

Please provide a copy of the last Housing Conditions Review to have been completed by the Council.

Answer:

In regard to private sector housing condition survey please see below the document requested. For City Council dwellings, stock condition information is currently updated in our property management system Apex. This is a live system, updated on a rolling basis from stock condition surveys and capital works completions rather than there being a separate housing condition review. However, we are planning to commission a stock condition survey (for BCC dwellings) which is due to be completed within 18 months.



Birmingham Housing
Condition Survey 201



Private Sector House Condition Survey 2010
May 2010

DRAFT REPORT

Birmingham City Council
Working in partnership with



Contents

Executive Summary	5
Introduction	5
General survey characteristics	5
Decent Homes Standard.....	7
Cost implications for repair and improvement	7
Category 1 hazards	7
Energy Efficiency.....	8
What of the future?	8
1 Introduction	10
1.1 Purpose of the survey	10
1.2 Nature of the survey	10
1.3 Central Government Guidance on house condition surveys.....	11
1.4 Comparative statistics	11
1.5 Sub-area analysis	11
1.6 Statistical Variance and Standard Deviation	13
1.7 Presentation of figures	14
2 Profile of the private sector housing stock	15
2.1 Size of the dwelling stock	15
2.2 Age of the dwelling stock.....	15
2.3 Dwelling type profile	16
2.4 Tenure	16
2.5 Tenure and age comparisons.....	17
2.6 Dwelling Use and Houses in Multiple Occupation	17
2.7 Vacant dwellings.....	18
3 Profile of Residents	20
3.1 Introduction.....	20
3.2 Age Profile	20
3.3 Household types.....	21
3.4 Length of residence.....	21
3.5 Income.....	22
3.6 Income and age of head of household	23
3.7 Income and household type	24
3.8 Income and residents with disabilities	25
3.9 Benefit receipt.....	25
3.10 Value of dwellings and equity	26
3.11 Residents with disabilities	26
3.12 Adaptations.....	28
3.13 Ethnic origin.....	30
3.14 Overcrowding	31
4 The Decent Homes Standard	34
4.1 Introduction.....	34

4.2	Change of emphasis and the Housing Act 2004	35
4.3	The meaning of non decency.....	35
4.4	Overall level of non decency.....	36
4.5	Numbers of failures per dwelling.....	36
4.6	Non decency by general characteristics	37
4.7	Cost to Remedy.....	40
4.8	Age of Head of Household and non decency	41
4.9	Household income and non decency	42
4.10	Private sector vulnerable occupier base-line	43
5	Meeting the Decent Homes Standard – The Statutory Minimum Standard for Housing (Category 1 Hazards)	46
5.1	Requirement to remedy poor housing.....	46
5.2	Definition of Hazards under the HHSRS and Category level	46
5.3	Overall dwelling conditions.....	47
5.4	Reasons for Category 1 Hazards	48
5.5	Severity of Category 1 Hazards	49
5.6	Category 1 Hazards by general characteristics.....	49
5.7	Category 1 hazards by social characteristics.....	52
5.8	Cost of works to dwellings with a Category 1 Hazards	52
5.9	Category 2 Hazards in bands D and E.....	53
6	Meeting the Decent Homes Standard –Reasonable State of Repair.....	57
6.1	Introduction.....	57
6.2	Disrepair and general characteristics.....	58
6.3	Disrepair by sub-area.....	59
6.4	Disrepair by social characteristics	60
7	Meeting the Decent Homes Standard –Modern Facilities	62
7.1	Introduction.....	62
7.2	Key amenities bathrooms and kitchens.....	62
8	Meeting the Decent Homes Standard –Thermal Comfort	64
8.1	Thermal comfort failures.....	64
8.2	Thermal comfort failures by general characteristics.....	64
8.3	Thermal comfort failures by sub-area	65
9	Energy Performance	68
9.1	Energy performance and SAP ratings	68
9.2	Distribution of SAP ratings	68
9.3	SAP by general characteristics.....	69
9.4	Carbon Dioxide emissions	72
9.5	SAP and National Indicator 187	75
9.6	Energy efficiency improvement.....	76
9.7	The cost and extent of improvement.....	78
9.8	Future improvement	78
9.9	Tackling fuel poverty.....	79
9.10	Area focus on fuel poverty	80
9.11	Beyond fuel poverty	81

9.12	Energy efficiency works to all other dwellings	82
Appendix A	- Index of tables and figures	84
Appendix B	- Methodology	86
Appendix C	- Survey Sampling	88
	Sample Design	88
	Stock total	88
	Weighting the data	88
	Dealing with non-response	89
	Sampling error	90
	Very small samples and zero results	91
Appendix D	- Legislative Requirements	92
Appendix E	- Definition of a Non Decent Home	94
	Measure of a decent home	94
	Applying the standard	94
Appendix F	- Additional amenities	98

Executive Summary

Introduction

Private Sector House Condition Surveys (HCS) are conducted on a regular basis by local authorities as a means of maintaining a detailed picture of housing conditions in the private sector (owner occupied and privately rented homes). Such a picture forms a useful evidence base on which to build strategies and inform investment decisions, and feed into statistical returns and other internal reports. The information is also useful in presenting the potential obligations on an authority in relation to current housing legislation:

- Section 3 Housing Act 2004
- Regulatory Reform (Housing Assistance) (England and Wales) Order 2002 (RRO)

The survey was a sample survey of 1,800 dwellings, covering all private sector tenures excluding registered social landlord (RSL) or housing association properties. A sample of 3,600 was drawn with final total of 1,798 full surveys being undertaken.

In order to place the findings in context, comparisons are made to the English House Condition Survey (EHCS) 2007 and the Survey of English Housing 2007-2008, both of which are published by Communities and Local Government (CLG). Some comparative data is drawn from the Family Resources Survey 2007-2008 which is published by the Department for Works and Pensions (DWP).

General survey characteristics

The following list gives some of the key features of Birmingham's housing stock and population compared with national averages:

- A substantially higher proportion of the stock was built before 1945 than that found nationally (56.2% compared with 42.7%), with a much lower proportion of the stock built post 1944 to that found nationally (43.8% compared with 57.3%).
- The tenure profile differs from the national profile with a lower proportion of owner occupation (64% compared with 70%) and a slightly lower level of privately rented accommodation (10% compared with 12%). Social housing, however, had a much higher proportion (25% compared with 18%).
- The stock had much higher proportions of semi-detached houses and to a lesser degree small terraced houses and low rise purpose built flats (less than 6 storeys) but with lower proportions of all other dwelling types.

- There are more heads of household aged 65 years and older than nationally (29.1% compared with 24.4%) which does have implications for private sector housing policy due to the potentially greater need for support typically associated with older households.
- The figures for length of residence suggest a slightly lower turnover in the housing stock than nationally (33.7% compared with 35.4%).
- Overall average incomes are well below those reported for England.
- The proportion of households with an income of less than £15,000 was 39.7% compared to 25.1% nationally with some implications for repair and improvement in the private sector dwelling stock.
- Benefit receipt at 35% is more than double the national average of 17%.

The table shows a summary of key findings from the House Condition Survey:

Characteristic	Owner occupied	Privately rented	All private sector stock	England
Dwellings	270,660	44,100	314,760	
Per cent of stock ¹	64%	10%	75%	
Non decent	99,220	18,360	117,580	
Rate	36.7%	41.6%	37.4%	35.8%
Vulnerable in decent homes ²	31,960	9,730	41,690	
Rate	57.8%	54.9%	57.2%	61.0%
Category 1 hazard	59,530	9,430	68,960	
Rate	22.0%	21.4%	21.9%	23.2%
In Fuel Poverty	39,600	8,100	47,700	
Rate	14.6%	18.4%	16.9%	13.2%
Mean SAP ³	52	52	52	48
Residents over 65	78,230	3,870	82,110	
Rate ⁴	32.0%	10.4%	29.1%	24.4%
Households in receipt of benefit	75,800	21,600	97,400	
Rate ⁴	31%	55%	35%	17.0%
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percentages given as a proportion of total housing stock, the remaining 25% is all social housing, which was not surveyed as part of this study 2. Refers to households in receipt of an income or disability benefit, as defined under former Public Service Agreement 7 objectives 3. SAP is the government's Standard Assessment Procedure for rating energy efficiency on a scale of 1 (poor) to 100 (excellent) 4. As a percentage of occupied dwellings, not all dwellings 				

Decent Homes Standard

It is Government policy that everyone should have the opportunity of living in a "decent home". The Decent Homes Standard contains four broad criteria that a property should:

- A - be above the legal minimum standard for housing, and
- B - be in a reasonable state of repair, and
- C - have reasonably modern facilities (such as kitchens and bathrooms) and services, and
- D - provide a reasonable degree of thermal comfort (effective insulation and efficient heating).

All of these criteria are described in more detail in their own individual chapters in the main report.

Cost implications for repair and improvement

The cost to make dwellings decent in the private sector provides an idea of the cost of bringing dwellings up to a good standard. The costs are the total sum that would be needed for remedial and improvement work, regardless of the source of funding. They take no account of longer term maintenance, which would be in addition to these costs.

Reason	Total Cost (£ million)	Cost per dwelling (£)
Category 1 Hazard	£418.5	£6,070
Repair	£199.5	£4,610
Amenities	£104.0	£18,960
Thermal comfort	£76.4	£1,120
Total	£798.4	£6,800

Category 1 hazards

One of the most significant changes under the Housing Act 2004 was a change in the minimum standard for housing. The fitness standard was removed and replaced by the Housing Health and Safety Rating System (HHSRS). The Housing Health and Safety Rating System (HHSRS) is a prescribed method of assessing individual hazards, rather than a general standard to give a judgment of fit or unfit. The HHSRS is evidence based – national statistics on the health impacts of hazards encountered in the home are used as a basis for assessing individual hazards.

The HHSRS system deals with a much broader range of issues than the previous fitness standard. It covers a total of 29 hazards in four main groups described in more detail in the main report:

- Primary hazard failures in Birmingham are excess cold, falling on stairs etc and falling on level surfaces.
- Category 1 hazards are strongly associated with older dwellings and with dwellings occupied by households with an income under £10,000, those aged over 65, those in receipt of a benefit and by households where there is a person with a disability.
- Category 1 hazards are equally associated with both the owner occupied and privately rented sectors and with converted flats.

Energy Efficiency

Energy efficiency is a key consideration in private sector housing and the following illustrates some of the issues:

- Fuel poverty at 16.9% is higher than that the rate found in England at 13.2%. The cost of remedial works to the 39,600 owner occupied dwellings in fuel poverty (i.e. spending more than 10% of income on heating) is just under £65 million.
- The mean SAP (energy rating on a scale of 0 (poor) to 100 (good)) is 52 in Birmingham, which is higher than that found nationally in private sector properties (48).
- The least energy efficient dwellings are older dwellings (pre 1919); and converted flats (although these only represent 1.4% of the total private sector housing stock). The mean SAP rating for both the owner occupied and private rented stock was 52.
- Improving energy efficiency will contribute towards a range of Birmingham's corporate priorities and indeed contribute to a wide range of issues e.g. reduced carbon emissions, tackling fuel poverty, elimination of Cat 1 hazards, improved health and well being – warmer, better homes
- The level of excess cold hazards is an issue given the numbers of older residents in Birmingham and the potential link with cold related illnesses

What of the future?

The replacement of Best Value Performance Indicators with Public Service Agreements (PSAs), introduced flexible target setting from the list of 198 PSAs. The most relevant to the condition of private sector housing are:

- PSA17 Tackle poverty and promote greater independence and well-being in later life;
- PSA20 Increase long term housing supply and affordability;
- NI 186 Per Capita CO2 emissions
- NI 187 Fuel Poverty

The national housing agenda is changing priorities, and moving away from dwelling condition toward:

- provision of sufficient affordable housing for all
- the health, safety and well being of occupiers
- reduction in carbon emissions through improved energy efficiency

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the survey

- 1.1.1 Private Sector House Condition Surveys (HCS) are conducted on a regular basis by local authorities as a means of maintaining a detailed picture of housing conditions in the private sector. Such a picture forms a useful evidence base that can feed into statistical returns and other internal reports. The information is also useful in presenting the potential obligations on the authority in relation to current housing legislation, outlined in more detail in Appendix D.
- 1.1.2 In 2010 Birmingham City Council commissioned a comprehensive House Condition Survey to address this legal requirement, and also to inform the housing strategy and other housing policies. The survey work in Birmingham was conducted in the early part of 2010.
- 1.1.3 In addition to the mandatory duties outlined in Appendix D there are a number of non-mandatory powers available to the Authority under the Housing Act 2004. These include: taking the most satisfactory course of action in relation to category 2 hazards under the HHSRS (hazard categories are defined in chapter 5 of this report); additional licensing of HMOs that do not fall under the definition for mandatory licensing and serving of overcrowding notices. Part 3 of the Housing Act 2004, provides for selective licensing of other private rented sector accommodation subject to certain conditions being met.
- 1.1.4 This report will provide much of the evidence base, recommended under the ODPM guidance 05/2003, for the Authority's private sector renewal strategy. In addition, information in the report is likely to prove useful as a source for a wide variety of private sector housing issues.

1.2 Nature of the survey

- 1.2.1 The survey was a sample survey of a nominal 1,800 dwellings and covered the owner occupied and privately rented tenures (RSL dwellings were excluded). The survey was based on a stratified random sample of addresses in Birmingham, in order to gain a representative picture across the City. A sample of 3,600 was drawn with, in practice, 1,798 surveys being undertaken in total.
- 1.2.2 Each of the 1,798 surveys conducted contained information on the following areas: General characteristics of the dwelling; condition of the internal and external fabric; provision of amenities; compliance with housing health and safety; age and type of elements; energy efficiency measures; compliance with the Decent Homes Standard and socio-economic information about the household (where occupied).

- 1.2.3 Survey sampling was conducted within ten sub areas (see area sub-area details below) although the Ladywood sub-area did not include and city centre dwellings. The rationale behind selecting these sub-areas is described in section 1.5 on sub-area analysis.

1.3 Central Government Guidance on house condition surveys

- 1.3.1 The 1993 Department of the Environment Local House Condition Survey Guidance Manual sets out a methodology that includes a detailed survey form in a modular format, and a step-by-step guide to survey implementation.
- 1.3.2 The 1993 guidance was updated in 2000 and under the new guidance local authorities are encouraged to make full use of the data gathered from house condition surveys in conjunction with data from other sources. Also included is guidance on the Housing Health and Safety Rating System. The 2010 Birmingham City Council HCS followed the ODPM 2000 guidance.
- 1.3.3 The Comprehensive Local Authority Stock Survey Information Collation (CLASSIC) software system (a CPC package) was used to analyse the results of the survey and to produce the outputs required from the data to write this report.

1.4 Comparative statistics

- 1.4.1 Comparisons to the position for all England were drawn from the 2007 English House Condition Survey (EHCS) and the Survey of English Housing 2007-2008, both published by Communities and Local Government (CLG) and available as a download document from their website. Additionally, some comparisons were made with the Family Resources Survey published by the Department for Works and Pensions (DWP).

1.5 Sub-area analysis

- 1.5.1 The sampling was based on a very detailed regime to give a representative picture of the stock as a whole. Although the sample was drawn at the neighbourhood level, these areas are far too small to allow for meaningful reporting due to the level of statistical variance that occurs when looking at extremely small samples. As a consequence the survey findings were grouped into two main analysis sets; Overall City, with 10 geographic sub-areas (a number of sub-areas which still allows effective analysis of the results given the overall sample size) and Housing Market Assessment (HMA), with 9 geographical sub-areas. However, dwellings within the city centre did not form part of this survey. As a consequence, outside of the general profile in Chapter 2, all of Chapter 3 (social data) and the remaining sub-area analysis will exclude city centre properties. This will partially

affect the Ladywood sub-area, with the city centre sub-area, within the HMA areas, being completely excluded.

Figure 1.1 Sub areas

1.5.2 Table 1.1 shows the private sector stock totals by sub-area and table 1.2 by HMA area.

Table 1.1 Private Sector stock totals by sub-area

Areas	Dwellings	Percent
Edgbaston	31,460	10.0%
Erdington	29,070	9.2%
Hall Green	32,460	10.3%
Hodge Hill	28,400	9.0%
Ladywood	22,330	7.1%
Northfield	29,810	9.5%
Perry Barr	34,940	11.1%
Selly Oak	33,200	10.5%
Sutton Coldfield	39,300	12.5%
Yardley	33,790	10.7%
Total	314,760	100%

Source: 2009 House Condition Survey

Table 1.2 Private Sector stock totals by HMA area

Areas	Dwellings	Percent
East Birmingham	31,140	9.9%
Eastern Periphery	32,770	10.4%
North West Birmingham	23,320	7.4%
Northern Periphery	4,530	1.4%
Northern Suburbs	39,470	12.5%
South West Birmingham	57,560	18.3%
Suburban Ring North	45,340	14.4%
Suburban Ring South	68,240	21.7%
City Centre	12,390	3.9%
Total	314,760	100%

1.6 Statistical Variance and Standard Deviation

- 1.6.1 By definition, sample surveys are seeking to give an accurate representation of a larger number of dwellings than those surveyed. The total to be represented is referred to in statistical terms as the 'population', and in the case of this survey the population was all private sector dwellings in Birmingham. Because any figure from a survey is based on a sample, it will be subject to some degree of variation. This statistical variance can be expressed in terms of 'confidence limits' and 'standard deviation'.
- 1.6.2 Standard deviation is the amount by which a given figure may be inaccurate either above or below its stated level. Confidence limits state that if the entire survey process were repeated, out of how many of these repetitions would there be confidence in staying within the

variation. Traditionally, and in the case of this report, 95% confidence limits have been used, which state that if the survey were carried out 100 times, in 95 cases the standard deviation would be a given amount.

- 1.6.3 It should be borne in mind, therefore, that the figures in this report are estimates, and it is for this reason that figures are rounded, as described below. More detail on the calculation of standard deviation is given in the appendices.

1.7 Presentation of figures

- 1.7.1 Due to the nature of statistical variation, as outlined above, it is not necessary to quote each individual figure to the nearest dwelling, as this implies a spurious level of accuracy. As with the English House Condition Survey (EHCS), figures in this report are either quoted to the nearest 100 dwellings or 10 dwellings, dependent upon the size of any given figure. Percentages within the report are only quoted to 1 decimal place for the same reason.

2 Profile of the private sector housing stock

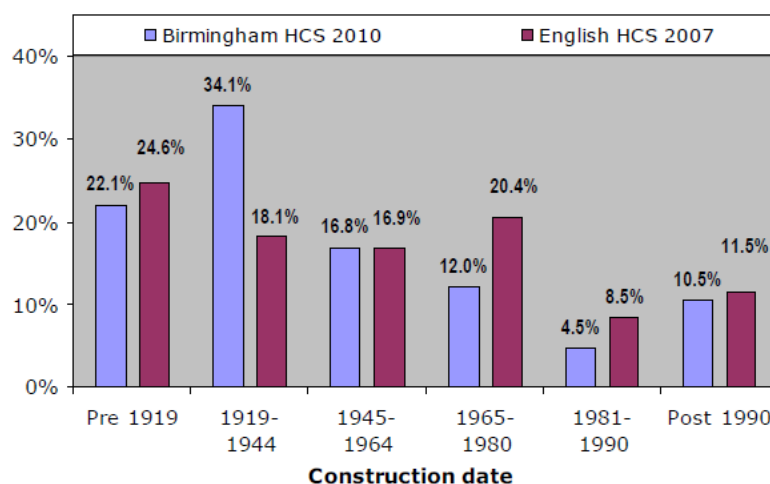
2.1 Size of the dwelling stock

2.1.1 At the time of the survey there were an estimated 314,760 private sector dwellings in Birmingham. The 314,760 total for the stock was the estimated private sector stock total, provided by Birmingham City Council and based on Council Tax Records. Individual weights were created for each dwelling surveyed, in accordance with the stratified sampling regime, such that each survey would represent a specific number of dwellings within Birmingham. Details of the sample stratification and weighting method are given in the Appendices.

2.2 Age of the dwelling stock

2.2.1 The age profile of the 314,760 owner occupied and privately rented stock in Birmingham was different to the national average with a significantly higher proportion than nationally of dwellings built between 1919 and 1944 (34.1% compared with 18.1%) but with lower proportions of all other age groups.

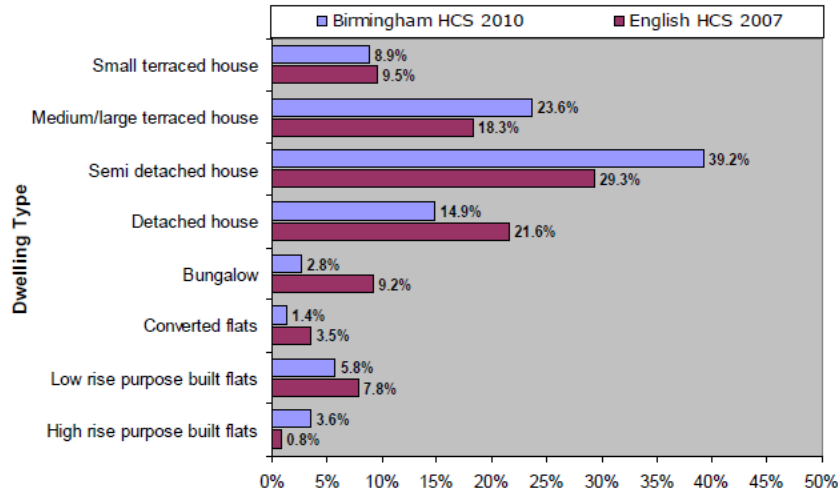
Figure 2.1 Dwelling age profile England and Birmingham



Source: 2010 House Condition Survey & EHCS 2007

2.3 Dwelling type profile

Figure 2.2 Dwelling type profile Birmingham and England



Source: 2010 House Condition Survey & EHCS 2007

2.3.1 The building type profile in Birmingham differed from the national pattern with higher proportions of medium/large terraced and semi-detached houses and a much higher level of high rise purpose built flats (6 or more storeys) with 3.6% compared to 0.8% found in the EHCS 2007. All other dwelling types had lower proportions.

2.4 Tenure

2.4.1 Table 2.1 draws tenure comparisons between the stock profile for Birmingham and that for England as a whole.

Table 2.1 Tenure proportions

Tenure	Dwellings	Percent	EHCS 2007
Owner occupied	270,660	64%	70%
Privately Rented	44,100	10%	12%
Private Sector Stock	314,760	75%	82%
Housing Association (RSL)	41,010	10%	9%
Local Authority	65,170	15%	9%
Social Housing	106,180	25%	18%
All Tenures	420,940	100%	100%

Source: 2010 House Condition Survey & EHCS 2007

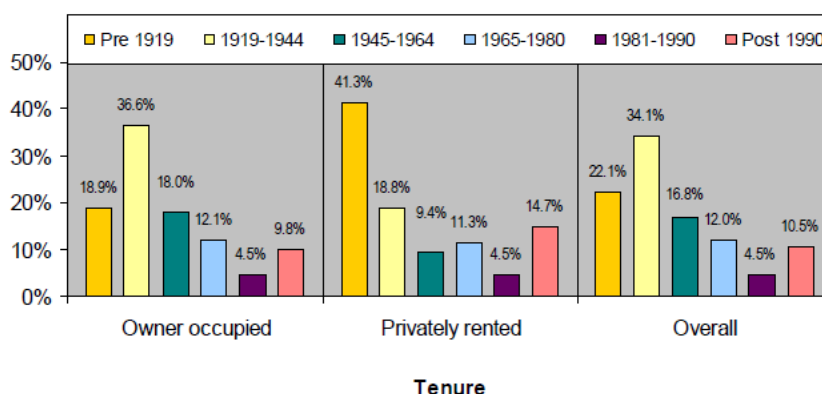
2.4.2 The survey included for owner occupied and privately rented stock only, but the breakdown given in Table 2.1 includes social housing tenure for the sake of comparative purposes with the EHCS.

2.4.3 The tenure profile in Birmingham showed some significant differences to the national averages with a much lower level of owner occupation than that found nationally (64% compared with 70%) with the privately rented sector being represented at a slightly lower rate than nationally (10% compared with 12%). The overall proportion of social housing was, however, much higher at 25% compared with 18% nationally.

2.5 Tenure and age comparisons

2.5.1 Figure 2.3 illustrates the differing dwelling age profile between the main private tenures.

Figure 2.3 Tenure by date of construction



Source: 2010 House Condition Survey

2.5.2 As might have been expected, the owner occupied stock (at 64% of all dwellings) had a similar age profile to the overall stock position, with figures of approximately 73.6% for homes built pre 1965 which was just higher than that for the overall stock (73.0%). The privately rented sector had the highest proportion of pre 1919 dwellings by a very significant margin at 41.3% compared with 22.1% overall.

2.6 Dwelling Use and Houses in Multiple Occupation

2.6.1 Dwellings may be one of several different building types but these types may have different uses, for example a semi-detached house may have been converted into flats or be occupied as a House in Multiple Occupation (HMO).

Table 2.2 Dwelling use

Dwelling use	Dwellings	Percent
House	279,020	88.6%
Purpose Built Flat	30,500	9.7%
Converted Flat	3,080	1.0%
HMO	960	0.3%
Licensable HMO	1,200	0.4%
Total	314,760	100%

Source: 2010 House Condition Survey

- 2.6.2 The vast majority of dwellings (88.6%) were houses generally occupied as built. Of the remainder, most were purpose built or converted flats. An estimated 0.7% of dwellings were HMOs, representing 2,160 buildings being used to house multiple households. The national average for HMOs is approximately 2%.
- 2.6.3 The definition of HMO is that used in the Housing Act 2004, of which only some may potentially be subject to mandatory licensing (described below). Some converted flats now come within the new HMO definition which explicitly includes converted flats where the work does not meet specified standards (generally the Building Regulations 1991) and where less than two thirds are owner occupied.
- 2.6.4 HMOs formed only a very small proportion of the private sector stock in Birmingham with 960 being identified as potentially licensable HMOs, which are three or more storey HMOs with shared amenities and five or more tenants in two or more households. It should be borne in mind, however, that figures from the survey are estimates derived from the sample of properties inspected and are therefore subject to variation. It is important that the local authority should continue to adopt measures that ensure any potentially licensable HMOs are brought to light.

2.7 Vacant dwellings

- 2.7.1 Vacant dwellings can be difficult to identify and there are frequently problems in gaining access. By using a combination of sources, including the survey, Council Tax lists, the Census and the Council's own figures, it was possible to estimate that there were 10,200 vacant dwellings, 3.2% of the private housing stock within Birmingham. The national average is approximately 4.1%.
- 2.7.2 Based on the results taken from the stock condition survey it was estimated that 2,590 (0.8%) of the private sector dwellings within Birmingham were long-term vacant, defined as any dwelling vacant for six months or more, or subject to unauthorised occupation. However, as figures from the survey are estimates derived from the sample of properties inspected they are subject to variation.

Table 2.3 All dwellings by Occupancy Status

Vacancy Status	Dwellings	Percent
Occupied	304,560	96.8%
Vacant awaiting new owner	2,060	0.7%
Vacant awaiting new tenant	1,260	0.4%
Vacant awaiting demolition	340	0.1%
Vacant being modernised	2,590	0.8%
Long term vacant*	3,950	1.3%
Total vacant dwellings	10,200	3.2%
Total stock	314,760	100.0%

** Includes vacant dwellings to let where they are being modernised prior to letting or have not been let for over 6 months
Source: 2010 House Condition Survey*

- 2.7.3 The overall estimated proportion of long term vacant properties (taken from the survey results) at 1.3% was just below the average for England (approximately 1.5%). Nonetheless, the estimated 2,590 long-term vacant properties represent a significant wasted resource, an issue that the Council is already tackling through its Empty Properties Strategy 2007-2012, which provides for an overall target of 1,400 properties being returned to use by 2012.

3 Profile of Residents

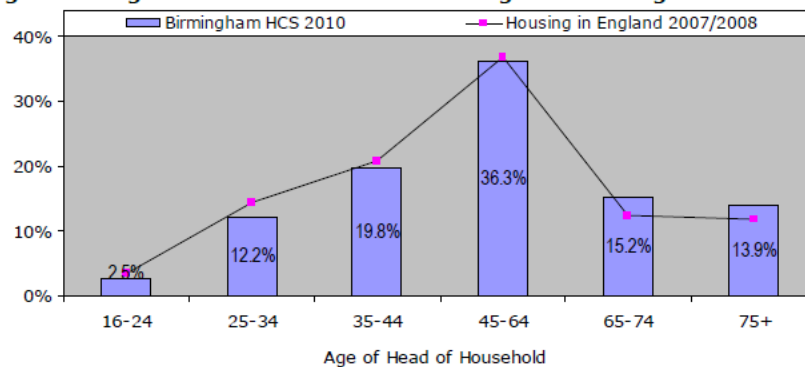
3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 This chapter will look at some of the key characteristics of households within the surveyed dwellings to determine whether links exist with dwelling condition. As the data can only be collected from occupied dwellings the results are set against a total occupied stock of 281,970.

3.2 Age Profile

3.2.1 The following chart examines the age distribution, of heads of household within the stock, both for Birmingham and for England as a whole.

Figure 3.1 Age of head of household Birmingham and England



Source: 2010 House Condition Survey & Family Resources Survey 2007-2008

3.2.2 Data collected as part of the survey indicated that the age profile of heads of household in Birmingham differed from the national position. There were lower proportions of heads of household aged between 25 and 64 years (68.3% compared with 72.2%), but with higher proportions for those aged 16 to 34 (4.8% compared with 3.4%). Looking specifically at heads of household aged over 65 years the figure for Birmingham is 29.1% compared with 24.4% nationally. This does have implications for private sector housing policy due to the potentially greater need for support typically associated with older households.

3.3 Household types

- 3.3.1 Table 3.1 gives the distribution of different household types, within the stock, and compares this to England as a whole. Household types were derived from interviewing occupiers and determining the number of adults and children within the household. These figures were then used to determine household type. For example, two or more adults who are not a couple were considered an 'other multi-person household' for the purposes of this analysis which follows the convention used in the Survey of English Housing.

Table 3.1 Household type distribution

Household type	Birmingham 2010		England 2008
Couple no Dependent Child	103,210	36.6%	39.2%
Couple with Dependent Child	81,310	28.8%	22.9%
Lone parent with dependent child	21,360	7.6%	4.7%
One person household	54,620	19.4%	25.7%
Other multi-person household	21,460	7.6%	7.5%
Total Household Type	281,960	100%	100%

Source: 2010 House Condition Survey & Survey of English Housing 2007/2008

- 3.3.2 The distribution of households by type showed differences to the national position. The proportion of couples with dependent children was higher than the national average (28.8% compared with 22.9%) as was lone parent with dependent child (7.6% compared with 1.7%). Other multi person households had a slightly higher rate but all other household types has proportions that were below their national comparators.

3.4 Length of residence

- 3.4.1 The proportion of households who had been resident for up to 5 years was 33.7%; similar data taken from the Survey of English Housing 2007/2008, showed that 35.4% of residents had lived in their dwellings for between one and five years. Conversely, 32.4% had lived at their present address for 20 years or more. The area with the highest proportion of residents that had lived there for up to 5 years was Edgbaston (39.6%).

Table 3.2 Length of residence

Area Name	1 to 5 years	6 to 10 years	11 to 15 years	16 to 20 years	21 to 25 years	26 to 30 years	Over 30 years
Edgbaston	39.6%	15.1%	12.6%	6.9%	5.9%	6.1%	13.9%
Erdington	32.4%	25.4%	6.9%	10.0%	8.8%	4.1%	12.5%
Hall Green	32.9%	15.8%	9.4%	9.0%	11.8%	6.8%	14.3%
Hodge Hill	33.9%	17.5%	8.5%	11.3%	8.1%	4.9%	15.9%
Ladywood	35.1%	11.3%	10.0%	7.6%	10.4%	10.2%	15.4%
Northfield	28.8%	21.9%	8.3%	6.3%	8.9%	5.2%	20.5%
Perry Barr	34.6%	19.0%	5.7%	8.8%	5.1%	8.9%	17.8%
Selly Oak	31.7%	12.3%	5.8%	11.0%	9.7%	7.1%	22.2%
Sutton Coldfield	32.8%	18.3%	8.4%	7.4%	7.4%	11.4%	14.3%
Yardley	35.8%	10.5%	9.1%	6.8%	10.8%	10.4%	16.6%
Birmingham	33.7%	17.0%	8.3%	8.5%	8.5%	7.5%	16.4%

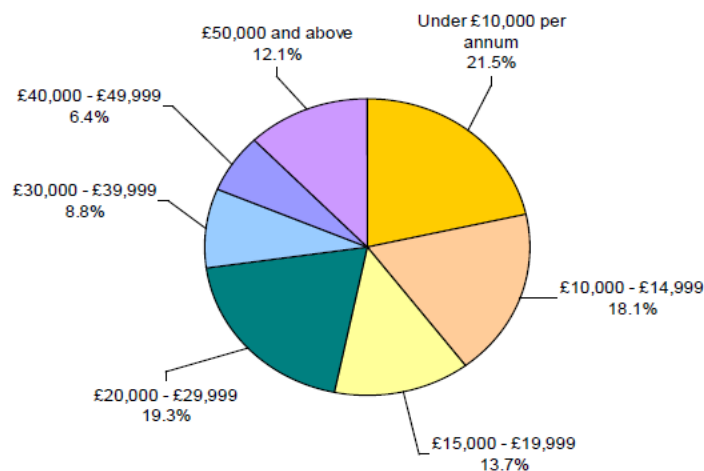
Excludes City Centre dwellings

Source: 2010 House Condition Survey

3.5 Income

- 3.5.1 Residents were asked about the income of the head of household and, where appropriate, the partner of the head of household. Responses were combined to give a gross household income and the results of these are given below.

Figure 3.2 Household incomes in bands



Source: 2010 House Condition Survey

Table 3.3 Number of households within each income band

Income band	No. of households Birmingham 2008		Survey of English Housing *
Under £10,000 per annum	60,680	21.5%	13.2%
£10,000 - £14,999	51,170	18.1%	11.9%
£15,000 - £19,999	38,710	13.7%	10.4%
£20,000 - £29,999	54,480	19.3%	19.4%
£30,000 - £39,999	24,730	8.8%	15.3%
£40,000 - £49,999	18,070	6.4%	10.1%
£50,000 and above	34,130	12.1%	19.7%
Total	281,970	100%	100.0%

* Source: Survey of English Housing 2007-2008
Source: 2010 House Condition Survey

- 3.5.2 The figures in figure 3.2 and the table 3.3 show that there were higher proportions than the national average of households with an income of less than £20,000 but with generally lower proportions for incomes above that. The proportion of households within Birmingham with an income of less than £15,000 (39.7% compared with 25.1% nationally), does suggest affordability will be an issue affecting repair and improvement in the private sector dwelling stock.

Table 3.4 Average weekly income by tenure

Tenure	Birmingham HCS 2010	England 2008
Owner occupied	£477	£730
Privately rented	£355	£490

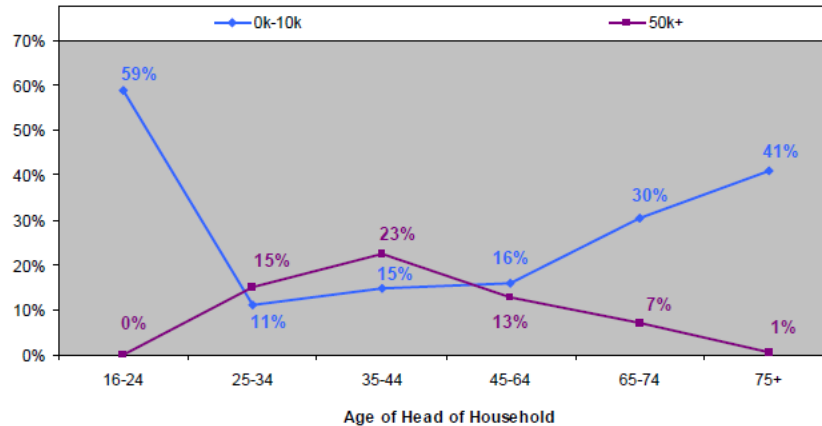
Source: 2010 House Condition Survey & Survey of English Housing 2007-2008

- 3.5.3 These figures demonstrate that recent average incomes for heads of household and where appropriate their partner were in Birmingham lower than the averages for England, particularly so for owner occupiers who have average incomes that are 34.3% lower than the national average with the privately rented tenure group being 27.5% lower.

3.6 Income and age of head of household

- 3.6.1 Variations in income level are often associated with social characteristics such as the age of head of household, household type, disability etc. This section looks at the data from the survey to see what links can be shown and the possible associations between those links and unsatisfactory housing conditions described later.

Figure 3.3 High and low incomes by age of head of household



Source: 2010 House Condition Survey

- 3.6.2 Figure 3.3 illustrates that low income (annual household income below £10,000 per annum) was most strongly associated with the younger, those aged 16 to 24, and the older age groups (65 years and older). High incomes were predominantly associated with households aged between 25 – 64 years. This pattern suggests that the greatest need for assistance to vulnerable occupiers is at the youngest and oldest ends of the age range.

3.7 Income and household type

- 3.7.1 Table 3.5 compares low and high annual household income figures by household type.
- 3.7.2 Table 3.5 does show that clear associations exist. One person households were most strongly associated with low incomes, followed by other multi-person households and lone parents with dependent child. Couple with dependent child households had greater proportions of high incomes followed by couples with no dependent child.

Table 3.5 Low and High household incomes by household type

Household Type	Low income (household income less than £10,000 per annum)	Middle income (household income £10k- £30k per annum)	High income (household income above £30,000 per annum)
Couple no Dependent Child	14%	55%	31%
Couple with Dependent Child	13%	48%	38%
Lone parent with dependent child	30%	62%	8%
One person household	39%	53%	8%
Other multi-person household	36%	53%	11%

Source: 2010 House Condition Survey

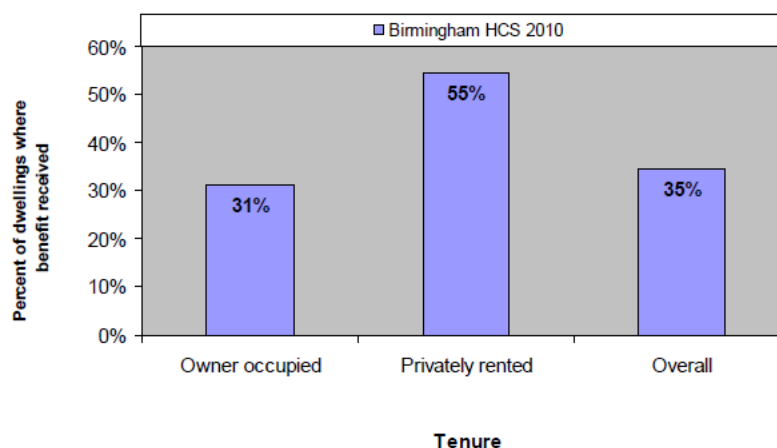
3.8 Income and residents with disabilities

- 3.8.1 It is important to note that this survey used a broad definition of disabled person. This included residents that were frail elderly, as well as registered disabled persons and other persons with a disability.
- 3.8.2 There is a strong association between disability and income, as 30% of households with a disabled resident had a household income below £10,000 per annum, compared with 19% where there is no person with a disability. This represents approximately 17,700 such dwellings in Birmingham. The residents of these dwellings may not only have had physical difficulty dealing with repairs, but may be less likely to be able to afford alternative provision.

3.9 Benefit receipt

- 3.9.1 In addition to income, householders were asked if anyone within the dwelling was in receipt of one or more of a range of means tested benefits. Overall 97,400 (35%) households were estimated to be in receipt of a benefit. At the national level 17% of private sector households had at least one resident in receipt of a benefit which is significantly less than that found within this survey. The distribution of benefit receipt by tenure showed the highest proportion by a significant margin for the privately rented sector at 55% compared with 31% in the owner occupied sector.

Figure 3.4 Benefit receipt by tenure



Source: 2010 House Condition Survey

3.10 Value of dwellings and equity

- 3.10.1 Owner occupiers were asked about the value of their dwelling, the level of any outstanding mortgage, any other debt and the consequent total equity. This was to allow the relationship between available equity and dwelling condition to be examined. Such relationships are relevant to the Regulatory Reform Order 2002; Government guidance focuses on local authorities moving towards facilitating loans/equity release rather than giving grants when offering financial assistance to householders.
- 3.10.2 The average value of a dwelling in Birmingham was £151,000. This figure was based on the average sale prices in Birmingham compiled by the Land Registry from January to March 2010. The figure was below the average value across the UK of £235,000. The average price in Birmingham was the third highest out of the 8 authorities in the West Midlands.
- 3.10.3 The average mortgage level for owner-occupied dwellings in Birmingham, based upon occupier responses, was £68,000 resulting in an average equity of £83,000 per dwelling using the Land Registry average value.

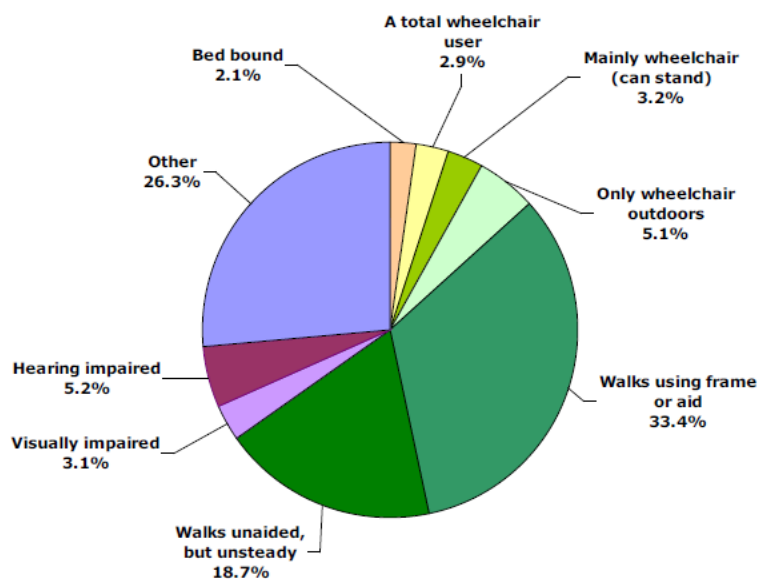
3.11 Residents with disabilities

- 3.11.1 Residents were asked if any member of the household suffers from a long term illness or disability. It was estimated from the results of this question that 47,300 (16.8%) occupied dwellings had at least one resident with a long term illness or disability. Residents were further

asked to choose the condition that best described their disability and the figure 3.5 illustrates the results of this.

- 3.11.2 Initially it may seem that 16.8% is a relatively high proportion of households where at least one household member had a disability. The definition used, however, was very broad and it can be seen from the figure 3.5 that 52% of people who indicated that they had a long term illness or disability stated that their disability was either walking using a frame or walking unaided, but unsteadily or that their disability allowed full mobility.

Figure 3.5 Residents with disabilities by type



Source: 2010 House Condition Survey

- 3.11.3 In order to address the specific housing needs of residents with a disability, the provision of Disabled Facilities Grants (DFG) by local authorities remains mandatory. The potential requirement for adaptations for disabled occupiers and the potential DFG demand are discussed in more detail below.

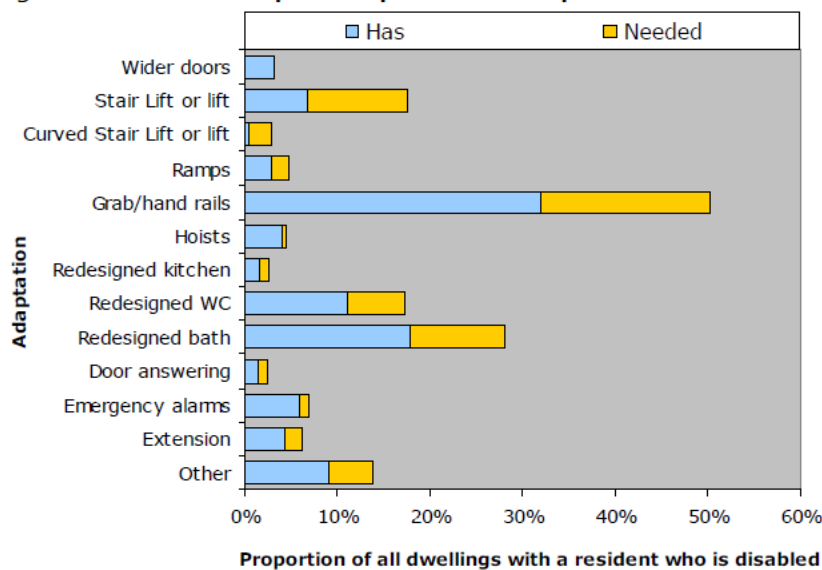
3.12 Adaptations

Where it was indicated that a member of the household suffered from a long term illness or disability, the survey form included a section regarding the existing provision of adaptations and also whether the occupier felt there was the need for further adaptations.

3.12.1 The provision of adaptations for disabled residents is mandatory under the Disabled Facilities Grants (DFG) scheme, and local authorities must consider this when assigning budgets to housing provision. There are certain factors that mitigate this demand: firstly, DFGs are subject to means testing and secondly, there needs to be an assessment by an Occupational Therapist who will consider whether an adaptation is necessary and appropriate and also by the authorities disability service to establish if any recommended adaptations can be reasonably and practically undertaken taking into account the construction and configuration of the dwelling.

3.12.2 The following chart illustrates the proportion of dwellings, with residents who had existing adaptations and their perceived need for further adaptations; although it should be made clear that the following need data has not been included as a direct result of a formal assessment of need. The chart is broken down by adaptation type.

Figure 3.6 Disabled adaptations present and required



Source: 2010 House Condition Survey

- 3.12.3 Figure 3.6 shows that grab/hand rails had the highest level of current provision, present in 32.0% of dwellings occupied by a resident with a disability, followed by redesigned bathrooms at 18.0%. The most needed was also the provision of grab/hand rails (18.4%) followed by a stair lift or lift at 10.8%. When looking at the ratio of 'need' to 'have', the provision of stair (straight or curved) lifts had the highest rates followed by the provision of hoists.
- 3.12.4 Table 3.6 takes the figures for adaptations a step further and looks at the numbers of adaptations needed and the cost of carrying out those adaptations. Costs are estimated averages for each of the elements listed below. As a full test of resources is the only accurate way of providing a figure for costs after means testing, some assumptions have been made in order to provide an estimated figure, with those on an income of less than £10,000 assumed to have a nil contribution, those on an income of between £10,000 and £25,000 having a 50% contribution and those on an income above that paying the full amount.

Table 3.6 Cost of adaptations for the disabled

Adaptations	Adaptations*	Adaptations Cost	Cost after means testing
Wider doors	0	£0	£0
Straight Stair lift	5,100	£15,303,000	£10,744,000
Curved stair lift	1,200	£8,077,000	£2,412,000
Ramps	900	£2,339,000	£1,279,000
Grab/hand rails	8,700	£4,342,000	£2,551,000
Hoists	200	£430,000	£430,000
Redesigned kitchen	400	£2,359,000	£505,000
Redesigned WC	3,000	£7,395,000	£4,433,000
Redesigned bath	4,700	£23,695,000	£13,762,000
Door answering	400	£1,310,000	£1,310,000
Emergency alarms	500	£542,000	£378,000
Extension	800	£20,127,000	£8,051,000
Other	2,200	£1,122,000	£734,000
Total	28,100	£87,041,000	£46,589,000

*Figures are for numbers of adaptations, some dwellings may need multiple adaptations
Source: 2010 House Condition Survey

- 3.12.5 The total cost of all adaptations that could potentially be fitted to benefit residents with a disability was just over £87.0 million. When means testing had been applied this total reduced to just over £46.6 million, which reflects the fact that there are some residents with disabilities with average or above average incomes.
- 3.12.6 It should be considered that two factors will affect the £46.6 million in terms of DFGs. Firstly, the figure does not contain any reduction for occupiers that would not be considered after a visit by an occupational therapist, as this cannot easily be factored in. Secondly, many of the residents may not have been aware of the need for an adaptation, may

not have wanted an adaptation or may not have been aware that DFGs are available. The £46.6 million figure is an estimate of the amount that would need to be spent by the authority on adaptations, although this would be spread over a period of five years.

- 3.12.7 The figure is, however, indicative only and could vary substantially if there are significant adaptations for children (applications for which are no longer subject to the test of resources), which would significantly increase the authorities overall contribution. The figure does, however, give some indication of the potential demand for DFG that should be taken into account when considering future DFG budgets.

3.13 Ethnic origin

- 3.13.1 Residents were asked to specify the majority ethnic origin type within their household and the results are given in table 3.7:

Table 3.7 Ethnic origin

Ethnic Origin	Households	Per cent	England
White UK	172,010	61.0%	White UK
Bangladeshi	27,800	9.9%	Bangladeshi
Pakistani	26,320	9.3%	Pakistani
Indian	15,830	5.6%	Indian
Black Caribbean	9,340	3.3%	Black Caribbean
White Other	8,150	2.9%	White Other
White Irish	5,610	2.0%	White Irish
Black African	4,050	1.4%	Black African
Chinese	3,330	1.2%	Chinese
Other	2,150	0.8%	Other
Kashmiri	2,050	0.7%	Kashmiri
White/Black Caribbean	1,780	0.6%	White/Black Caribbean
Black Other	1,320	0.5%	Black Other
White/Asian	1,250	0.4%	White/Asian
White/Black African	430	0.2%	White/Black African
Vietnamese	410	0.1%	Vietnamese
Other Mixed	50	0.0%	Other Mixed
No details given	90	0.0%	No details given
Total	281,970	36.1%	Total

Source: 2010 House Condition Survey

- 3.13.2 The majority of households described their ethnic origin as being predominantly White British (61.0% compared with 88.2% nationally), with the next highest proportion being Bangladeshi at 9.9% followed by Pakistani (9.3%) and Indian (5.6%). The overall proportion of BME households was 39.0%, compared with 11.8% nationally.

3.14 Overcrowding

- 3.14.1 In the ODPM report Overcrowding in England: the national and regional picture it stated that "Households that are statutorily overcrowded are so rare that a reliable estimate of numbers cannot be produced at a national (England) level even using data from the Survey of English Housing and the 2001 English House Condition Survey, which are relatively large surveys. It follows that estimates for individual regions cannot be produced using these sources".
- 3.14.2 As with the above comments, this survey, which is considerably smaller than both of those mentioned, cannot produce any results that would be of any statistical relevance. Given that and issues revolving around the sample size, this section attempts to provide some basic information on the level of estimated overcrowding within Birmingham.
- 3.14.3 The existing statutory overcrowding standards were set in 1935 and restated in Part 10 of the Housing Act 1985, and include both a room standard and a space standard.
- 3.14.4 In the Court of Appeal case *Elrify v. City of Westminster Council* (2007) it was established that both of the Housing Act measurements must be calculated to establish if a statutory overcrowding situation existed.
- 3.14.5 The Survey of English Housing uses a Bedroom standard as an indicator of occupation density, allocating a number of bedrooms to each household according to the age, sex and marital status composition coupled with the relationship of the members to one another.
- 3.14.6 If the Housing Act overcrowding measurement is taken, the estimated level of overcrowding is shown in tables 3.8 and 3.9:

Table 3.8 Statutory measurement of overcrowding by sub-area

Area Name	Overcrowded	Not Overcrowded
Edgbaston	0.6%	99.4%
Erdington	2.1%	97.9%
Hall Green	5.0%	95.0%
Hodge Hill	13.2%	86.8%
Ladywood	14.4%	85.6%
Northfield	0.0%	100.0%
Perry Barr	6.1%	93.9%
Selly Oak	6.0%	94.0%
Sutton Coldfield	0.5%	99.5%
Yardley	4.0%	96.0%
Birmingham	4.4%	95.6%

Table 3.9 Statutory measurement of overcrowding (HMA areas)

Area Name	Overcrowded	Not Overcrowded
East Birmingham	16.2%	83.8%
Eastern Periphery	2.6%	97.4%
North West Birmingham	12.4%	87.6%
Northern Periphery	2.8%	97.2%
Northern Suburbs	0.6%	99.4%
South West Birmingham	1.5%	98.5%
Suburban Ring North	1.9%	98.1%
Suburban Ring South	3.5%	96.5%
Birmingham	4.4%	95.6%

*Excludes City Centre dwellings
Source: 2010 House Condition Survey*

3.14.7 Looking at the Survey of English Housing bedroom standard of occupation density, tables 3.10 and 3.11 show the figures:

Table 3.10 Bedroom standard measurement of overcrowding by sub-area

Area Name	Overcrowded	Not overcrowded
Edgbaston	3.0%	97.0%
Erdington	4.0%	96.0%
Hall Green	9.0%	91.0%
Hodge Hill	22.8%	77.2%
Ladywood	20.5%	79.5%
Northfield	0.0%	100.0%
Perry Barr	8.5%	91.5%
Selly Oak	7.8%	92.2%
Sutton Coldfield	0.5%	99.5%
Yardley	5.1%	94.9%
Birmingham	6.9%	93.1%

Table 3.11 Bedroom standard measurement of overcrowding (HMA area)

Area Name	Overcrowded	Not overcrowded
East Birmingham	26.8%	73.2%
Eastern Periphery	4.0%	96.0%
North West Birmingham	18.3%	81.7%
Northern Periphery	4.1%	95.9%
Northern Suburbs	0.6%	99.4%
South West Birmingham	2.2%	97.8%
Suburban Ring North	3.0%	97.0%
Suburban Ring South	5.9%	94.1%
Birmingham	6.9%	93.1%

*Excludes City Centre dwellings
Source: 2010 House Condition Survey*

- 3.14.8 The bedroom standard (6.9%) had a higher overall rate than the statutory standard (4.4%) which is to be expected as the bedroom standard uses a more limited room indicator of occupation density. It must, however, be taken in the context described by the ODPM report mentioned above that a reliable estimate of numbers cannot be produced. Both these systems resulted in an estimated total of between 12,380 and 19,580 overcrowded dwellings within the City. However, all the data relating to overcrowding should be treated with caution.
- 3.14.9 Within the general sub areas, both the Hodge Hill and Ladywood sub-areas had the highest rates within both the statutory and bedroom standard measurements. Within the HMA areas, the East Birmingham and North West Birmingham areas had the highest rates against both measures.
- 3.14.10 Sections 139 to 144 of the Housing Act 2004 relate to the service of an overcrowding notice. It applies to an HMO if it has no interim or final management order in force and it is not required to be licensed under Part 2 of the Act. No HMOs were found to be overcrowded.
- 3.14.11 Under the Housing Health and Safety Rating Scheme, one of the elements to be considered is that of Crowding and Space, which takes into account a number of matters that are deemed likely to affect the likelihood and harm outcomes. This also indicates that the average likelihood of an illness or injury occurring is 1 in 8,000, showing the low average potential for harm. No properties during the survey were scored under this heading.

4 The Decent Homes Standard

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 It is Government policy that everyone should have the opportunity of living in a "decent home". The Decent Homes Standard contains four broad criteria that a property should:

- A - be above the legal minimum standard for housing, and
- B - be in a reasonable state of repair, and
- C - have reasonably modern facilities (such as kitchens and bathrooms) and services, and
- D - provide a reasonable degree of thermal comfort (effective insulation and efficient heating).

4.1.2 If a dwelling fails any one of these criteria it is considered to be "non decent". A detailed definition of the criteria and their sub-categories are described in the ODPM guidance: "A Decent Home – The definition and guidance for implementation" June 2006.

4.1.3 The revised guidance did not substantially change the criteria for the decent homes standard laid out in 2002 with the exception of thermal comfort. This changed from a calculated, energy efficiency based approach to a simpler, but more practical system which takes into account the heating systems, fuel and insulation in a dwelling to determine if it provides adequate thermal comfort.

4.1.4 Obligations under the Decent Homes Standard were originally directed solely at the social housing sector. Under "The Decent Homes Target Implementation Plan" June 2003 – as modified April 2004, the ODPM outlined its commitments under Public Service Agreement (PSA) 7. These stated that PSA 7 will have been met if:

- There is a year on year increase in the proportion of vulnerable private sector households in decent homes;
- If the proportion of vulnerable private sector households in decent homes is above 65% by 2006/07.
- If the proportion of vulnerable private sector households in decent homes is above 70% by 2010/11.
- If the proportion of vulnerable private sector households in decent homes is above 75% by 2020/21.

4.1.5 Following the Comprehensive Spending Review in 2007, the Government scrapped the PSA7 target (effective from 1 April 2008).

However, the percentage of vulnerable households in decent homes in the private sector remained part of CLG's Departmental Strategic Objectives (DSO2, 2.8)

- 4.1.6 Due to this, the Birmingham house condition survey collected adequate and appropriate data to allow judgement of dwellings across all tenures against the Decent Homes Standard.

4.2 Change of emphasis and the Housing Act 2004

- 4.2.1 Whilst the changes under the revised definition and guidance for the decent homes standard apply, there was a change in Criterion A of the standard from April 2006. Prior to this change, Criterion A used the Housing Fitness Standard as the measure of whether a dwelling meets the minimum legal standard. From April 2006 the Housing Health and Safety Rating System (HHSRS) under Part 1 of the Housing Act 2004 replaced the former statutory fitness standard.

- 4.2.2 The HHSRS system assesses "hazards" within dwellings and categorises them into Category 1 and Category 2 hazards. Local housing authorities have a duty to take action to deal with Category 1 hazards. The Housing Health and Safety Rating System also applies to the Decent Homes Standard – if there is a Category 1 hazard at the property it will fail Criterion A of the standard.

- 4.2.3 A detailed definition of the Housing Health and Safety Rating System are given in the following chapter.

4.3 The meaning of non decency

- 4.3.1 Concern has been raised by a number of local authorities over the term 'non decent', which tends to conjure up images of dilapidated houses and serious disrepair issues. It is the case, however, that a dwelling can fail the Decent Homes Standard on a single item, such as the heating system, whilst being in a very good state of repair. The owner of such a property may well not think that there is anything wrong with their home.

- 4.3.2 It is possible to regard the Decent Homes Standard as an ideal standard or a level to aspire to. In practice, it is a relatively low standard and failure to meet the standard should be regarded as a trigger for action. In some cases, however, it may not be practical to make a dwelling decent and it may also not be in the best interests of the occupiers to do so. The guidance on recording of outcomes recognises that there may be instances where it is appropriate to record cases where work to achieve only partial compliance with the standard has been achieved, or where non compliance results from the occupier refusing to have work carried out.

4.4 **Overall level of non decency**

4.4.1 Based on the House Condition Survey data 117,580 dwellings (37.4%) were classified non decent. In England as a whole the rate was 35.8% (owner occupied and privately rented stock) making the Birmingham rate higher than the national average. The all England figure was taken as the proportion of non decent private sector dwellings from the EHCS 2007. When the HHSRS for Criterion A was used for the first time in the EHCS 2006, a significant increase in Criterion A failure (homes not meeting the statutory component of the Decent Homes standard) was recorded. This rose from just over 4% under the former fitness standard to 22.4% under the HHSRS Category 1 hazard rate, increasing the overall non decency rate from 26.8% for privately occupied dwellings in 2005 to 35.3% in 2006.

4.4.2 The Decent Homes Standard contains 4 criteria. The table below gives a breakdown of the reasons for failure:

Table 4.1 Reasons for failure of dwellings as a decent home.

Reason	Dwellings	Percent (of non decent)	Percent (of stock)	Percent (EHCS 2007)
Category one hazard	69,000	58.7%	21.9%	23.2%
In need of repair	43,300	36.8%	13.7%	7.3%
Lacking modern facilities	5,500	4.7%	1.7%	2.9%
Poor degree of thermal comfort	46,400	39.5%	14.7%	15.9%

Source: 2010 House Condition Survey & EHCS 2007

4.4.3 The percentages by non decent do not total 100%. This reflects the fact that the categories are not mutually exclusive; although any dwelling can fail on just one criterion, it may fail on two or more.

4.4.4 In Birmingham, the hierarchy of reasons for failure followed the national profile with a higher rate of failure for Category 1 hazards than for thermal comfort. All except the disrepair criterion were lower than the national comparators.

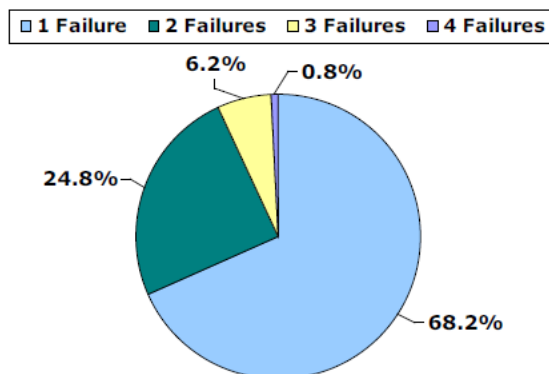
4.4.5 Prior to the reported data from the EHCS 2006 being published, which used the HHSRS for the first time, poor degree of thermal comfort was the primary reason for failure of the Decent Homes Standard. It should however, be borne in mind that excess cold was the main Category 1 hazard reason for failure (see chapter 5) and this overlaps heavily with poor thermal comfort. In all categories, the failure rate in Birmingham was substantially below the national equivalent.

4.5 **Numbers of failures per dwelling**

4.5.1 As mentioned above, dwellings can fail to be decent for more than one reason. The total number of failures per dwelling can give an indication

of the severity of problems in particular dwellings. Figure 4.1 looks at the number of failures per dwelling in non decent dwellings.

Figure 4.1 Degree of failure of the Decent Homes Standard



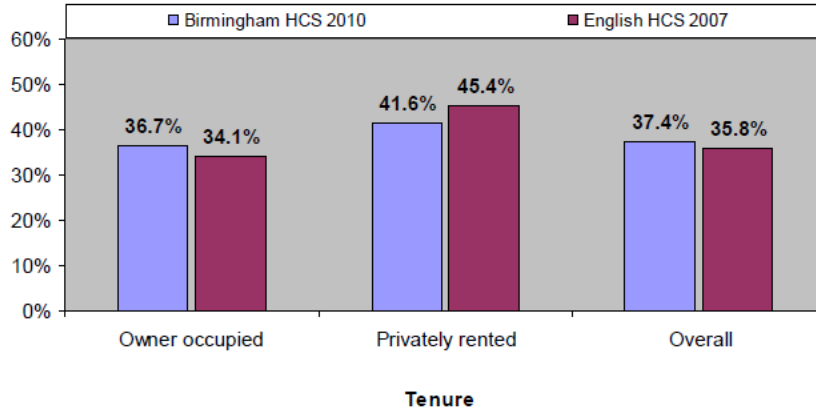
Source: 2010 House Condition Survey

- 4.5.2 The majority of failures were in respect of one criterion only, with the number of properties with two or more failures being 31.8%. Realistically in the majority of cases this will have been related to heating/insulation issues as the excess cold hazard and thermal comfort criterion are interlinked.

4.6 Non decency by general characteristics

- 4.6.1 Figure 4.2 shows the proportions of non decent private sector dwellings by tenure. The distribution by tenure follows the national picture; nationally the rate found in the private rented sector is significantly above that found in the owner occupied sector. In Birmingham, the rate in the private rented sector at 41.6% was higher than that found in the owner occupied sector at 36.7%.

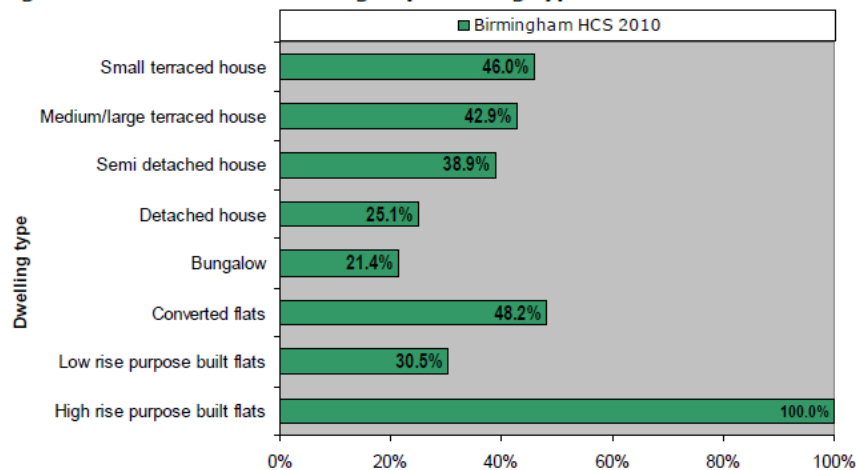
Figure 4.2 Tenure by non decent dwellings



Source: 2010 House Condition Survey & EHCS 2007

4.6.2 Figure 4.3 examines decent homes failures by dwelling type.

Figure 4.3 Non decent dwellings by dwelling type

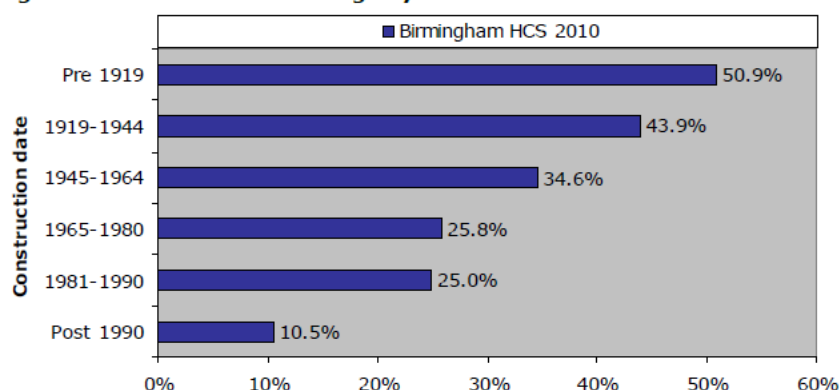


Source: 2010 House Condition Survey

4.6.3 The highest rate of non decency was found in high rise purpose built flats (6 or more storeys) at 100%. However, they only constitute 0.1% of the total private sector stock (250 dwellings). The figure cannot therefore, be considered statistically significant and may be subject to considerable survey bias due to being based on a very small number of surveys. The next highest rate was for converted flats (48.2%) which

are an even smaller proportion of the stock (1.4% or 4,260 dwellings). The next highest rate was found in small terraced houses (46.0%) and medium/large terraced houses 42.9%. The lowest rate was found in bungalows at 21.4%.

Figure 4.4 Non decent dwellings by date of construction



Source: 2010 House Condition Survey

- 4.6.4 As is commonly the case, the rate of failure of the Decent Homes Standard is highest in pre-1919 properties (50.9%), with the usual pattern of an increasing rate with property age. As would be expected the lowest rate was found in properties built post 1990 at 10.5%.
- 4.6.5 The distribution by general sub-area and HMA area is shown in the next two figures. The highest rate was recorded in the Perry Barr sub-area at 49.7%, with the highest HMR area rate being found in North West Birmingham (47.8%). By general sub-area, Sutton Coldfield had the lowest rate (25.7%) and for the HMA areas it was Northern suburbs again at 25.7%.

Figure 4.5 Non decent dwellings by sub-area

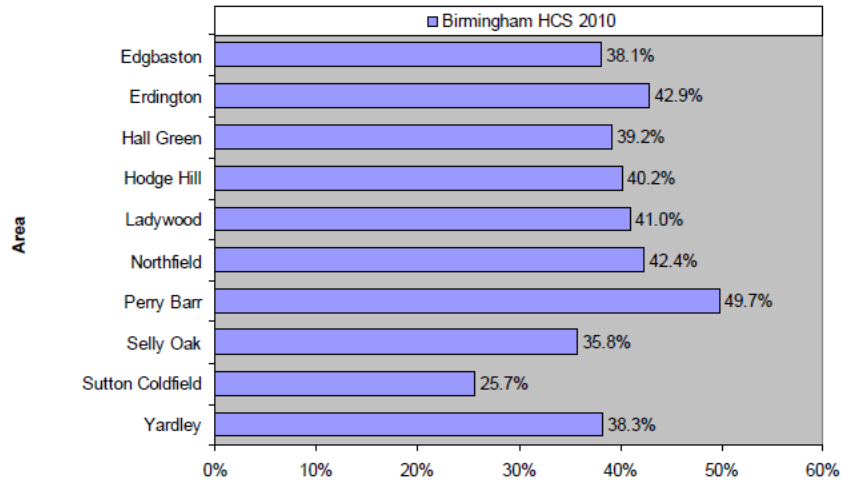
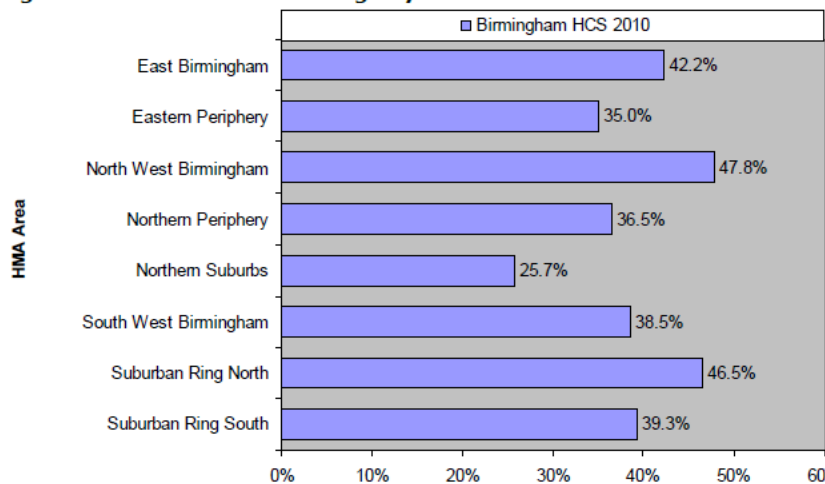


Figure 4.6 Non decent dwellings by HMA area



*Excludes City Centre dwellings
Source: 2010 House Condition Survey*

4.7 Cost to Remedy

- 4.7.1 Having determined the reasons for dwellings being classified as non decent, it is possible to indicate what level of repairs / improvements would be needed to make all dwellings decent.

- 4.7.2 The cost to remedy non decency was determined by examining the specific failures of each non decent dwelling and determining the work necessary to make the dwelling decent. This was done for each criterion of the standard and table 4.2 below shows the cost distribution for all non decent dwellings in the stock, with the costs being based on the assumption that only those items that cause dwellings to be non decent are dealt with.

Table 4.2 Repair cost by non-decency reason (HHSRS)

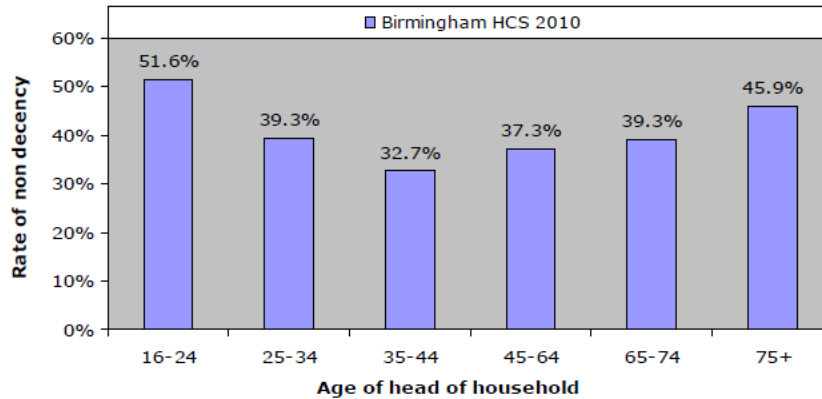
Reason	Total Cost (£ million)	Cost per dwelling (£)
Category 1 Hazard	£418.5	£6,070
Repair	£199.5	£4,610
Amenities	£104.0	£18,960
Thermal comfort	£76.4	£1,120
Total	£798.4	£6,800

Source: 2010 House Condition Survey

4.8 Age of Head of Household and non decency

- 4.8.1 As part of the social survey a grid was filled in containing basic details for each of the residents in a dwelling, such as their age, working status, sex etc. It was left to residents to determine who was considered the head of the household, and therefore what the relationship between all other residents and the head was (e.g. spouse, child, parent, lodger etc).
- 4.8.2 Age of head of household is a useful indicator as it generally gives an impression of the age of the household and its profile; in addition dwelling conditions often vary according to age of head of household.
- 4.8.3 Figure 4.5 illustrates the relationship between the age of head of household and levels of non decency. Within age groups, the highest rate of non decency occurred where the age of head of household was between 16 to 24 years (51.6%) followed by the 75+ age band (45.9%) and the 25 to 34 and the 65 and 74 age bands both at 39.3%.

Figure 4.7 Non decency by age of head of household

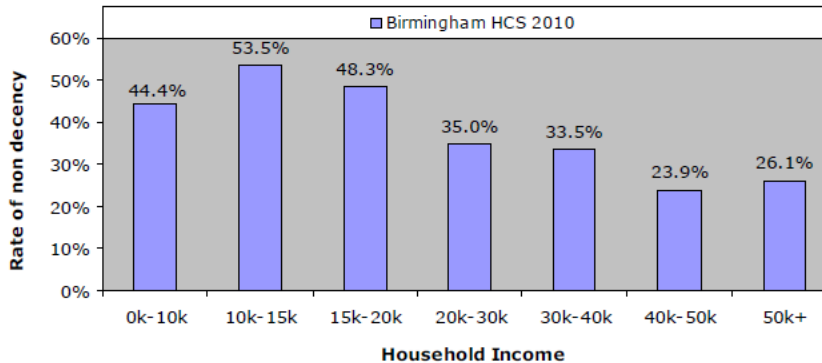


Source: 2010 House Condition Survey

4.9 Household income and non decency

- 4.9.1 The relationship between income and non decency can be analysed by combining household income figures with failures under the Decent Homes Standard. The largest proportion of dwellings found to be non decent were occupied by households with an annual income of between £10k and £15k at 53.5% followed by those with an income of £15k to 20k (48.3%) and those with an income of less than £10k (44.4%). The overall rate for those with an income of less than £15k was 48.5%.

Figure 4.8 Non decency by annual household income band



Source: 2010 House Condition Survey

4.10 Private sector vulnerable occupier base-line

- 4.10.1 Up until the 1 April 2008, the government target for achieving decency standards in the private sector was that set by PSA7, which set a target of 65% of all dwellings occupied by vulnerable residents being made decent by 2006/07, with the baseline figure being measured against the results of the EHCS 2006-07. In practice, the most challenging target was the 70% to be met by 2010/11. As indicated previously, although the PSA7 target no longer exists, it is still a CLG Departmental Strategic Objective under DSO2, 2.8).
- 4.10.2 Vulnerable households are defined as those in receipt of the benefits listed below, certain of which are means tested:
- Income support
 - Housing benefit
 - Council tax benefit
 - Income based job seekers allowance
 - Attendance allowance
 - Disabled living allowance
 - Industrial injuries disablement benefit
 - War disablement pension
 - Pension credit
 - Working tax credit (with a disability element) [total income < £16,190]
 - Child tax credit [total income < £16,190]
- 4.10.3 In Birmingham, there were 97,400 private sector dwellings (owner occupied and privately rented) that were occupied by residents in receipt of one of the benefits listed above. Of these an estimated 41,690 were classified non decent, which represents 42.8% of dwellings occupied by a vulnerable resident. Conversely this means that 57.2% were decent. The EHCS 2007 found that 39.0% of vulnerable households were living in non decent homes.
- 4.10.4 On this basis Birmingham failed to meet the national target for 2006/07 of 65% of vulnerable households to be living in decent homes and also failed to meet 70% target for 2010/11.
- 4.10.5 The proportion of vulnerable households in decent homes in the owner occupied sector was 57.8% and in the private rented sector 54.9%, with a 9,220 dwelling shortfall in the owner occupied sector and a 3,260 dwelling shortfall in the much smaller privately rented sector.

4.10.6 The proportion of non decent dwellings by sub-area has already been considered earlier. The two tables below give the numbers of non-decent vulnerable household dwellings, with the rate of non decency, within each general sub-area as well as within the HMA areas, and also lists the level of shortfall for each of the areas in terms of meeting the 70% target for vulnerable occupiers in the private sector.

Table 4.3 Non decent dwellings with vulnerable households by sub-area

Area	Vulnerable households in decent dwellings	Percent vulnerable households in decent dwellings	Vulnerable households in non decent dwellings	Percent vulnerable households in non decent dwellings	Shortfall for vulnerable occupiers
Edgbaston	4,180	54.1%	3,550	45.9%	1,230
Erdington	4,970	58.4%	3,540	41.6%	980
Hall Green	6,270	54.7%	5,200	45.3%	1,760
Hodge Hill	8,870	58.5%	5,840	41.5%	1,620
Ladywood	2,860	61.0%	1,830	39.0%	420
Northfield	4,020	51.9%	3,720	48.1%	1,400
Perry Barr	5,320	43.2%	7,000	56.8%	3,310
Selly Oak	6,660	59.0%	4,630	41.0%	1,240
Sutton Coldfield	7,770	73.3%	2,830	26.7%	-350
Yardley	5,420	60.4%	3,550	39.6%	860
Total	56,340	57.2%	41,690	42.8%	12,480

Table 4.4 Non decent dwellings with vulnerable households by HMA area

Area	Vulnerable households in decent dwellings	Percent vulnerable households in decent dwellings	Vulnerable households in non decent dwellings	Percent vulnerable households in non decent dwellings	Shortfall for vulnerable occupiers
East Birmingham	10,670	58.2%	7,650	41.8%	2,160
Eastern Periphery	6,530	62.1%	3,990	37.9%	830
North West Birmingham	6,020	49.6%	6,110	50.4%	2,470
Northern Periphery	1,000	60.8%	640	39.2%	150
Northern Suburbs	7,820	73.2%	2,870	26.8%	-340
South West Birmingham	10,510	54.2%	8,880	45.8%	3,060
Suburban Ring North	5,690	50.9%	5,490	49.1%	2,140
Suburban Ring South	7,470	55.2%	6,060	44.8%	2,000
Total	55,710	57.2%	41,690	42.8%	12,480

Excludes City Centre dwellings

Source: 2010 House Condition Survey

- 4.10.7 Within the general sub-areas, Perry Barr has the largest shortfall numerically (3,310 dwellings) and proportionately (56.8%). Within the HMA areas, North West Birmingham has the highest proportionate shortfall (50.4%) but South West Birmingham has the greater numerical shortfall (3,060 dwellings). Unlike the figures for non decency only, the above figures are affected by the proportion of vulnerable occupiers in these areas and not just the rate of non decency.

5 Meeting the Decent Homes Standard – The Statutory Minimum Standard for Housing (Category 1 Hazards)

5.1 Requirement to remedy poor housing

- 5.1.1 Formerly, under Part XI of the Housing Act 1985, local authorities had a statutory duty to take: 'The most satisfactory course of action', with regard to unfit dwellings and the Act was supported by relevant statutory guidance. A range of enforcement measures were available including service of statutory notices to make properties fit. Closure or demolition was only appropriate in the most extreme cases.
- 5.1.2 With owner occupied dwellings in particular, many local authorities looked to offer financial assistance, especially where owners were on low incomes. In the private rented sector enforcement action was much more likely in respect of unfit homes.
- 5.1.3 From April 2006 Part XI of the Housing Act 1985 was replaced by Part 1 of the Housing Act 2004, which repealed the former housing fitness standard and through statutory instruments and statutory guidance replaced it with the Housing Health and Safety Rating System.
- 5.1.4 As described in Appendix D, the Act differentiates between Category 1 and Category 2 hazards. Local authorities have a duty to take 'the most appropriate course of action' in respect of any hazard scored under the HHSRS as Category 1. Authorities have discretionary power to take action with Category 2 hazards (which do not score past the threshold for Category 1). Further information on the HHSRS is given in Appendix D and below.

5.2 Definition of Hazards under the HHSRS and Category level

- 5.2.1 The Housing Health and Safety Rating System (HHSRS) replaced the former fitness standard and is a prescribed method of assessing individual hazards, rather than a conventional standard to give a judgment of fit or unfit. The HHSRS is evidence based – national statistics on the health impacts of hazards encountered in the home are used as a basis for assessing individual hazards.
- 5.2.2 The HHSRS system deals with a much broader range of issues than the previous fitness standard. It covers a total of 29 hazards in four main groups:
- *Physiological Requirements* (e.g. damp & mould growth, excess cold, asbestos, carbon monoxide, radon, etc)

- *Psychological Requirements* (crowding and space, entry by intruders, lighting, noise)
- *Protection Against Infection* (domestic hygiene, food safety, personal hygiene, water supply)
- *Protection Against Accidents* (e.g. falls on the level, on stairs & steps & between levels, electrics, fire, collision...).

- 5.2.3 The HHSRS scoring system combines two elements: firstly, the probability that deficiency (i.e. a fault in a dwelling whether due to disrepair or a design fault) will lead to a harmful occurrence (e.g. an accident or illness) and the spread of likely outcomes (i.e. the nature of the injury or illness). If an accident is very likely to occur and the outcome is likely to be extreme or severe (e.g. death or a major or fatal injury) then the score will be very high.
- 5.2.4 All dwellings contain certain aspects that can be perceived as potentially hazardous, such as staircases and steps, heating appliances, electrical installation, glass, combustible materials, etc. It is when disrepair or inherent defective design makes an element of a dwelling significantly more likely to cause a harmful occurrence that it is scored under the HHSRS.
- 5.2.5 Surveyors were required to score all hazards under the HHSRS and the survey form allowed for this. Excess Cold was modelled from survey data, at the individual dwelling level, in order to provide a more accurate picture for this hazard type. The modelling of excess cold hazards by use of SAP (energy efficiency) information was outlined in CLG guidance in June 2006 and has been used by the BRE as part of the housing stock projections for excess cold hazards.
- 5.2.6 The modelling of excess cold hazards is based on the use of the individual SAP rating for each dwelling, which is scaled to give a hazard score. Where a dwelling has a SAP rating of less than 35, this produces a category 1 hazard score.
- 5.2.7 The exact scores generated under the HHSRS can be banded into one of ten bands from A to J, with bands A to C being further defined as Category 1 hazards and those in bands D to J as Category 2. The threshold score for a Category 1 Hazard is 1,000. As stated earlier, a Local Authority has a duty to deal with any Category 1 hazards found and a discretionary power to deal with Category 2 hazards. This survey focuses particularly on Category 1 Hazards, but describes all hazards, including Category 2, for comparative purposes.

5.3 Overall dwelling conditions

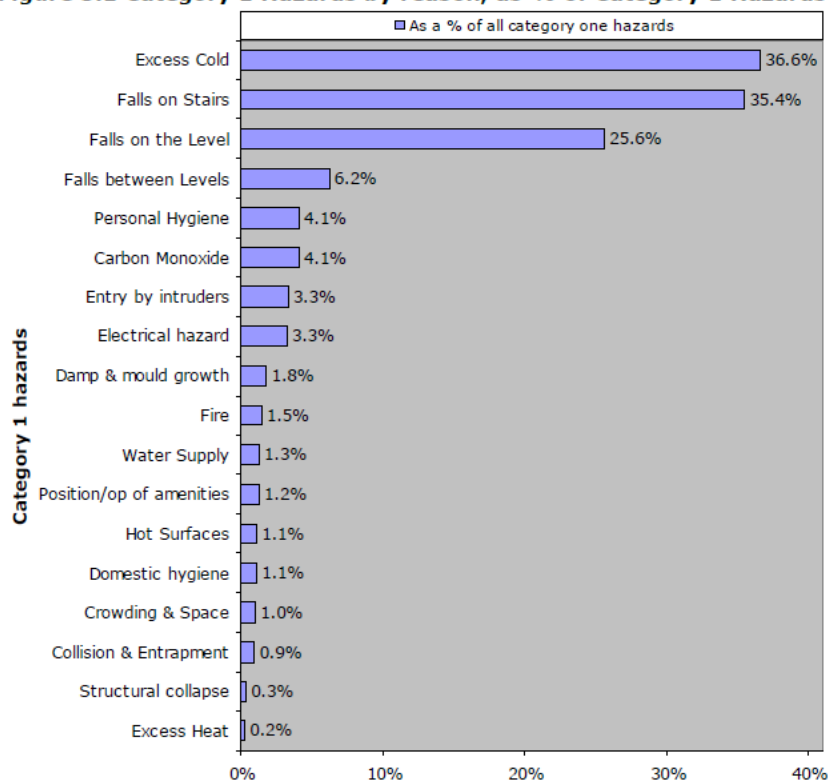
- 5.3.1 The overall proportion of dwellings with a Category 1 Hazard was 21.9% compared with 23.5% (owner occupied and privately rented

dwelling) found in the EHCS 2007. This represented 68,960 dwellings across Birmingham with 62,180 being houses and 6,780 being flats.

5.4 Reasons for Category 1 Hazards

5.4.1 The following chart provides a breakdown of the proportions with a Category 1 hazard by type and ranked highest to lowest.

Figure 5.1 Category 1 Hazards by reason, as % of Category 1 Hazards



Source: 2010 House Condition Survey

5.4.2 As was found nationally, the proportion of Category 1 Hazards attributable to excess cold had the highest rate followed by falling on stairs etc (35.4%) and falls on the level (25.6%). (Note: the chart excludes those hazards where there was a nil return.)

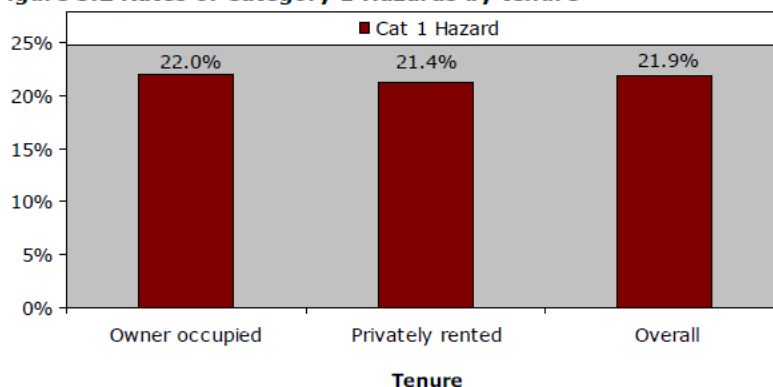
5.5 Severity of Category 1 Hazards

- 5.5.1 One indication of the severity of Category 1 hazard failure is the number of items that a dwelling fails the standard on. Overall, only 23.2% of dwellings had two or more Category 1 Hazards.

5.6 Category 1 Hazards by general characteristics

- 5.6.1 This section examines the relationship between those general stock characteristics set out in chapter two, with the level of Category 1 Hazards. The following charts and commentary examine the rates of Category 1 hazards by tenure, dwelling type and construction date.
- 5.6.2 The proportionate rate of failure between tenures was very similar, with the owner occupied stock having a slightly higher rate at 22.0% compared with the privately rented stock at 21.4%. This is unusual as the highest rate of Category 1 Hazard failure is generally found in the privately rented stock.

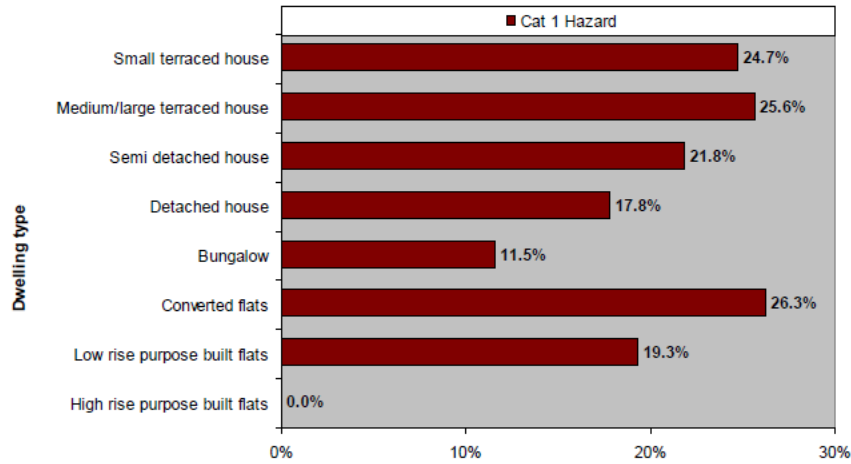
Figure 5.2 Rates of Category 1 Hazards by tenure



Source: 2010 House Condition Survey

- 5.6.3 The chart below shows the rates of Category 1 Hazards by build type. The highest rate was again found in converted flats at 26.3%. However, as they only constitute a small proportion of the stock (1.4% or 4,260 dwellings) the data is less statistically robust. The next highest rate was found in medium/large terraced housing (25.6%) and small terraced housing (24.7%). No Category 1 Hazards were recorded in high rise purpose built flats (6 or more storeys), with the lowest recorded rate being found in bungalows at 11.5%.

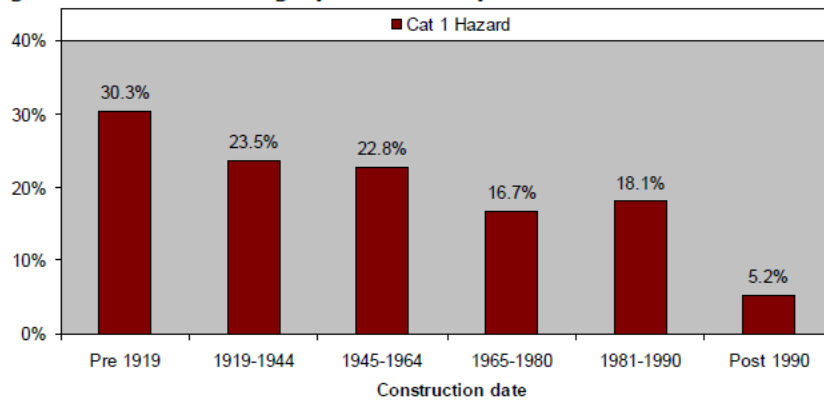
Figure 5.3 Rates of Category 1 Hazards by building type



Source: 2010 House Condition Survey

- 5.6.4 Category 1 Hazards are generally much less closely linked with the deterioration of building elements than the former fitness standard, as the HHSRS system is concerned primarily with the effect of deficiencies, which may be due to design faults, as well as disrepair. There was, nevertheless, a general trend in Birmingham of Category 1 hazard rates being more prevalent in older dwellings.

Figure 5.4 Rates of Category 1 Hazards by construction date



Source: 2010 House Condition Survey

5.6.5 The final division to be considered are Category 1 Hazard failures by sub-area and HMA area. The highest sub-area rate, was found in the Northfield sub-area (30.4%), followed by the Perry Barr sub-area (29.3%). The lowest rate was found in the Erdington sub-area (15.8%). Within the HMA areas the highest rate was found in the South West Birmingham area followed by the East Birmingham (26.5%) and the North West Birmingham (26.4%) areas.

Figure 5.5 Rates of Category 1 Hazards by sub-area

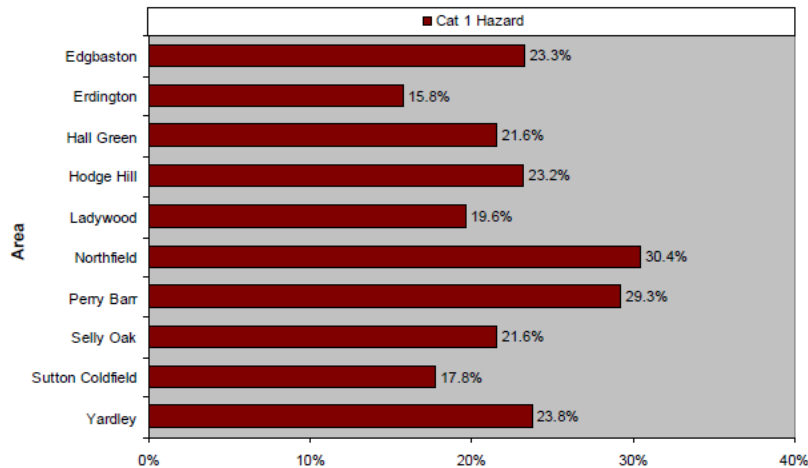
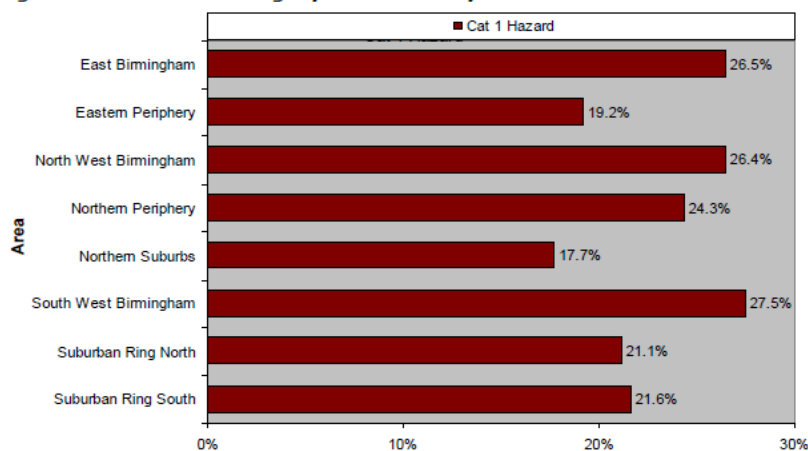


Figure 5.6 Rates of Category 1 Hazards by HMA area



*Excludes City Centre dwellings
Source: 2010 House Condition Survey*

5.7 Category 1 hazards by social characteristics

- 5.7.1 This section looks at the impact that Category 1 hazards have on a number of social variables, including age, benefit receipt and disability.
- 5.7.2 Table 5.1 shows that only those aged under 25 had a rate that was lower than the City average.

Table 5.1 Category 1 Hazards by social characteristics

Group	Category 1 hazard
Income under £10k	29.7%
On Benefit	27.1%
Under 25	18.6%
Over 65	28.8%
Resident with disability	31.6%
Birmingham average	21.9%

Source: 2010 House Condition Survey

5.8 Cost of works to dwellings with a Category 1 Hazards

- 5.8.1 This section seeks to present the cost not only of basic failure items, but also the comprehensive cost of repairs in Category 1 Hazard dwellings. Comprehensive repair is the level of repair and improvement needed such that no new work is required to the dwelling in the next 10 years. This level of work most closely resembles the former mandatory renovation grant regime. Table 5.2 below shows basic remedial costs only.
- 5.8.2 The total cost just to rectify Category 1 Hazards was an estimated £418.5 million at an average cost per dwelling overall of £6,070. The average cost per dwelling was similar between tenures but with the owner occupied stock have a marginally higher average cost at £6,090. The total level of comprehensive repair in dwellings with a Category 1 Hazard in Birmingham was an estimated £1,445.5 million, an average of £21,000 per dwelling, with the owner occupied stock having the highest average cost at £21,200.

Table 5.2 Repair costs in Category 1 Hazard dwellings by tenure

Tenure	Remedial	Urgent ²	5 year ²	Comprehensive ²
Owner occupied (£m)¹	362.3	473.1	688.9	1260.1
<i>Average (£s)</i>	<i>6,090</i>	<i>7,900</i>	<i>11,600</i>	<i>21,200</i>
Privately Rented (£m)¹	56.2	68.5	102.0	185.4
<i>Average (£s)</i>	<i>5,960</i>	<i>7,300</i>	<i>10,800</i>	<i>19,700</i>
All tenures (£m)¹	418.5	541.6	790.9	1445.5
<i>Average (£s)</i>	<i>6,070</i>	<i>7,900</i>	<i>11,500</i>	<i>21,000</i>

1. Figures given in millions of pounds sterling

2. Figures are cumulative and therefore include the previous column

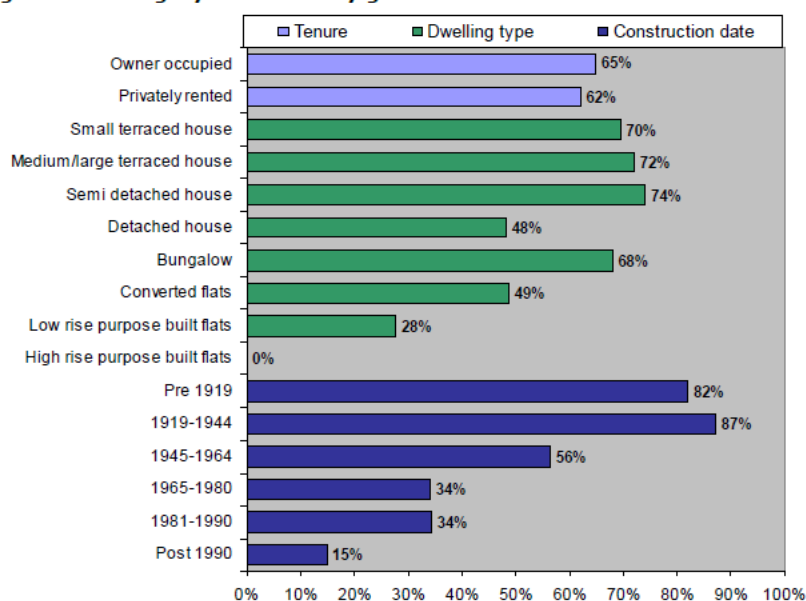
Source: 2010 House Condition Survey

5.9 Category 2 Hazards in bands D and E

5.9.1 There were an estimated 203,000 (64.5%) dwellings in Birmingham that have at least one Category 2 Hazard (Bands D and E). Of those 158,500 (78.1%) had no corresponding Category 1 hazard.

5.9.2 The following graph illustrates the distribution of Category 2 Hazards (Bands D and E) by tenure, building type and age.

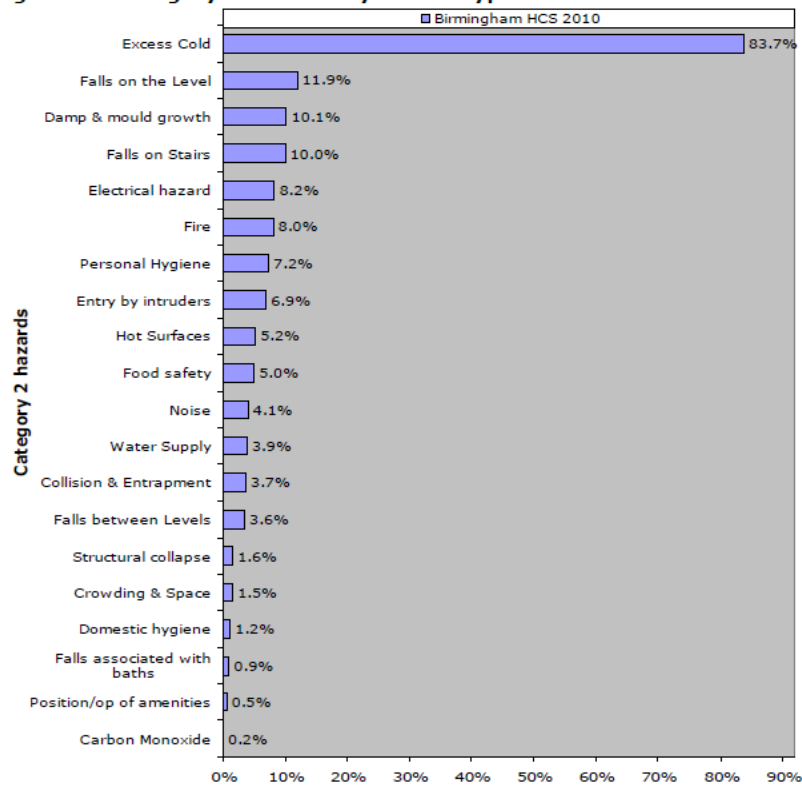
Figure 5.7 Category 2 hazards by general characteristics



Source: 2010 House Condition Survey

- 5.9.3 The rate in the owner occupied sector at 69% was higher than that in the privately rented sector at 62%.
- 5.9.4 By build type, semi-detached houses had the highest rate (74%) followed by medium/large terraced houses (72%) and small terraced houses (70%). No Category 2 Hazards were recorded in high rise purpose built flats (6 or more storeys), with the lowest recorded rate being found in low rise purpose built flats (less than 6 storeys) at 28%.
- 5.9.5 The pattern of decreasing incidence with age is generally followed, although properties built between 1919 and 1944 had a higher rate than that for the pre 1919 age band.
- 5.9.6 Figure 5.8 illustrates the distribution of Category 2 Hazards (scoring above average) by hazard type and ranked highest to lowest.

Figure 5.8 Category 2 hazards by hazard type



Source: 2010 House Condition Survey

5.9.7 The most common hazard, by some margin, was excess cold followed by falls on the stairs etc, damp & mould growth and falling on level surfaces, with and electrical hazards and fire featuring prominently.

5.9.8 The following charts looks at the extent of Category 2 Hazards (Bands D and E) by sub-area and HMA area. The sub-area with the highest proportionate rate was Hodge Hill (79.8%) followed by Perry Barr (73.8%) and Hall Green (73.6%). Within the HMA areas the East Birmingham area had the highest rate (78.7%) followed by the North West Birmingham area (74.3%). The lowest rates were found in the Northfield sub-area at 53.4% and within the Northern Suburbs HMA area (56.1%).

Figure 5.9 Category 2 hazards by sub-area

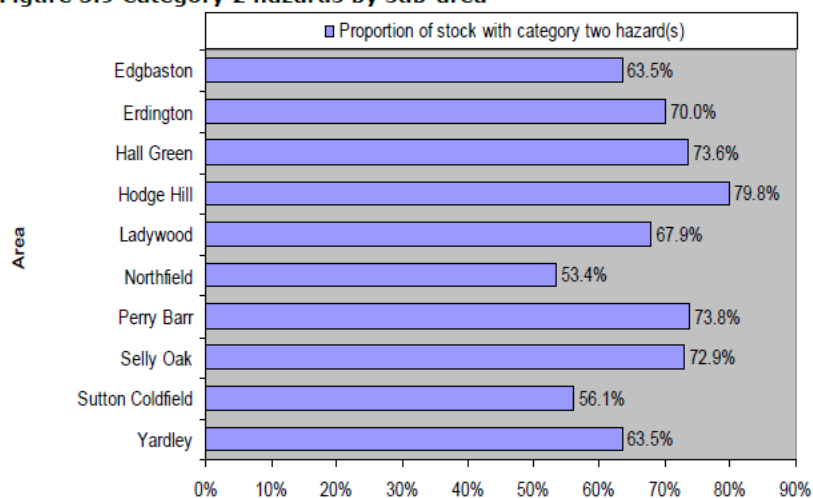
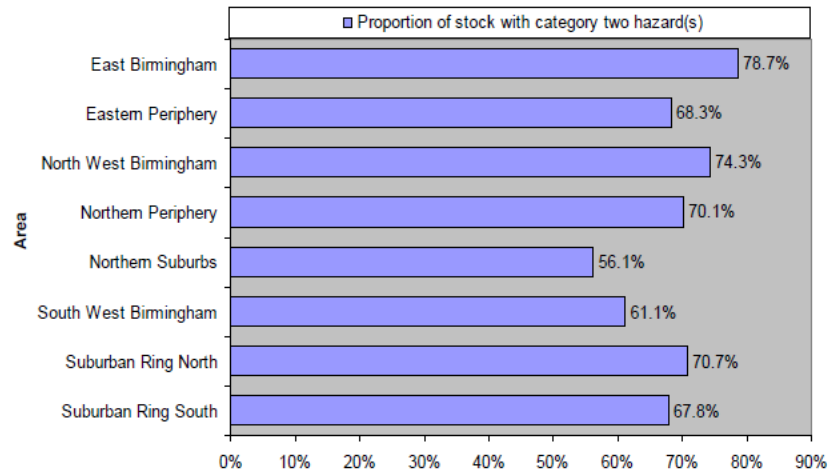


Figure 5.10 Category 2 hazards by HMA area



*Excludes City Centre dwellings
Source: 2010 House Condition Survey*

6 Meeting the Decent Homes Standard – Reasonable State of Repair

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Criterion B of the Decent Homes Standard looks at the issue of the state of general repair of a dwelling, with a dwelling failing if it meets one or more of the following:

- One or more key building components are old (which are specifically defined in the criteria) and, because of their condition need replacing or major repair or:
- Two or more other building components are old and, because of their condition need replacing or major repair.

6.1.2 A building that has component failure before the components expected lifespan does not fail the decent homes standard. A dwelling will be considered to be in disrepair if it fails on one or more major element or two or more minor elements. Major and minor element failures are listed below:

Table 6.1 Major building elements (disrepair failure)

Element	Age to be considered old
Major Walls (Repair/Replace >10%)	80
Roofs (Replace 50% or more)	50 for houses 30 for flats
Chimney (1 or more needing partial rebuild)	50
Windows (Replace 2 or more windows)	40 for houses 30 for flats
Doors (Replace 1 or more doors)	40 for houses 30 for flats
Gas Boiler (Major Repair)	15
Gas Fire (Major Repair)	10
Electrics (Major Repair)	30

Table 6.2 Minor building elements (disrepair failure if 2 or more fail)

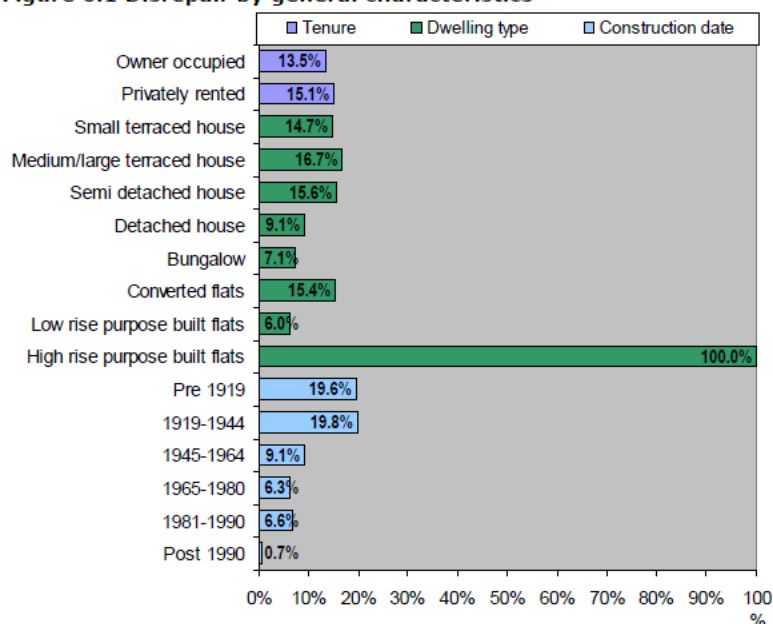
Element	Age to be considered old
Kitchen (Major repair or replace 3+ items)	30
Bathroom (Replace 2+ items)	40
Central heating distribution (Major Repair)	40
Other heating (Major Repair)	30

6.2 Disrepair and general characteristics

6.2.1 In Birmingham 43,300 dwellings failed this criterion. At 13.7%, the rate of failure is well above the national rate of 7.3%.

6.2.2 The overall repair cost within Birmingham is £199.5 million, an average of £4,610 per dwelling. (This is the cost of simply rectifying failures of the repair criterion of the Decent Homes Standard – it is not the cost of comprehensive repairs which is considered later in this section.) The following section gives a breakdown of repair failure by a number of key variables.

Figure 6.1 Disrepair by general characteristics



Source: 2010 House Condition Survey

6.2.3 The rate in the owner occupied sector at 13.5% was lower than that for the private rented sector (15.1%).

6.2.4 By dwelling type, high rise purpose built flats (6 or more storeys) had a 100% failure rate. However, they only constitute 0.1% of the total private sector stock (250 dwellings). The figure cannot, therefore, be considered statistically significant and may be subject to considerable survey bias due to being based on a very small number of surveys. The

next highest rate was found in medium/large terraced houses (16.7%) followed by semi-detached houses (15.6%).

- 6.2.5 The proportionate rate of repair failure by construction date usually increases with property age, which was generally the case in Birmingham, although 1919 to 1944 age band had a marginally higher rate than that found in the pre-1919 age band.

6.3 Disrepair by sub-area

- 6.3.1 The following charts provides a breakdown of disrepair by sub-area HMA areas.

Figure 6.2 Disrepair by sub-area

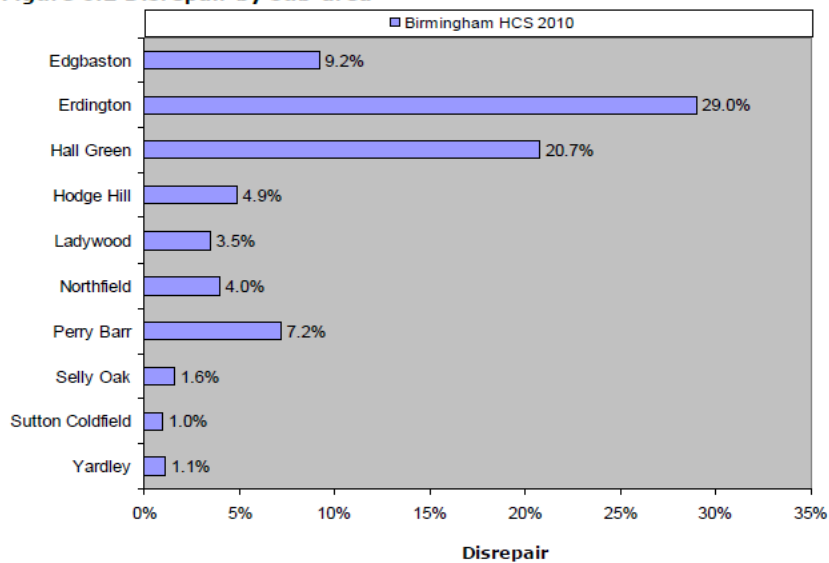
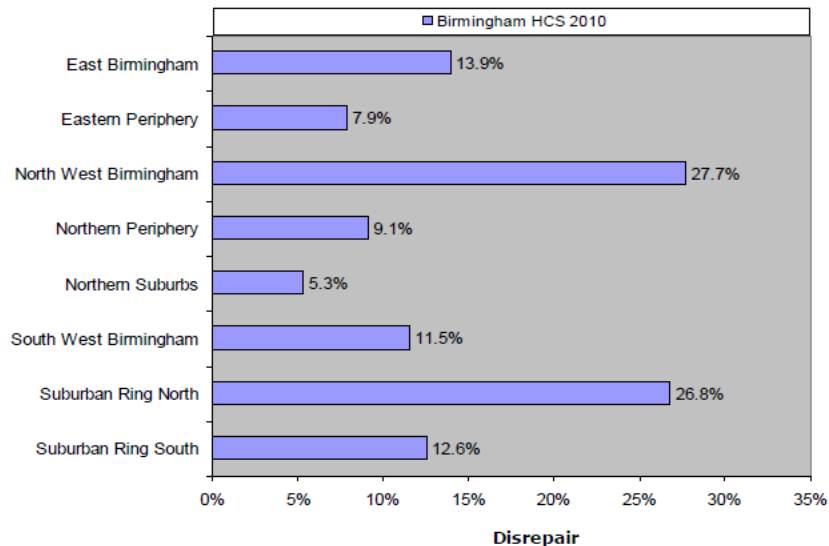


Figure 6.3 Disrepair by HMA area



*Excludes City Centre dwellings
Source: 2010 House Condition Survey*

- 6.3.2 The highest repair failure rate was recorded in the Erdington sub-area at 29.0% followed by the Hall Green sub-area at 20.7%. By HMA areas the highest rate was found in North West Birmingham (27.7%) followed by Suburban Ring North (26.8%). The lowest rates were found in the Sutton Coldfield sub-area and in the North Suburbs HMA area (5.3%).

6.4 Disrepair by social characteristics

- 6.4.1 The impact that disrepair has on a range of social variables, including age, benefit receipt and disability, is shown in the following table.
- 6.4.2 Only one of the variables had a rate below the City rate; this was for households aged under 25 at 10.8%. The rates for all other groups were above the City average.

Table 6.3 Disrepair by social characteristics

Group	In disrepair
Income under £10k	18.4%
On Benefit	18.7%
Under 25	10.8%
Over 65	14.0%
Resident with disability	20.0%
Birmingham average	13.7%

Source: 2010 House Condition Survey

7 Meeting the Decent Homes Standard – Modern Facilities

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 So far this report has considered Criterion A of the Decent Homes Standard: Category 1 Hazards and Criterion B: dwellings failing due to disrepair issues. The third criterion of the Decent Homes Standard is that a dwelling should have adequate modern facilities, and this chapter deals with that issue.

7.1.2 Few dwellings within the private sector failed on this criterion at national level (2.9%). In Birmingham, the rate was lower than the national average with 5,500 (1.7%) dwellings failing for this reason. The low level of failure nationally, and in Birmingham, reflects the fact that a dwelling only fails if it lacks *three* or more of the following:

- A kitchen which is 20 years old or less
- A kitchen with adequate space and layout
- A bathroom that is 30 years old or less
- An appropriately located bathroom and WC
- Adequate noise insulation
- Adequate size and layout of common parts of flats

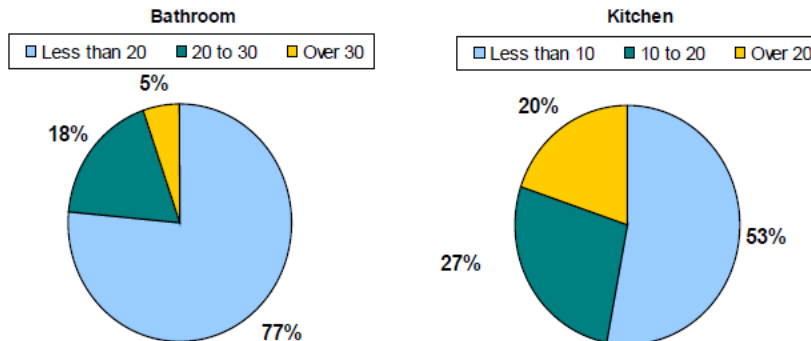
7.1.3 For example, if a dwelling had a kitchen and bathroom older than the specified date, it would not fail unless the kitchen had a poor layout or the bathroom was not properly located.

7.1.4 As a result of the relatively small number of dwellings failing the Decent Homes Standard on this criterion, it was not possible to further subdivide those failures to examine their tenure distribution or other characteristics. However, this chapter will examine the general provision of facilities and in particular consider the potential for a greater level of failure in the future.

7.2 Key amenities bathrooms and kitchens

7.2.1 Under the Decent Homes Standard the age of bathrooms and kitchens is of importance to the modern facilities criterion. Figure 7.1 examines the age of these two facilities in dwellings within Birmingham.

Figure 7.1 Bathroom and Kitchen age



Source: 2010 House Condition Survey

7.2.2 It is possible to see from the two charts that potential for failure under the facilities criterion of the Decent Homes Standard is fairly low with bathrooms as the great majority (77%) were less than 20 years old but slightly greater with kitchens as 47% were either older than the age specified in the criterion or would become so in the next 10 years. For these dwellings to fail, however, it would be necessary that one of the other elements of this criterion be breached (such as inadequate noise insulation). It is unlikely therefore that failure to replace older kitchens and bathrooms would cause any significant increase in non decency.

8 Meeting the Decent Homes Standard – Thermal Comfort

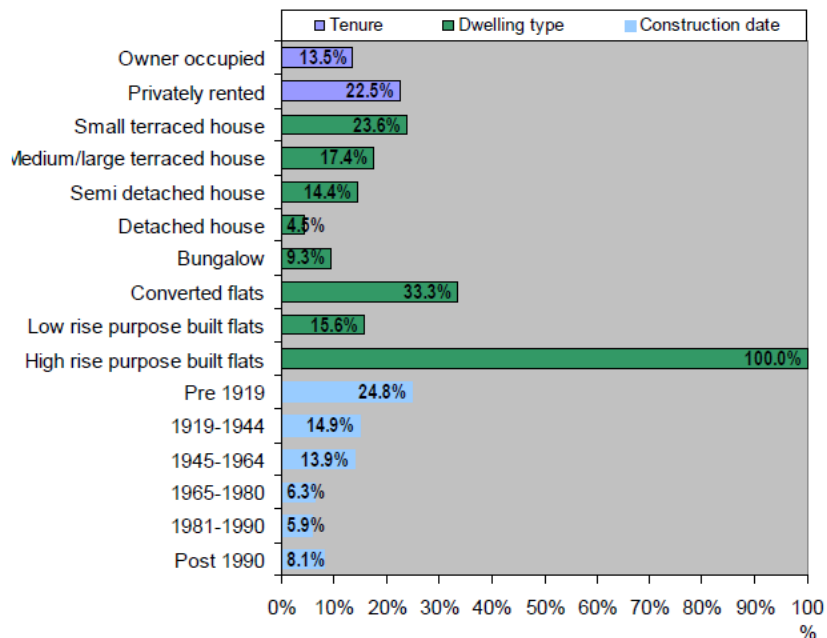
8.1 Thermal comfort failures

- 8.1.1 Failure of the thermal comfort criterion, and consequently the work required to remedy that failure, is based on the combination of heating system type and insulation present within a dwelling. In Birmingham 46,400 dwellings (14.7%) failed the thermal comfort criterion, which was below the national average of 15.9%.
- 8.1.2 The following are the three requirements under the thermal comfort criterion of the Decent Homes Standard:
- For dwellings with gas/oil programmable heating, cavity wall insulation (if there are walls that can be insulated effectively) or at least 50mm loft insulation (if there is a loft space) is an effective package of insulation.
 - For dwellings heated by electric storage heaters/ LPG/ programmable solid fuel central heating a higher specification of insulation is required: at least 200mm of loft insulation (if there is a loft) and cavity wall insulation (if there are walls that can be insulated effectively).
 - All other heating systems fail (i.e. all room heater systems are considered to fail the thermal comfort standard).

8.2 Thermal comfort failures by general characteristics

- 8.2.1 Figure 8.1 below shows the distribution of thermal comfort failure by age, building type and tenure.
- 8.2.2 The rate of failure in the privately rented sector at 22.5% was substantially above the rate of 13.5% in the owner occupied sector.
- 8.2.3 By dwelling type, high rise purpose built flats (6 or more storeys) had a 100% failure rate. However, they only constitute 0.1% of the total private sector stock (250 dwellings). The figure cannot, therefore, be considered statistically significant and may be subject to considerable survey bias due to being based on a very small number of surveys. The next highest rate was found in converted flats at 33.3% followed by small terraced houses at 23.6%. The lowest rate was found in detached houses (4.5%).
- 8.2.4 Thermal comfort failure rates usually increase with dwelling age, and this trend was generally followed within Birmingham, although the post-1990 age band had a slightly inflated rate.

Figure 8.1 Thermal comfort failure by general characteristics

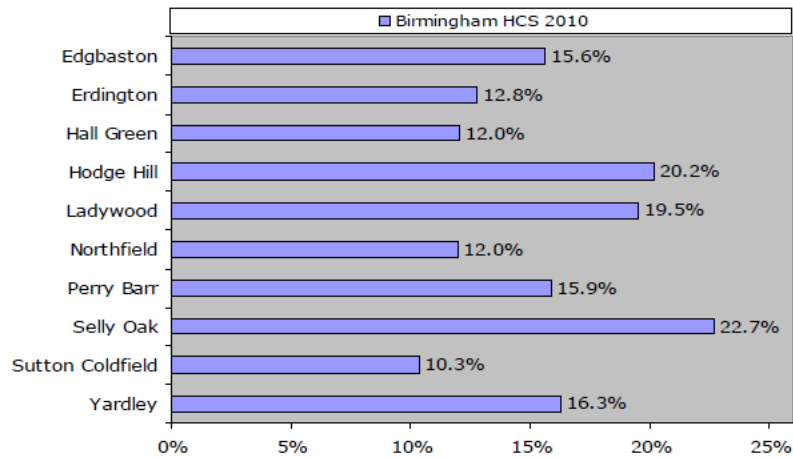


Source: 2010 House Condition Survey

8.3 Thermal comfort failures by sub-area

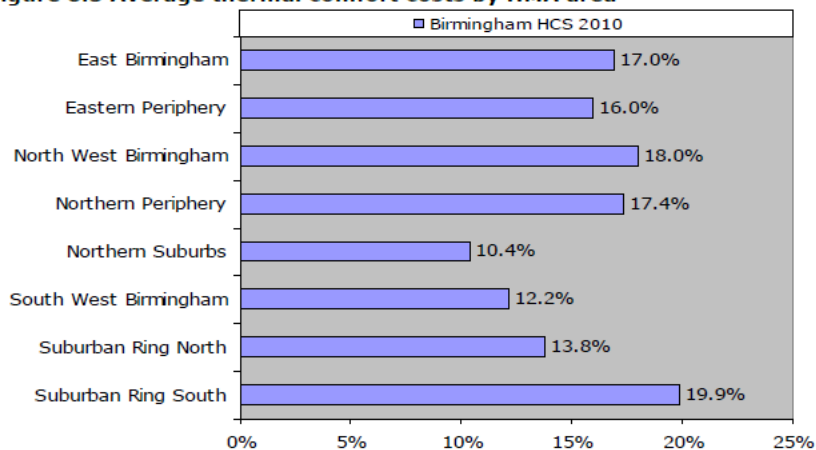
8.3.1 The following chart provides a breakdown of the thermal comfort failures by sub-area.

Figure 8.2 Average thermal comfort costs by sub-area



Thermal Comfort Failure

Figure 8.3 Average thermal comfort costs by HMA area



Thermal Comfort Failure

*Excludes City Centre dwellings
Source: 2010 House Condition Survey*

- 8.3.2 By sub-area the highest rate of failure was found in Selly Oak (22.7%) followed by the Hodge Hill sub-area at 20.2% and the Ladywood sub-area (19.5%). The lowest rate was found in the Sutton Coldfield sub-area (10.3%). Within the HMA areas the highest rate was found in Suburban Ring South (19.9%) followed by North West Birmingham (18.0%). The lowest rate was found in Northern Suburbs (10.4%).

9 Energy Performance

9.1 Energy performance and SAP ratings

- 9.1.1 The Standard Assessment Procedure or SAP is a government rating for energy efficiency. It is used in this report in conjunction with annual CO2 emissions figures, calculated on fuel consumption, and the measure of that fuel consumption in kilo Watt hours (kWh), to examine energy efficiency.
- 9.1.2 The SAP rating in this report was the energy rating for a dwelling and was based on the calculated annual energy cost for space and water heating. The calculation assumes a standard occupancy pattern, derived from the measured floor area so that the size of the dwelling did not strongly affect the result. It is expressed on a 0-100 scale. The higher the number the better the energy rating for that dwelling.
- 9.1.3 The software used to calculate SAP ratings for this report used SAP2005.

9.2 Distribution of SAP ratings

- 9.2.1 The average SAP rating in Birmingham for private sector dwellings was 52, compared to an average SAP rating of 48 nationally (for private sector dwellings only), based on the findings of the EHCS 2007, which also used SAP2005.
- 9.2.2 Table 9.1 shows the energy performance distribution by tenure incorporating the same banding system used by the EHCS 2007. The majority for each tenure group were contained within the 39 to 68 bandings, being 79.2% for owner occupied dwellings and 74.7% for the privately rented stock. The overall stock rate was 78.6% within those bands, which was above the national rate (73.2%).

Table 9.1 Energy performance SAP banded

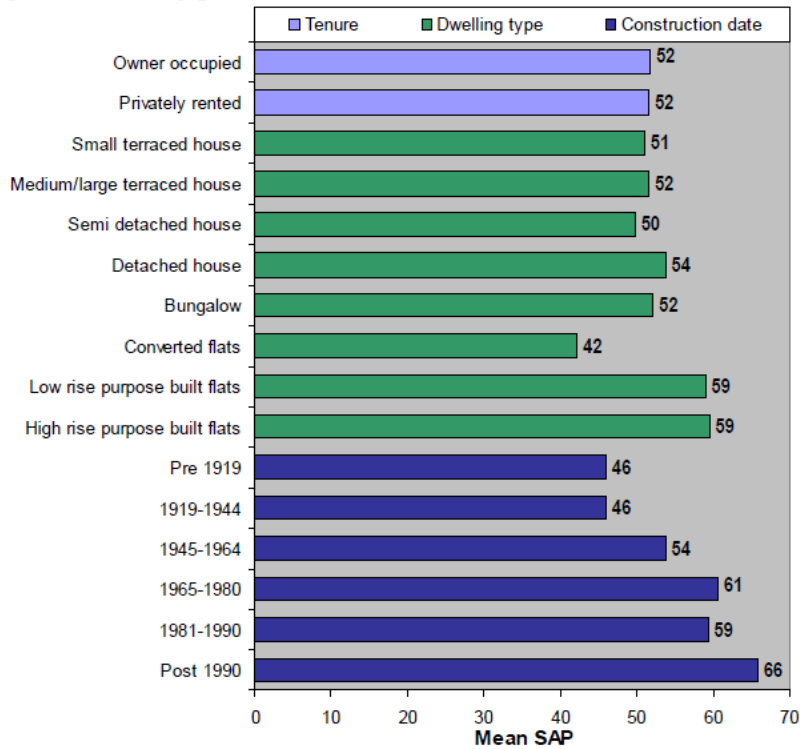
EPC SAP Range Banded	Owner occupied	Privately rented	Whole Stock	EHCS 2007
Band A (92-100)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Band B (81-91)	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Band C (69-80)	8.9%	13.3%	9.5%	5.0%
Band D (55-68)	30.2%	23.1%	29.2%	30.4%
Band E (39-54)	49.0%	51.6%	49.4%	42.8%
Band F (21-38)	10.4%	8.6%	10.2%	17.3%
Band G (1-20)	1.4%	3.1%	1.6%	4.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 2010 House Condition Survey & EHCS 2007

9.3 SAP by general characteristics

- 9.3.1 The physical characteristics of dwellings have a major effect on the efficiency of a dwelling. The number of exposed external walls and the construction materials and methods all affect the overall heat loss and therefore the energy efficiency. Different types and ages of dwellings will have different energy characteristics.
- 9.3.2 Figure 9.1 gives a breakdown of average SAP ratings by tenure, building type and construction date.
- 9.3.3 The average SAP rating for the owner occupied and private rented sectors was the same at 52.
- 9.3.4 When examining SAP ratings by built form, converted flats had the lowest SAP rating at 42, but they only constitute 0.1% of the total private sector stock (250 dwellings) and cannot be considered statistically significant. The next lowest rate was found in semi-detached houses (50). The highest rates were found in high rise purpose built flats (6 or more storeys) and low rise purpose built flats (less than 6 storeys), both at 59.
- 9.3.5 Increases in SAP are usually associated with a reduction in dwelling age; the most modern stock having the highest SAP. This pattern was followed in Birmingham; the lowest mean SAP was for pre-1945 properties at 46 and the highest in post 1990 properties at 66.

Figure 9.1 SAP by general characteristics



Source: 2010 House Condition Survey

9.3.6 The following chart shows the distribution of mean SAP ratings by sub-area.

Figure 9.2 Mean SAP by sub-area

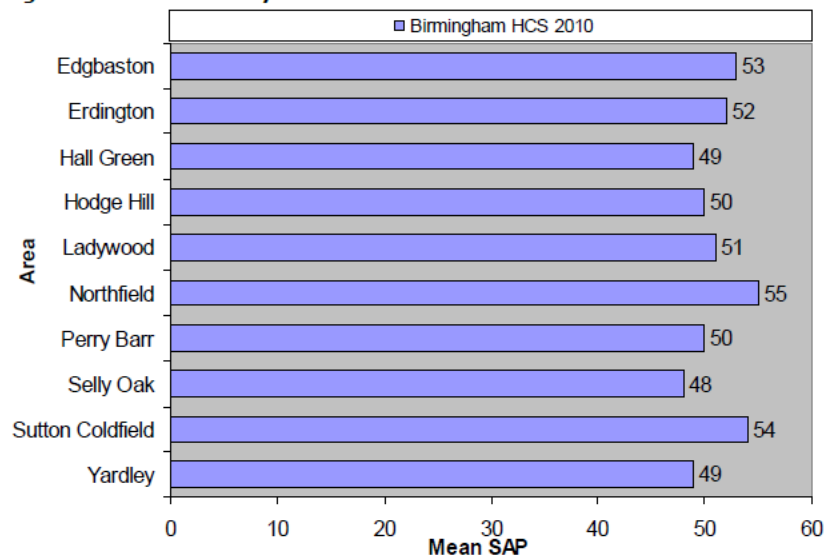
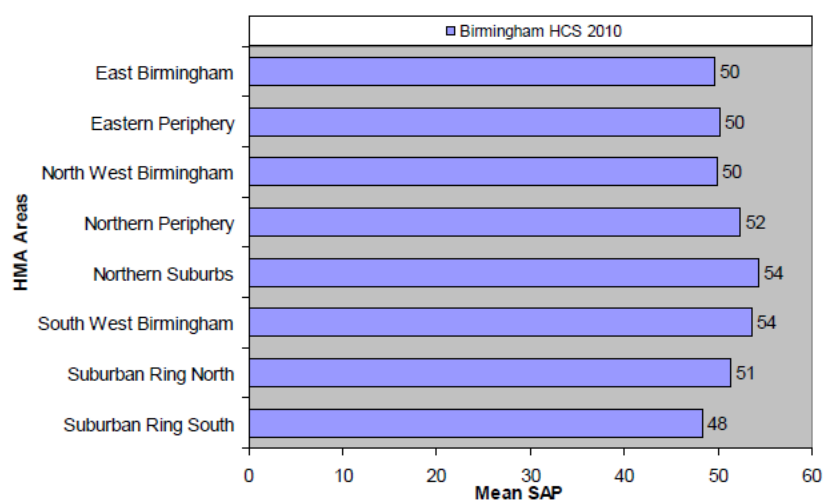


Figure 9.3 Mean SAP by HMA area



*Excludes City Centre dwellings
Source: 2010 House Condition Survey*

- 9.3.7 The lowest mean SAP rating was for the Selly Oak sub-area (48) followed by the Yardley and Hall Green sub-areas, both at 49. The highest mean SAP was found in the Northfield sub-area (55). Within the HMA areas, Suburban Ring South had the lowest mean SAP (48) with the highest being found jointly in the Northern Suburbs and South West Birmingham areas (54).

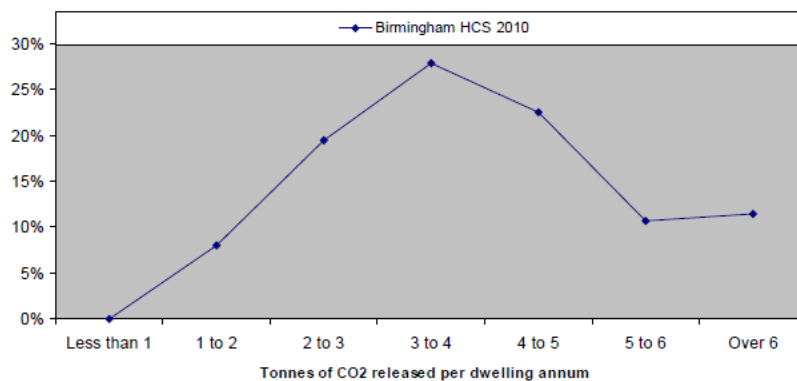
9.4 Carbon Dioxide emissions

- 9.4.1 As part of the 2007 Comprehensive Spending Review the Government announced a single set of indicators which would underpin the performance framework as set out in the Local Government White Paper "Strong and Prosperous Communities". To provide a more powerful and consistent incentive to local authorities, to develop and effectively implement carbon reduction and fuel poverty strategies, included within the set of indicators were a per capita reduction in Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) emissions in the Local Authority area and the tackling of fuel poverty.
- 9.4.2 PSA Delivery Agreement 27 (Lead the global effort to avoid dangerous climate change) stated that "The overall framework for the Government's domestic action is set out in the Climate Change Bill for which Parliamentary approval will be sought". This was subsequently passed into legislation on 26 November 2008, through the Climate Change Act 2008, which included legally binding targets to achieve greenhouse gas emission reductions through action in the UK and abroad of at least 80% by 2050, and reductions in CO₂ emissions of at least 26% by 2020, against a 1990 baseline.
- 9.4.3 The government launched a consultation document entitled "Heat and energy saving strategy consultation" in February 2010.
- 9.4.4 The overall aim of the consultation was to reduce annual emissions by up to 44 million tonnes of CO₂ in 2020, the equivalent of a 30% reduction in emissions from households compared to 2006, making a significant contribution to meeting the government's carbon budgets.
- 9.4.5 One key aspect of the government's approach was to consider the energy needs of the 'whole house', putting together a more comprehensive programme of work for the whole house rather than the installation of individual measures one at a time. It was considered that modern heating offered the potential to cut energy bills and reduce CO₂ emissions, and the government wanted to help the development of heating networks within communities where it made sense to do so.
- 9.4.6 The Government's strategy for saving energy and decarbonising heating both now and into the future, has four main objectives:

- to help more people, especially in the current difficult economic climate, as well as over the longer term, to achieve a reduction in their energy bills by using less energy;
- to reduce the UK's emissions and increase the use of renewable energy in line with the demands of the government's carbon budgets, their renewables target and the ultimate objective of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 80% by 2050;
- to help maintain secure and diverse energy supplies; and
- to take advantage of the economic opportunities presented by the shift to a low carbon economy in the UK and in the rest of the world. This to help during the current economic downturn and over the longer term.

- 9.4.7 By 2015, it is the government's aim to have insulated all the lofts and cavity walls where it is practicable to do so. Although it is considered that this will not be enough to achieve the ambitions for the 2050 target of cutting emissions by 80%. Once these options have been exhausted, more substantial changes are being considered, such as small-scale energy generation and solid wall insulation, with the aim of helping up to seven million homes by 2020.
- 9.4.8 It is proposed to retain the current Carbon Emissions Reduction Target (CERT) until 2012, when it is thought that a more coordinated, community-based approach, working door-to-door and street-to-street to cover the needs of the whole house. This more coordinated approach is piloted under a new Community Energy Savings Programme (CESP), launched in September 2010.
- 9.4.9 Birmingham has 240 Lower Super Output Areas contained within the list of areas of low income that the Government proposes qualify for the Community Energy Saving Programme.
- 9.4.10 The CO₂ data provided as part of this survey indicated that emissions within the private sector stock of Birmingham were 1,287,000 tonnes per annum an average of 4.1 tonnes per annum per property or 1.6 tonnes per capita. The EHCS 2007 reported total CO₂ emissions of 130 million tonnes per annum or 7.1 tonnes per dwelling (owner occupied and privately rented)
- 9.4.11 Figure 9.2 shows the range of dwelling CO₂ emissions released per annum. The majority of dwellings (69.9%) had emissions of between 2 and 5 tonnes per annum, with 22.1% having annual emissions above this. 11.5% have emissions above 6 tonnes per annum.

Figure 9.4 Annual dwelling CO₂ emissions



Source: 2010 House Condition Survey

9.4.12 Emissions per main fuel type are given below; Oil had the highest average at 6.8 tonnes followed by Coal/Wood at 5.9 tonnes.

Table 9.2 Main fuel CO₂ emissions

Fuel main	CO ₂ (tonnes)	Average CO ₂ per property
Mains Gas	1,184,367	4.1
LPG/Bottled Gas	0	0.0
Oil	4,939	6.8
Coal/Wood	259	5.9
Anthracite	0	0.0
Smokeless Fuel	0	0.0
On Peak Electricity	10,267	4.7
Off Peak Electricity	62,801	5.1

Source: 2010 House Condition Survey

9.4.13 The following table examines the total CO₂ emissions by each of the survey sub-areas as well as the average CO₂ emissions per dwelling within each area.

Table 9.3 Areas CO₂ emissions by sub-area

Area	CO ₂ (tonnes)	Avg CO ₂ Per property
Edgbaston	135,979	4.3
Erdington	107,366	3.7
Hall Green	151,821	4.7
Hodge Hill	121,605	4.3
Ladywood	37,791	3.8
Northfield	106,886	3.6
Perry Barr	139,393	4.0
Selly Oak	152,718	4.6
Sutton Coldfield	169,469	4.3
Yardley	139,607	4.1

Table 9.4 Areas CO₂ emissions by HMA area

Area	CO ₂ (tonnes)	Avg CO ₂ Per property
East Birmingham	131,481	4.2
Eastern Periphery	129,022	3.9
North West Birmingham	101,677	4.4
Northern Periphery	18,054	4.0
Northern Suburbs	170,022	4.3
South West Birmingham	222,480	3.9
Suburban Ring North	165,675	3.7
Suburban Ring South	324,221	4.8

Excludes City Centre dwellings

Source: 2009 House Condition Survey

- 9.4.14 The Hall Green sub-area had the highest average level of carbon dioxide output per dwelling at 4.7 tonnes, very closely followed by the Selly Oak sub-areas at 4.6 tonnes. By HMA areas, the Suburban Ring South area had the highest rate at 4.8 tonnes.

9.5 **SAP and National Indicator 187**

- 9.5.1 Following the 2007 comprehensive spending review guidance was issued on a change in measuring local authority performance through a revised set of indicators. There are 188 indicators covering every aspect of a Councils' responsibilities, but of primary interest here is National Indicator 187. NI187 requires local authorities to measure the proportion of households on an income related benefit living in dwellings with SAP ratings below 35 and 65 and above; the intention being to decrease the former and increase the latter. The indicator refers to 'fuel poverty' but the measure is actually a surrogate for fuel poverty (see 10.9). It is anticipated that Councils will measure progress using an annual postal survey.

- 9.5.2 Table 9.4 gives a breakdown of dwellings with SAP ratings below 35 and 65 and over, as well as combining this with information on income related benefit receipt. ***Note that since this is income related benefits the total is slightly lower than that for all benefit receipt as described in chapter three.*** This information can be used as a baseline for NI187 against which future progress can be measured.

Table 9.5 SAP bands and NI187

Birmingham HCS 2010			
	Dwellings total	Households with an income benefit recipient	Rate
SAP less than 35	23,810	7500	31.5%
	7.6%	7.9%	
SAP 35 to 64	239,740	77,100	32.2%
	76.2%	81.2%	
SAP 65 and over	51,210	10300	20.1%
	16.3%	10.9%	
	314,760	94,900	30.1%

Source: 2010 House Condition Survey

- 9.5.3 The figures given in red are those required under NI187. They illustrate that 7.9% of households in receipt of an income related benefit lived in a dwelling with a SAP rating below 35 and that 10.9% lived in a dwelling with a SAP of 65 and over.

9.6 Energy efficiency improvement

- 9.6.1 The great majority of dwellings (98.4%) had mains gas. The survey found that 92.9% of dwellings had a central heating system compared with 90.0% found in the EHCS 2007.
- 9.6.2 The table shows the heating type found by dwelling type. The lowest rate of central heating provision was found in low rise purpose built flats where just over a half had central heating (38% having electric storage radiators). This was followed by converted flats, where just over 70% had central heating. Detached and semi-detached houses having the highest proportions of central heating systems.

Table 9.6 Heating by dwelling type

Heating Type	Small terraced house	Medium/large terraced house	Detached house	Semi detd house	Bung	Conv flats	Low rise purpose built flats	High rise purpose built flats
Gas Central Heating	92.3%	94.4%	99.1%	96.2%	86.8%	71.6%	50.1%	0.0%
Oil Central Heating	0.8%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%
Electric Central Heating	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Solid Fuel Central Heating	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Communal Heating	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	1.3%	100.0%
Storage Heaters	3.0%	1.3%	0.5%	1.4%	13.2%	20.3%	38.0%	0.0%
Room Heaters	4.0%	4.0%	0.5%	2.4%	0.0%	7.3%	9.1%	0.0%

Source: 2010 House Condition Survey

9.6.3 The table shows the extent of insulation by dwelling type:

Table 9.7 Insulation by dwelling type

Dwelling Type	No Loft Insulation	Less than 50mm	50mm to 100mm	100mm to 150mm	150mm to 200mm	200mm or more	No Loft
Small terraced house	12.4%	4.0%	7.8%	17.3%	20.9%	36.7%	0.9%
Medium/large terraced house	6.0%	1.4%	12.3%	22.5%	18.0%	39.6%	0.3%
Semi detached house	3.5%	2.9%	10.7%	18.4%	18.5%	45.7%	0.3%
Detached house	0.5%	1.8%	5.4%	19.8%	20.5%	52.1%	0.0%
Bungalow	0.0%	2.7%	2.9%	18.9%	31.1%	44.4%	0.0%
Converted flats	41.3%	0.0%	6.3%	10.8%	0.0%	41.6%	0.0%
Low rise purpose built flats	6.9%	0.0%	4.5%	10.0%	7.4%	25.6%	45.6%
High rise purpose built flats	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Birmingham	5.0%	2.3%	9.4%	18.9%	18.4%	43.0%	3.0%
EHCS 2007	3.7%	2.9%	21.4%	33.9%	13.1%	17.9%	7.1%

Source: 2010 House Condition Survey

- 9.6.4 The figures show that insulation provision was found to be lowest in high rise and converted flats and that the extent of loft insulation was highest in detached houses and bungalows.
- 9.6.5 The provision of different heating systems and insulation within the dwelling stock does allow scope for some dwellings to have additional insulation, improved heating, draught proofing etc. Such improvements can lead to a reduction in energy consumption with consequent reduction in the emission of gases such as carbon dioxide implicated in climate change.
- 9.6.6 However, it should be noted that improving energy efficiency does not necessarily equate to a reduction in energy consumption. In the majority of cases there will be a reduction, but, for example, where a household is in fuel poverty and improvements are made, energy consumption may well go up. In such dwellings the occupiers may well have been heating the dwelling to an inadequate level using expensive fuel. Use of cheaper fuels can create affordable warmth, but also lead to increased energy consumption.

9.7 The cost and extent of improvement

- 9.7.1 The following figures are based on modelling changes in energy efficiency, brought about by installing combinations of items listed below. These are based on measures that have been provided by many local authorities and are loosely based on the Warm Front scheme.
- Loft insulation to 270mm
 - Cylinder insulation to 70mm Jacket (unless foam already)
 - Double Glazing to all windows
 - Cavity wall insulation
 - Installation of a modern high efficiency gas boiler where none is present
 - Full central heating where none is present
- 9.7.2 The computer model entered whatever combination of these measures is appropriate for a particular dwelling taking into account the provision of heating and insulation shown by the survey.

9.8 Future improvement

- 9.8.1 If all combinations of improvements listed above were carried out to all dwellings, the total cost would be just over £378.8 million, an average of £1,400 per dwelling, where improvements were required.
- 9.8.2 The total cost of improvements given above is distributed among 271,230 dwellings, 89.7% of the stock. The majority of these dwellings will have complied with Building Regulations current at the time they

were built and realistically most of them will currently provide an adequate level of thermal efficiency. In most cases, however, there is still scope for improvement even if only minor.

- 9.8.3 The following analysis looks at how many dwellings could have each type of measure applied.

Table 9.8 All energy efficiency measures that could be carried out

Measure	Dwellings	Percent of stock
Loft insulation	154,620	51.1%
Wall insulation	80,030	26.5%
Double glazing	34,470	11.4%
Cylinder insulation	205,220	67.9%
New boiler	43,030	14.2%
New central heating	7,830	2.6%
Any measures	271,230	89.7%

Source: 2010 House Condition Survey

- 9.8.4 The wide range of measures indicates that, in most cases, two or more improvements could be carried out. Generally loft insulation would be an improvement on existing insulation, rather than an installation where none exists. With cylinder insulation, most improvements would be the replacement of old cylinders with jackets, for new integral foam insulated cylinders. Installation of new central heating is only indicated where the dwelling currently relied solely on room heaters as the primary heating source.

9.9 Tackling fuel poverty

- 9.9.1 A key issue in reducing energy consumption is tackling fuel poverty. The occupiers of a dwelling are considered to be in fuel poverty if more than 10% of their net household income would need to be spent on heating and hot water to give an adequate provision of warmth and hot water. Not only do dwellings where fuel poverty exists represent dwellings with poor energy efficiency, they are, by definition, occupied by residents with low incomes least likely to be able to afford improvements. In "Fuel Poverty in England: The Government's Plan for Action" published in 2004, the government set a target for the total eradication of fuel poverty by November 2016.
- 9.9.2 There are an estimated 47,700 (16.9%) dwellings in fuel poverty in Birmingham compared to approximately 13.2% based on the findings of the EHCS 2007, as reported in the Annual Report on Fuel Poverty Statistics 2010, published by the Department of Energy & Climate Change (DECC).
- 9.9.3 A higher proportion than the national average, the 47,700 dwellings represent a substantial number of households that are in fuel poverty and will present issues in terms of both energy efficiency and occupier

health. The highest rate of fuel poverty was found in the private rented sector at 18.4% compared with 14.6% in the owner occupied sector.

- 9.9.4 Intervention programmes such as Warm Front have been set up to tackle fuel poverty among vulnerable households in the private rented and owner occupied sectors, and provide grant packages to undertake energy efficiency measures for those eligible.
- 9.9.5 By the very nature of fuel poverty, it is almost always associated with those residents on the lowest incomes. 36,800 households (77% of the households in fuel poverty) were households with incomes below £10,000 per annum, with the remaining 10,900 (23%) having incomes above £10,000 per annum. This means that the rate of fuel poverty in the households with an income below £10,000 was 61%.
- 9.9.6 Fuel poverty is usually associated with dwellings where one or more residents are in receipt of a means tested benefit as such benefits are indicative of low income. In Birmingham fuel poverty was found in 25,000 households (52% of households in fuel poverty) where a benefit was received, compared with 22,700 households (48% of households in fuel poverty) where occupiers did not receive benefit. This means that 26% of households in receipt of benefit were in fuel poverty.
- 9.9.7 For owner-occupiers, assistance in the form of advice can be given, as well as grants and other partnership schemes with energy efficiency companies and other organisations. The total cost of energy efficiency improvements to dwellings in fuel poverty in the owner-occupied sector, was just under £65.0 million. This expenditure requirement is distributed between the 39,600 owner-occupied dwellings in fuel poverty where works were possible at an average cost per dwelling of £1,640.

9.10 Area focus on fuel poverty

- 9.10.1 The charts below show the proportions of fuel poverty by sub-area and HMA areas. The highest proportion of fuel poverty is found in the Hodge Hill sub-area at 30.0% followed by the Ladywood sub-area (27.5%), Yardley sub-area (25.3%) and the Hall Green sub-area (19.5%), all of which had rates above the City rate (16.9%). Since fuel poverty is strongly associated with income, it is not surprising that all of these sub-areas had the highest rates of heads of household with a income below £15,000. By HMA areas, the highest rate was found in the East Birmingham HMA area (34.3%) and lowest in the Northern Suburbs area (10.2%)

Figure 9.5 Fuel poverty by sub-area

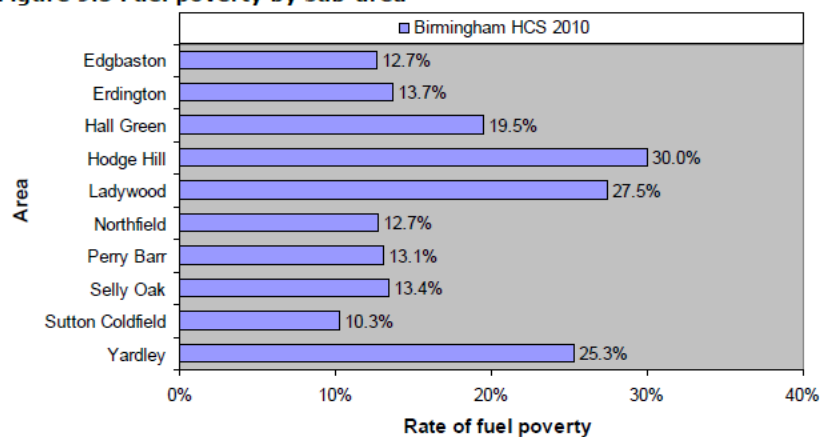
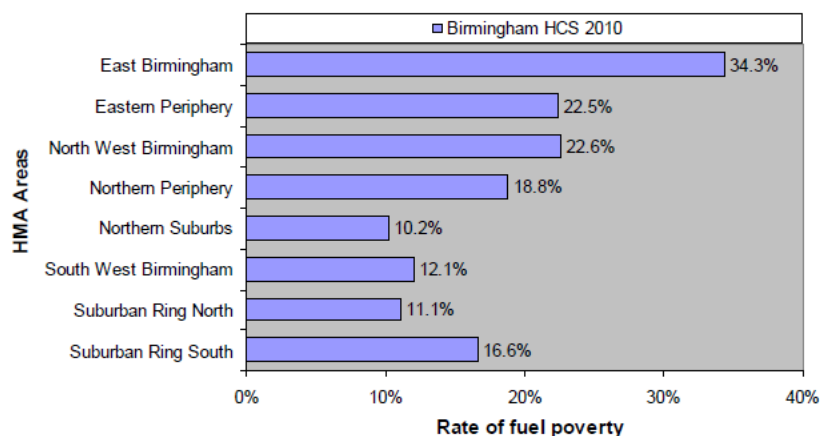


Figure 9.6 Fuel poverty by HMA area



*Excludes City Centre dwellings
Source: 2010 House Condition Survey*

9.11 Beyond fuel poverty

- 9.11.1 Tackling dwellings where fuel poverty exists helps those least able to afford either to heat their homes properly or to afford the improvement works necessary.

- 9.11.2 Beyond fuel poverty, however, the Authority has a duty under the Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) to help reduce energy consumption in dwellings within Birmingham.

9.12 Energy efficiency works to all other dwellings

- 9.12.1 The cost of carrying out all works to all dwellings where the residents were not in fuel poverty but where potentially improvements could be made is just under £374.3 million. This represents an average expenditure of approximately £1,600 per dwelling in 234,270 properties.
- 9.12.2 Due to the high proportion of dwellings where potential improvements could be undertaken, the numbers are widespread and targeting, is therefore, not specifically concentrated in any particular area or property type. Perhaps the best targets are those most in need of improvement, in particular those dwellings that are the least energy efficient at present.
- 9.12.3 There were 12,230 dwellings where the household was not in fuel poverty but where the mean SAP is less than 35. To carry out all improvement works required for these dwellings would cost just over £41.4 million, with almost all of this cost being required for the owner-occupied stock. The mean cost per dwelling in the owner-occupied stock is £3,400. The reason the average cost of improvements is higher is that many of these dwellings would require the installation of full central heating, insulation and other measures to bring their SAP above 35.
- 9.12.4 Part of the survey considered whether a range of energy measures had been installed within dwellings, including low energy light bulbs, photo voltaic cells, solar water heating and other renewable energy sources. The table below provides a breakdown of the proportion of rooms that had low energy light bulbs fitted, with the results showing a broad spread of current provision.

Table 9.9 Low energy light bulb provision

Low Energy Light Bulbs	Proportion of rooms
1% to 24%	11.3%
25% to 49%	13.1%
50% to 74%	22.9%
75% to 100%	40.9%
None	11.8%

Source: 2010 House Condition Survey

For notes on statistical variance & small sample sizes see appendix C

- 9.12.5 As far as other provision is concerned, the table shows the level of photo voltaic cells, solar water heating and other renewable energy sources. It is clear that very little provision was found.

Table 9.10 Other energy measures

Photo Voltaic Cells	Solar Water Heating	Other Renewables
0.0%	0.3%	0.0%

Source: 2010 House Condition Survey

Appendix A- Index of tables and figures

A.1 The following is a list of tables throughout the main report which are referenced to the relevant chapter number by the first digit of the table number.

Table 1.1 Private Sector stock totals by sub-area.....	13
Table 1.2 Private Sector stock totals by HMA area	13
Table 2.1 Tenure proportions	16
Table 2.2 Dwelling use	17
Table 2.3 All dwellings by Occupancy Status	19
Table 3.1 Household type distribution	21
Table 3.2 Length of residence.....	22
Table 3.3 Number of households within each income band	23
Table 3.4 Average weekly income by tenure	23
Table 3.5 Low and High household incomes by household type	25
Table 3.6 Cost of adaptations for the disabled	29
Table 3.7 Ethnic origin	30
Table 3.8 Statutory measurement of overcrowding by sub-area	31
Table 3.9 Statutory measurement of overcrowding (HMA areas)	32
Table 3.10 Bedroom standard measurement of overcrowding by	32
Table 3.11 Bedroom standard measurement of overcrowding	32
Table 4.1 Reasons for failure of dwellings as a decent home.....	36
Table 4.2 Repair cost by non-decency reason (HHSRS).....	41
Table 4.3 Non decent dwellings with vulnerable households by sub-area	44
Table 4.4 Non decent dwellings with vulnerable households by HMA area	45
Table 5.1 Category 1 Hazards by social characteristics	52
Table 5.2 Repair costs in Category 1 Hazard dwellings by tenure.....	53
Table 6.1 Major building elements (disrepair failure)	57
Table 6.2 Minor building elements (disrepair failure if 2 or more fail)	57
Table 6.3 Disrepair by social characteristics	61
Table 9.1 Energy performance SAP banded.....	69
Table 9.2 Main fuel CO ₂ emissions.....	74
Table 9.3 Areas CO ₂ emissions by sub-area	75
Table 9.4 Areas CO ₂ emissions by HMA area	75
Table 9.5 SAP bands and NI187	76
Table 9.6 Heating by dwelling type.....	77
Table 9.7 Insulation by dwelling type.....	77
Table 9.8 All energy efficiency measures that could be carried out.....	79
Table 9.9 Low energy light bulb provision.....	82
Table 9.10 Other energy measures.....	83

The following is a list of figures throughout the report which are referenced to the relevant chapter number by the first digit of the table number.

Figure 1.1 Sub areas.....	12
Figure 2.1 Dwelling age profile England and Birmingham	15

Figure 2.2 Dwelling type profile Birmingham and England	16
Figure 2.3 Tenure by date of construction	17
Figure 3.1 Age of head of household Birmingham and England	20
Figure 3.2 Household incomes in bands	22
Figure 3.3 High and low incomes by age of head of household	24
Figure 3.4 Benefit receipt by tenure	26
Figure 3.5 Residents with disabilities by type	27
Figure 3.6 Disabled adaptations present and required	28
Figure 4.1 Degree of failure of the Decent Homes Standard	37
Figure 4.2 Tenure by non decent dwellings	38
Figure 4.3 Non decent dwellings by dwelling type	38
Figure 4.4 Non decent dwellings by date of construction	39
Figure 4.5 Non decent dwellings by sub-area	40
Figure 4.6 Non decent dwellings by HMA area	40
Figure 4.7 Non decency by age of head of household	42
Figure 4.8 Non decency by annual household income band	42
Figure 5.1 Category 1 Hazards by reason, as % of Category 1 Hazards	48
Figure 5.2 Rates of Category 1 Hazards by tenure	49
Figure 5.3 Rates of Category 1 Hazards by building type	50
Figure 5.4 Rates of Category 1 Hazards by construction date	50
Figure 5.5 Rates of Category 1 Hazards by sub-area	51
Figure 5.6 Rates of Category 1 Hazards by HMA area	51
Figure 5.7 Category 2 hazards by general characteristics	53
Figure 5.8 Category 2 hazards by hazard type	54
Figure 5.9 Category 2 hazards by sub-area	55
Figure 5.10 Category 2 hazards by HMA area	56
Figure 6.1 Disrepair by general characteristics	58
Figure 6.2 Disrepair by sub-area	59
Figure 6.3 Disrepair by HMA area	60
Figure 7.1 Bathroom and Kitchen age	63
Figure 8.1 Thermal comfort failure by general characteristics	65
Figure 8.2 Average thermal comfort costs by sub-area	66
Figure 8.3 Average thermal comfort costs by HMA area	66
Figure 9.1 SAP by general characteristics	70
Figure 9.2 Mean SAP by sub-area	71
Figure 9.3 Mean SAP by HMA area	71
Figure 9.4 Annual dwelling CO ₂ emissions	74
Figure 9.5 Fuel poverty by sub-area	81
Figure 9.6 Fuel poverty by HMA area	81

Appendix B- Methodology

- B.1 The survey used a stratified random sample of 3,800 dwellings from an address file supplied by Birmingham City Council. The sample was a stratified random sample to give representative findings across the authority, with the objective of gaining as many surveys as possible.
- B.2 All addresses on the original address list were assigned an ID number and a random number generating computer algorithm was used to select the number of addresses specified within each sub area.
- B.3 The survey incorporates the entire private sector stock, excluding registered social landlords (Housing Associations).
- B.4 Each dwelling selected for survey was visited a minimum of three times where access failed and basic dwelling information was gathered including a simple assessment of condition if no survey was ultimately possible. To ensure the sample was not subject to a non-response bias, the condition of the dwellings where access was not achieved was systematically compared with those where the surveyors were successful. Where access was achieved, a full internal inspection was carried out including a detailed energy efficiency survey. In addition to this, where occupied, an interview survey was undertaken.
- B.5 The basic unit of survey was the 'single self-contained dwelling'. This could comprise a single self-contained house or a self contained flat. Where more than one flat was present the external part of the building, encompassing the flat and any access-ways serving the flat were also inspected.
- B.6 The house condition survey form is based on the survey schedule published by the ODPM in the 2000 guidelines (Local House Condition Surveys 2000 HMSO ISBN 0 11 752830 7).
- B.7 The data was weighted using the CLASSIC Reports software. Two approaches to weighting the data have been used.
- B.8 The first method is used for data such as building age, which has been gathered for all dwellings visited. In this case the weight applied to the individual dwellings is very simple to calculate, as it is the reciprocal of the sample fraction. Thus if 1 in 10 dwellings were selected the sample fraction is 1/10 and the weight applied to each is 10/1.
- B.9 Where information on individual data items is not always present, i.e. when access fails, then a second approach to weighting the data is taken. This approach is described in detail in the following appendix, but a short description is offered here.

- B.10 The simplest approach to weighting the data to take account of access failures is to increase the weight given to the dwellings where access is achieved by a proportion corresponding to the access failures. Thus if the sample fraction were 1/10 and 10 dwellings were in a sample the weight applied to any dwelling would be 10/1 which would give a stock total of 100. However, if access were only achieved in 5 dwellings the weight applied is the original 10/1 multiplied by the compensating factor, 10/5. Therefore $10/1 \times 10/5 = 20$. As there are only 5 dwellings with information the weight, when applied to five dwellings, still yields the same stock total of 100. The five dwellings with no data are ignored.
- B.11 With an access rate above 50% there may be concern that the results will not be truly representative and that weighting the data in this manner might produce unreliable results. There is no evidence to suggest that the access rate has introduced any bias. When externally gathered information (which is present for all dwellings) is examined the stock that was inspected internally is present in similar proportions to those where access was not achieved suggesting no serious bias will have been introduced.
- B.12 Only those dwellings where a full survey of internal and external elements, energy efficiency, housing health and safety and social questions were used in the production of data for this report. A total of 1,798 such surveys were produced.
- B.13 The use of a sample survey to draw conclusions about the stock within the area as a whole introduces some uncertainty. Each figure produced is subject to sampling error, which means the true result will lie between two values, e.g. 5% and 6%. For ease of use, the data are presented as single figures rather than as ranges. A full explanation of these confidence limits is included in the following appendix.

Appendix C - Survey Sampling

Sample Design

- C.1 The sample was drawn from the Birmingham address file derived from Council Tax records. The total number of private sector dwellings on the list was 314,760 (excluding Housing Association dwellings). These totals constituted all addresses within the Local Authority boundaries. The Council Tax register contains a reference for each individual address, whether or not it is occupied. In addition, there will be a number of dwellings with multiple addresses, such as certain houses in multiple occupation (HMOs), and non-residential address within the register.

Stock total

- C.2 The stock total is based initially on the address list; this constitutes the sample frame from which a proportion (the sample) is selected for survey. Any non-dwellings found by the surveyors are marked as such in the sample; these will then be weighted to represent all the non-dwellings that are likely to be in the sample frame. The remaining dwellings surveyed are purely dwellings eligible for survey. These remaining dwellings are then re-weighted according to the original sample fractions and produce a stock total.
- C.3 In producing the stock total the amount by which the total is adjusted to compensate for non-dwellings is estimated, based on how many surveyors found. With a sample as large as the final achieved data-set of 998 dwellings however, the sampling error is likely to be very small and the true stock total is likely, therefore, to be very close to the 314,760 private sector dwellings reported. Sampling error is discussed later in this section. Table C.1 shows the response rates to the survey.

Weighting the data

- C.4 The original sample was drawn from Birmingham Address file. The sample fractions used to create the sample from this list can be converted into weights. If applied to the basic sample these weights would produce a total equal to the original address list. However, before the weights are applied the system takes into account all non-residential and demolished dwellings. This revised sample total is then weighted to produce a total for the whole stock, which will be slightly lower than the original total from which the sample was drawn.

Dealing with non-response

- C.5 Where access fails at a dwelling selected for survey the easiest strategy for a surveyor to adopt is to seek access at a neighbouring property. Unfortunately this approach results in large numbers of dwellings originally selected subsequently being excluded from the survey. These are the dwellings whose occupiers tend to be out all day, i.e. mainly the employed population. The converse of this is that larger numbers of dwellings are selected where the occupiers are at home most of the day, i.e. older persons, the unemployed and families with young children. This tends to bias the results of such surveys as these groups are often on the lowest incomes and where they are owner-occupiers they are not so able to invest in maintaining the fabric of their property.
- C.6 The methods used in this survey were designed to minimise the effect of access failures. The essential features of this method are; the reduction of access failures to a minimum by repeated calls to dwellings and the use of first impression surveys to adjust the final weights to take account of variations in access rate.
- C.7 Surveyors were instructed to call on at least three occasions and in many cases they called more often than this. At least one of these calls was to be outside of normal working hours, thus increasing the chance of finding someone at home.
- C.8 Where access failed this normally resulted in a brief external assessment of the premises. Among the information gathered was the surveyor's first impression of condition. This is an appraisal of the likely condition of the dwelling based on the first impression the surveyor receives of the dwelling on arrival. It is not subsequently changed after this, whatever conditions are actually discovered.
- C.9 Where access fails no data is collected on the internal condition of the premises. During data analysis weights are assigned to each dwelling according to the size of sample fraction used to select the individual dwelling.
- C.10 The final weights given to each dwelling are adjusted slightly to take into account any bias in the type of dwellings accessed. Adjustments to the weights (and only the weights) are made on the basis of the tenure, age and first impression scores from the front-sheet only surveys.

Sampling error

C.11 Results of sample surveys are, for convenience, usually reported as numbers or percentages when in fact the figure reported is at the middle of a range in which the true figure for the population will lie. This is due to the fact that a sample will be subject to error since one dwelling is representing more than one dwelling in the results. The larger the sample, the smaller the error range of the survey and if the sample were the same size as the population the error range would be zero. Note: population is a statistical term referring to the whole; in this case the population is the total number of private sector dwellings.

C.12 The error range of the survey can be expressed in terms of the amount above or below a given figure that the true result is expected to lie. For example, in what range does the true figure for the proportion of dwellings with a category one hazard lie. This error range is also affected by how confident we want to be about the results. It is usual to report these as the 95% confidence limits, i.e. the range either side of the reported figure within which one can be 95% confident that the true figure for the population will lie. In other words, if we re-ran the whole survey 100 times, we would expect that 95 times out of 100 the result would fall within a given range either side of the reported figure. This range is referred to as the standard deviation.

C.13 For this survey the estimate of dwellings with a category 1 hazard is 15.4%. Calculating the standard deviation for this figure, and using the 95% confidence limits, we find that the true figure lies in a range of + or - 1.91%. In other words one can say that 95% of all samples chosen in this way would give a result in the range between 19.99% and 23.81%.

Table C.3 95% per cent confidence limits for a range of possible results and sample sizes

Expected result as per cent	Sample size									
	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000
10	5.9	4.2	3.4	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.1	2	1.9
20	7.8	5.5	4.5	3.9	3.5	3.2	3	2.8	2.6	2.5
30	9	6.4	5.2	4.5	4	3.7	3.4	3.2	3	2.8
40	9.6	6.8	5.5	4.8	4.3	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.2	3
50	9.8	6.9	5.7	4.9	4.4	4	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.1
60	9.6	6.8	5.5	4.8	4.3	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.2	3
70	9	6.4	5.2	4.5	4	3.7	3.4	3.2	3	2.8
80	7.8	5.5	4.5	3.9	3.5	3.2	3	2.8	2.6	2.5
90	5.9	4.2	3.4	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.1	2	1.9

Very small samples and zero results

- C.14 When sub-dividing the results of a sample survey by multiple variables, it is possible to produce a result where no survey carried out matches these criteria. In such a case the result given will be zero, however, this can give a false impression that no such dwellings exist. In reality, it may well be possible that a very small number of dwellings, with the given characteristics, are present, but that in numbers that are too low to have been randomly picked by the sample.
- C.15 In the case of the 2010 Birmingham HCS, the average weight is approximately 175 (314,760 private sector dwellings divided by 1,798 surveys). As a consequence, if there are fewer than 100 dwellings of a certain type within the City, the result from the survey will tend to be a very crude measure. This is because, based on the average weight, only a result of 175, 350 or 525 could be given, which if, in reality, there are 50 dwellings with a certain characteristic, is fairly inaccurate.
- C.16 Because of the points outlined above, the reader is encouraged to view extremely small or zero results with caution. It should be considered that these represent a small but indeterminate total, rather than none at all.

Appendix D – Legislative Requirements

- D.1 Section 605 of the Housing Act 1985 (as amended) placed a duty on Local Authorities to consider the condition of the stock within their area, in terms of their statutory responsibilities to deal with unfit housing, and to provide assistance with housing renewal. Section 3 of the Housing Act 2004 replaced this with a similar duty to keep housing conditions under review.
- D.2 The Regulatory Reform (Housing Assistance) (England and Wales) Order 2002 came into effect on the 19 July 2003 and led to major change in the way Local Authorities can give financial help for people to repair or improve private sector homes. Before the Order, the Government set clear rules which controlled the way financial help could be given and specified the types of grant which could be offered. The Order set aside most of these rules (apart from the requirement to give mandatory Disabled Facility Grants). It now allows Local Authorities to adopt a flexible approach, using discretion to set up their own framework for giving financial assistance to reflect local circumstances, needs and resources.
- D.3 The Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM), published guidance under Circular 05/2003. In order to use the new freedom, a Local Authority must prepare and publish a Private Sector Renewal Policy. The policy must show that the new framework for financial assistance is consistent with national, regional and local policies. In particular, it has to show that the local priorities the strategy is seeking to address have been identified from evidence of local housing conditions including stock condition.
- D.4 The Housing Act 2004 received Royal Assent in November 2004. The Act makes a number of important changes to the statutory framework for private sector housing, which came into effect in April 2006:
- The previous fitness standard and the enforcement system have been replaced by the new Housing Health and Safety Rating System (HHSRS).
 - The compulsory licensing of higher risk houses in multiple occupation (HMO) (three or more storeys, five or more tenants and two or more households).
 - New discretionary powers including the option for selective licensing of private landlords, empty dwelling management orders and tenancy deposit protection.

D.5 Operating Guidance was published on the Housing Health and Safety Rating System in February 2006. This guidance describes the new system and the methods for measurement of hazards, as well as the division of category 1 and 2 hazards. Guidance has been issued by the ODPM on the licensing provisions for HMOs, which describes the high risk HMOs that require mandatory licensing and those that fall under additional, voluntary licensing.

D.6 As the Rating System has now replaced the fitness standard, this report will deal with findings based on statutory hazards, not unfitness.

Mandatory Duties

- Unfit houses (Housing Act 1985) - to take the most satisfactory course of action – works to make property fit, closure/demolition or clearance declaration.

With effect from April 2006 replaced by:

- Category 1 Hazards, Housing Health and Safety Rating System (HHSRS) (Housing Act 2004) – to take the most satisfactory course of action – improvement notices, prohibition orders, hazard awareness notices, emergency remedial action, emergency prohibition orders, demolition orders or slum clearance declaration.

-
- Houses in Multiple Occupation (Housing Act 1985) - to inspect certain HMOs, to keep a register of notices served, to require registration where a registration scheme is in force.

With effect from April 2006 replaced by:

- HMO Licensing by the Authority (Housing Act 2004) of all HMOs of three or more storeys, with five or more residents and two or more households. Certain exceptions apply and are defined under sections 254 to 259 of the Housing Act 2004.

-
- Overcrowding - (Housing Act 1985) - to inspect and report on overcrowding

Now In Addition

- Overcrowding – (Housing Act 2004) – to inspect and report on overcrowding as defined under sections 139 to 144 of the Housing Act 2004 along with statutory duty to deal with any category 1 overcrowding hazards found under the HHSRS.

-
- The provision of adaptations and facilities to meet the needs of people with disabilities (Housing Grants, Construction and Regeneration Act 1996) - to approve applications for Disabled Facilities Grants for facilities and/or access

- Energy Conservation (Home Energy Conservation Act 1995) - to have in place a strategy for the promotion and adoption of energy efficiency measures and to work towards specified Government targets to reduce fossil fuel use.

Appendix E - Definition of a Non Decent Home

Measure of a decent home

E.1 A dwelling is defined as non decent if it fails any one of the following 4 criteria:

Table E.1 Categories for dwelling decency

A	It meets the current statutory minimum standard for housing – at present that it should not have a Category 1 hazard under the HHSRS
B	It is in a reasonable state of repair – has to have no old and defective major elements*
C	It has reasonably modern facilities and services – Adequate bathroom, kitchen, common areas of flats and is not subject to undue noise
D	Provides a reasonable degree of thermal comfort

* Described in more detail below

E.2 Each of these criteria has a sub-set of criteria, which are used to define such things as 'providing a reasonable degree of thermal comfort'. The exact details of these requirements are covered in the aforementioned ODPM guidance (see 4.1.2).

Applying the standard

E.3 The standard is specifically designed in order to be compatible with the kind of information collected as standard during a House Condition Survey (HCS). All of the variables required to calculate the standard are contained within a complete data set.

E.4 The four criteria used to determine the decent homes standard have specific parameters. The variables from the survey used for the criteria are described below:

Criterion A:

E.5 Criterion A is simply determined as whether or not a dwelling fails the current minimum standard for housing. This is now the Housing Health and Safety Rating System (HHSRS) – specifically Category 1 hazards. All dwellings surveyed were marked on the basis of the HHSRS and if any one or more Category 1 hazards was identified the dwelling was deemed to fail under criterion A of the Decent Homes Standard.

Criterion B:

E.6 Criterion B falls into 2 parts: firstly, if any one of a number of key major building elements is both in need of replacement and old, then the dwelling is automatically non decent. Secondly, if any two of a number of key minor building elements are in need of replacement and old, then the dwelling is automatically non decent. The elements in question are as follows:

Table E.2 Major Elements (1 or more)

Element	Age to be considered old
Major Walls (Repair/Replace >10%)	80
Roofs (Replace 50% or more)	50 for houses 30 for flats
Chimney (1 or more needing partial rebuild)	50
Windows (Replace 2 or more windows)	40 for houses 30 for flats
Doors (Replace 1 or more doors)	40 for houses 30 for flats
Gas Boiler (Major Repair)	15
Gas Fire (Major Repair)	10
Electrics (Major Repair)	30

Table E.3 Minor Elements (2 or more)

Element	Age to be considered old
Kitchen (Major repair or replace 3+ items)	30
Bathroom (Replace 2+ items)	40
Central heating distribution (Major Repair)	40
Other heating (Major Repair)	30

Criterion C:

E.7 Criterion C requires the dwelling to have reasonably modern facilities. These are classified as the following:

Table E.4 Age categories for amenities

Amenity	Defined as
Reasonably modern kitchen	Less than 20 yrs
Kitchen with adequate space and layout	If too small or missing facilities
Reasonably modern bathroom	Less than 30 yrs
An appropriately located bathroom and W.C.	If unsuitably located etc.
Adequate noise insulation	Where external noise a problem
Adequate size and layout of common parts	Flats

E.8 You may notice that the age definition for kitchens and bathrooms differs from criterion B. This is because it was determined that a decent kitchen, for example, should generally be less than 20 years old but may have the odd item older than this. The same idea applies for bathrooms.

Criterion D:

E.9 The dwelling should provide an adequate degree of thermal comfort. It is currently taken that a dwelling, which is in fuel poverty, is considered to be non decent. A dwelling is in fuel poverty if the occupiers spend more than 10% of their net income (after Tax, N.I and housing cost e.g. mortgage or rent) on heating and hot water.

E.10 A number of Local Authorities criticized this approach, as it requires a fully calculated SAP for each dwelling that is being examined. Whilst this is fine for a general statistical approach, such as this study, it does cause problems at the individual dwelling level for determining course of action.

E.11 The alternative, laid out in the new guidance, is to examine a dwelling's heating systems and insulation types. The following is an extract from the new guidance:

E.12 The revised definition requires a dwelling to have both:

Efficient heating; and

Effective insulation

Efficient heating is defined as any gas or oil programmable central heating or electric storage heaters or programmable LPG/solid fuel central heating or similarly efficient heating systems, which are developed in the future. Heating sources, which provide less efficient options, fail the decent homes standard.

Because of the differences in efficiency between gas/oil heating systems and other heating systems listed, the level of insulation that is appropriate also differs:

For dwellings with gas/oil programmable heating, cavity wall insulation (if there are cavity walls that can be insulated effectively) or at least 50mm loft insulation (if there is loft space) is an effective package of insulation;

For dwellings heated by electric storage radiators/LPG/programmable solid fuel central heating a higher specification of insulation is required: at least 200mm of loft insulation (if there is a loft) and cavity wall insulation (if there are cavities that can be insulated effectively).

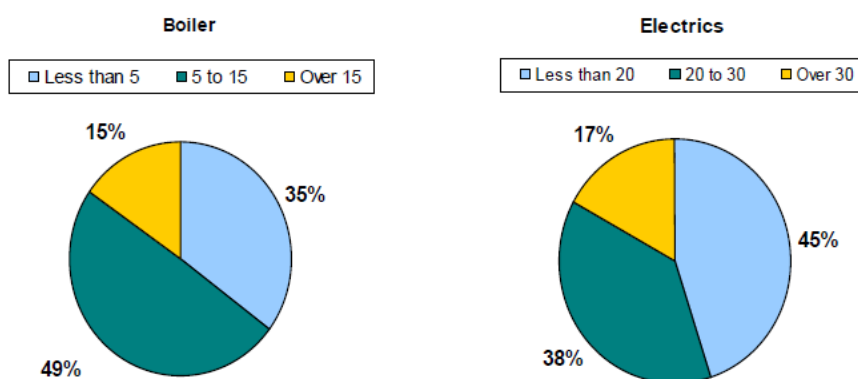
E.13 For the purposes of this study the above definition will be used in calculating the proportion of dwellings that are considered non decent.

Appendix F - Additional amenities

F.1 The following charts examine the position for electrical systems and boilers. Electrical systems over 30 years of age are considered as reaching a point where regular inspection and testing is advisable to ensure that they are not likely to present a hazard. Many boilers over the age of 15 will still be working satisfactorily but they will be reaching the end of their economic life and their energy efficiency is likely to be declining. Boilers installed now have much higher levels of efficiency in order to meet current Building Regulations.

F.2 64% of boilers and 55% of electrical systems are either older than the age specified in the criterion or will become so in the next 10 years.

Figure F.1 Electrics and boiler age



Source: 2010 House Condition Survey

F.3 The age bands used in these charts and those used in Chapter 7 differ, dependent upon the design life of the amenity in question. The second band in each chart represents where the amenity will become older than its design life during the next ten years.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR HOMES AND
NEIGHBOURHOODS FROM COUNCILLOR TIMOTHY HUXTABLE**

G2 Housing Conditions Review 2

Question:

By what date will the next Housing Conditions Review be completed and published?

Answer:

A soft market testing exercise was conducted earlier in 2021 with regards to a private sector condition survey. Very limited feedback was received from this, therefore, we are now exploring how we can use existing datasets to understand general conditions in the private sector.

For the Council's own stock, we are planning on commissioning a condition survey to be completed within 18 months.

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

G3 Temporary Accommodation

Question:

Can the Cabinet Member advise how many Birmingham residents are currently waiting in temporary accommodation before being able to secure permanent socially rented housing via BCC or other providers as well as giving an indication of (a) the average length of wait (b) the longest wait in the past year and (c) confirm what the Council is doing to minimise such waits?

Answer:

We currently have 3616 households in temporary accommodation and have a clear duty to rehouse 2770, who are waiting for permanent accommodation. The average stay in temporary accommodation has increased to 2.6 years, the longest wait has been 12 years. Longer stays in temporary accommodation are often attributed to specific requirements from the household in the type, size, and adaptations to meet their needs. Every effort is being made to reduce times in temporary accommodation for these households through various mechanisms.

The Council is under significant pressure to meet the demands for social housing, with over 17,000 households on our housing register, which will ultimately lead to longer stays in temporary accommodation than we would wish. We are therefore adopting a far more prevention focussed approach by offering increased access to the private rented sector as a viable option to social housing, where appropriate.

To support this approach, we have been operating our Help2Rent scheme which provides a rent deposit and insurance scheme, providing additional security to the landlord in exchange for good quality, affordable accommodation for the household. We are now working in partnership with approx. 130 private landlords. Going forwards the Housing Options team will also be developing a bespoke accommodation finding team to build on this to expand the number of properties.

We will also be supporting more households to remain in their current accommodation by utilising our prevention fund where appropriate.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR HOMES AND
NEIGHBOURHOODS FROM COUNCILLOR ROGER HARMER**

G4 Homelessness

Question:

The national scheme brought in at the start of the pandemic aimed at getting all rough sleepers off the streets has seen significant disparity across England as recently suggested by campaigners. In some areas, over 80 per cent of those helped off the streets through the ‘Everyone In scheme’ are in longer-term accommodation, but in other places this figure is less than 15 per cent.

Could the Cabinet Member give full details of how the City is dealing with homelessness now that restrictions are easing which also includes an indication of the numbers of those currently in short and long term accommodation?

Answer:

The response to ‘Everyone In’ across Birmingham has been held as an exemplar example of good practice nationally. We continue to work with rough sleepers to ensure they have access to settled accommodation across the City.

The official single night count of rough sleepers bedded down in Birmingham which took place in autumn 2019 reported 52 people sleeping rough. With the government direction for ‘everyone in’ at the first lockdown, Birmingham City Council, working with partners made additional provision available. This included the operation of the city centre Holiday Inn as emergency accommodation for rough sleepers and single homeless (April – June), and the strategic placement of BCC Housing Option Centre staff within the voluntary sector, initially at an emergency accommodation site – Washington Court, and subsequently a homeless daycentre – Sifa-Fireside.

At the peak of ‘everyone-in’ (April 2020) there were 109 individuals accommodated under that provision; at the same time informal monitoring of rough sleeping evidenced a low number of people continuing to sleep rough and assurance that all had received offers of accommodation.

All those accommodated under ‘everyone-in, and are eligible for such support, were offered move-on accommodation options. This included at least 113 provided with

supported or longer-term accommodation, including 30 into BCC or Housing Association properties. Of those eligible, there are no individuals accommodated under 'everyone-in' who remain in emergency accommodation as part of that programme, while there may be some for whom that emergency accommodation has remained the best solution to their current needs.

On the 26th March 2020, Luke Hall, the then, Minister for Local Government and Homelessness, wrote to local authorities in England to ask them to 'bring in rough sleepers and other vulnerable homeless people, including those with No Recourse to Public Funds (NRPF)', to appropriate accommodation by the end of the week. The Minister said that, as part of this response, local authorities should "utilise alternative powers and funding to assist those with no recourse to public funds who require shelter and other forms of support due to the COVID-19 pandemic".

Under 'everyone-in', Birmingham City Council has accommodated individuals generally prohibited from accessing certain welfare benefits in order to protect them and the public from Covid-19. At its peak this was 78 individuals. Many have secured outcomes, there now remain 36 single homeless individuals being provided accommodation and subsistence in emergency accommodation. They are provided support to progress their situation however move-on/long-term accommodation can not be offered due to their status.

Operationally a high level of service provision has been maintained throughout the pandemic period with much continuing as business as usual. Birmingham has been successful in securing an increase in MHCLG Rough Sleeper Initiative (RSI) funding for 2020-21, a figure of £397,000 for Q1 and £1,238,782 for Q2-4, compared to £788,000 for the previous year. This will enable the continuation of interventions developed during the pandemic, including night-shift outreach provision, a tenancy rescue service, a dedicated social worker for rough sleepers and additional emergency accommodation.

The easing of restrictions presents a challenge in terms of increased demand upon services. Birmingham has performed well in this area during Covid-19 and is in a position to proceed effectively based upon both long-term commitment and recent experience.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR SOCIAL INCLUSION,
COMMUNITY SAFETY AND EQUALITIES FROM COUNCILLOR TIMOTHY
HUXTABLE**

H Anti-Social Behaviour

Question:

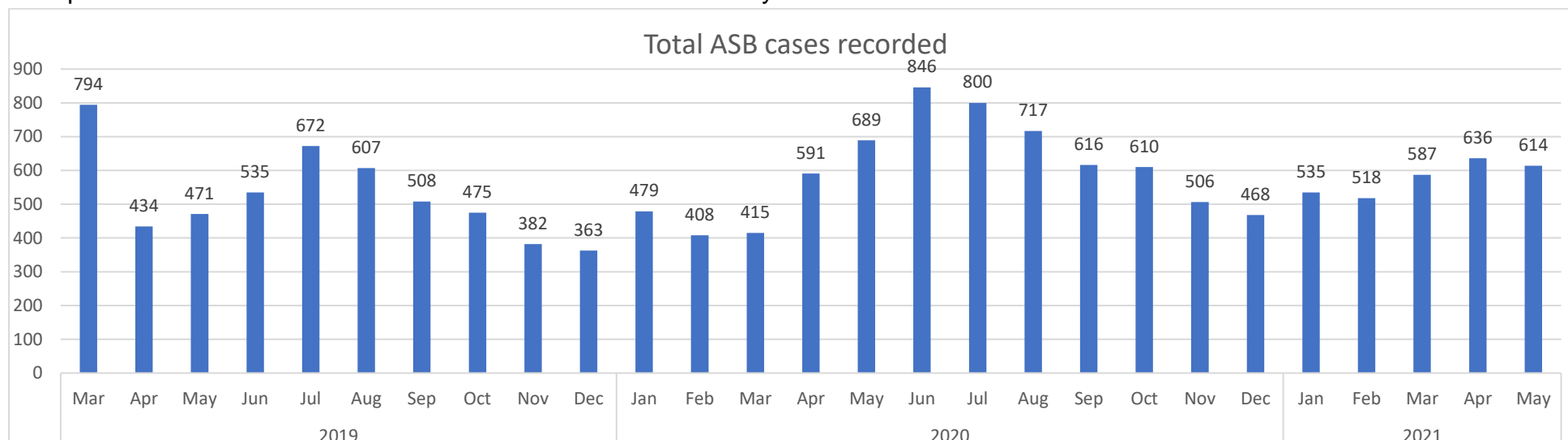
Broken down by Ward, for each of the last 3 years, how many reports of anti-social behaviour have been received relating to behaviour on

- a) Public land**
- b) Owner occupier properties**
- c) Social rent properties**
- d) Private rented sector properties**
- e) Private, non residential land**
- f) Public transport**

Answer:

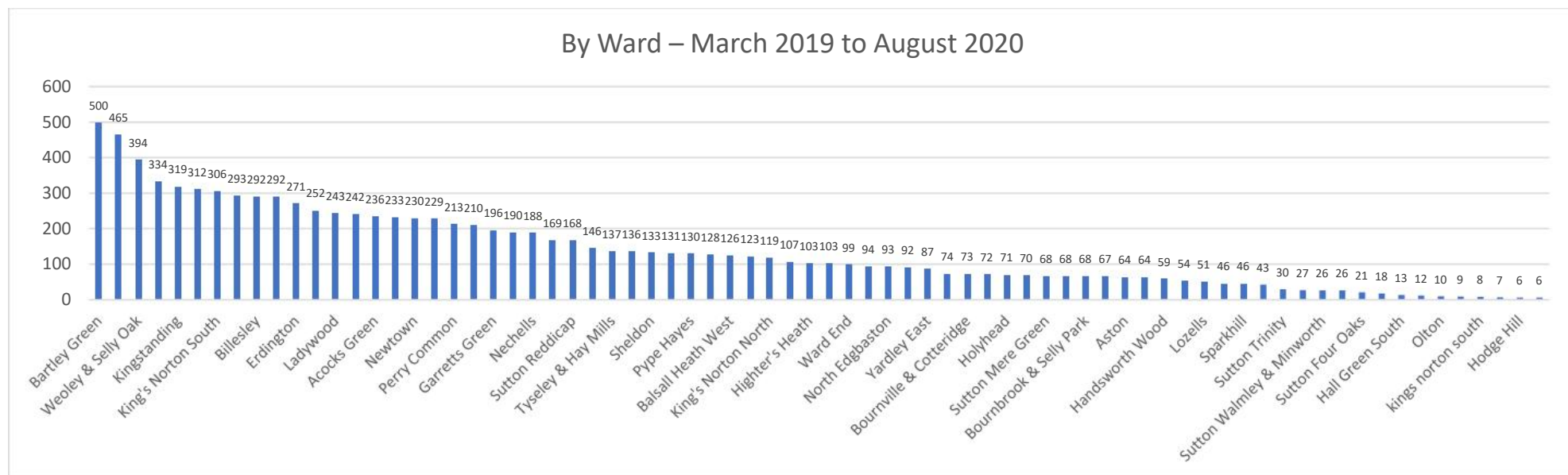
Council tenants Antisocial behaviour complaints are recorded through our CXM case management system which went live in March 2019. Data was migrated onto this system throughout March and April 2019.

Graph 1 below shows the total amount of ASB cases recorded by month.



Originally, wards were automatically generated by the system depending on where on a map the complainant identified the ASB. However, users were able to manually adjust incorrectly assigned wards using free text. This led to a lot of data error and a new way of recording wards was introduced in September 2020. Therefore, the next two graphs are showing ASB cases recorded against wards for different timeframes.

Graph 2 below shows the amount of ASB cases for Council tenants recorded against ward between March 2019 and August 2020.



Graph 3 shows the amount of ASB cases recorded against ward between September 2020 and May 2021



Our tenancy records are unable to breakdown to the detail of the question but we are able to offer the tenure of the perpetrator which is attached.

Table 1 – using wards from March 2019 to August 2020

See attached spreadsheet

Table 2 – using wards from September 2020 to May 2021

See attached spreadsheet



Copy of Full Council
ASB question Tenure |

WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR STREET SCENE AND PARKS FROM COUNCILLOR DAVID BARRIE

I1 Missed Collections 1

Question:

For each month since April 2020, how many reported missed collections were not collected until the next schedule collection date (split between waste, recycling and garden)

Answer:

Please find below the data for all missed collections received.

For the purpose of the categorisation, those counted as *Collected before next scheduled collection date* are worksheets closed in the MAPSS database with the outcome codes:

W1 (Bin collected within SLA)

W2 (Bin collected outside SLA)

Those counted as *Not collected until the next schedule collection date* are worksheets that are still open in the MAPSS database or closed with the outcome codes:

W3 (Not resolved before next collection)

W7 (Other [used for non-standard events which are not BAU such as industrial action])

Those counted as *Not justified* are the number of worksheets that have been closed on the MAPSS database with the outcome codes:

W4 (Not resolved no vehicle access)

W5 (In cab device not used to record contaminated or not presented bin [this would have prevented the missed collection being reported])

W6 (Duplicate worksheet)

Note that there are still a large number of worksheets open in the current month of June 2021 and hence show in the not collected column. Some of these may have been collected by crews but simply waiting for the worksheets to be closed by the business support teams.

To put it in context, there are approximately 360,000 refuse collections scheduled each week, 360,000 recycling collections every fortnight and currently 69,000 garden waste collections every fortnight. That equates to 2,298,000 collections every four weeks **and in excess of 32 million collections over this period.**

		Total	Collected before next scheduled collection date	Not collected until the next schedule collection date	Not justified
	Total all months and services	68427	25195	42554	678
Month					
04/2020	Total for month	3548	879	2668	1

		Total	Collected before next scheduled collection date	Not collected until the next schedule collection date	Not justified
	Garden	711	46	665	0
	Recycling	1231	239	992	0
	Refuse	1606	594	1011	1
05/2020	Total for month	3223	499	2719	5
	Garden	515	36	477	2
	Recycling	1268	237	1029	2
	Refuse	1440	226	1213	1
06/2020	Total for month	4068	1364	2703	1
	Garden	461	7	454	0
	Recycling	1673	603	1070	0
	Refuse	1934	754	1179	1
07/2020	Total for month	4545	1104	3440	1
	Garden	571	92	478	1
	Recycling	1750	377	1373	0
	Refuse	2224	635	1589	0
08/2020	Total for month	4221	795	3425	1
	Garden	620	98	521	1
	Recycling	1556	322	1234	0
	Refuse	2045	375	1670	0
09/2020	Total for month	4557	1282	3272	3
	Garden	764	177	585	2
	Recycling	1492	534	958	0
	Refuse	2301	571	1729	1
10/2020	Total for month	4301	1478	2823	0
	Garden	693	158	535	0
	Recycling	1470	580	890	0
	Refuse	2138	740	1398	0
11/2020	Total for month	4163	2050	2110	3
	Garden	843	383	460	0
	Recycling	1339	677	662	0
	Refuse	1981	990	988	3
12/2020	Total for month	3968	2052	1911	5
	Garden	115	70	44	1
	Recycling	1654	795	858	1
	Refuse	2199	1187	1009	3
01/2021	Total for month	8259	1557	6702	0
	Recycling	3331	577	2754	0
	Refuse	4928	980	3948	0
02/2021	Total for month	5650	2652	2997	1
	Recycling	2008	931	1077	0
	Refuse	3642	1721	1920	1
03/2021	Total for month	5021	3305	1645	71
	Garden	972	688	218	66
	Recycling	1573	1034	537	2
	Refuse	2476	1583	890	3
04/2021	Total for month	4984	3140	1325	519
	Garden	834	610	178	46
	Recycling	1384	829	446	109
	Refuse	2766	1701	701	364

		Total	Collected before next scheduled collection date	Not collected until the next schedule collection date	Not justified
05/2021	Total for month	3946	2244	1684	18
	Garden	573	351	205	17
	Recycling	1271	683	588	0
	Refuse	2102	1210	891	1
06/2021	Total for month	3973	794	3130	49
(to 16/6/21)	Garden	544	223	272	49
	Recycling	939	270	669	0
	Refuse	2490	301	2189	0

WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR STREET SCENE AND PARKS FROM COUNCILLOR CHARLOTTE HODIVALA

I2 Missed Collections 2

Question:

For each month since April 2020, how many households have reported missed collections in 2 or more consecutive weeks (spilt between waste, recycling and garden?)

Answer:

The following data shows the number of households reporting two consecutive collections (rather than weeks), as the recycling and garden service are operated on a fortnightly collection.

The data excludes households such as flats with shared large 1100L containers.

To assign data to a particular month and deal with instances where the consecutive collection takes place across two months, data has been assigned to the month of the Monday in the week where the first collection was scheduled. For example if a recycling collection was scheduled to be collected on Thursday 29th April 2021 and the following fortnight on Thursday 13th May, irrespective of when these were reported to Birmingham City Council as both being missed, this has been recorded in the data for April.

To put it in context, there are approximately 360,000 refuse collections scheduled each week, 360,000 recycling collections every fortnight and currently 69,000 garden waste collections every fortnight. That equates to 2,298,000 collections every four weeks **and in excess of 32 million collections over this period.**

		Residual	Recycling	Garden
2020	Apr	174	171	65
	May	171	161	38
	Jun	206	225	27
	Jul	236	224	71
	Aug	240	189	85
	Sep	217	154	85
	Oct	229	176	84
	Nov	235	120	82
	Dec	150	188	N/A
	2021 Jan	445	303	N/A
	Feb	297	164	N/A
	Mar	208	141	89
2021	Apr	307	204	76
	May	327	132	69
	Jun	34	0	18

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR STREET SCENE AND
PARKS FROM COUNCILLOR SIMON MORRALL**

I3 Budget 1

Question:

Listed by year since 2012, what has been the budget for street cleaning?

Answer:

	Street Cleaning £'m
2012/13	15.11
2013/14	13.12
2014/15	11.71
2015/16	8.13
2016/17	6.80
2017/18	8.87
2018/19	8.41
2019/20	8.25
2020/21	9.96
2021/22	9.98

There has been a recent increase in the Street Cleansing budget of £7.2m to provide extra cleaning, fly tipping removal and enforcement to react to the increase in fly-tipping in Birmingham. There has been a rising incidence of fly-tipping across the country.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR STREET SCENE AND
PARKS FROM COUNCILLOR KEN WOOD**

I4 Budget 2

Question:

Listed by year since 2012, what has been the budget for parks?

Answer:

	Parks £m
2012/13	15.58
2013/14	15.54
2014/15	14.57
2015/16	17.54
2016/17	14.42
2017/18	12.41
2018/19	11.60
2019/20	11.45
2020/21	13.93
2021/22	14.02

WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR STREET SCENE AND PARKS FROM COUNCILLOR MEIRION JENKINS

I5 Staffing

Question:

By year since 2012, how many staff work on the refuse collection rounds broken down by agency and permanent?

Answer:

The numbers of permanent staff working on refuse collection rounds is broken down in the table below. This is a mix of Drivers, Waste Reduction and Collection Officers and Loaders working on garden, recycling, trade, bulky and residual waste collections.

During May 2021 the number of agency workers on these rounds was the equivalent of 227 full time employees. It should be noted that this number is inflated currently due to Covid-19 to ensure safe working practices, cover employee absence (self-isolating etc.) and there are a number of permanent posts vacant on the rounds. These posts are currently being recruited to.

The total number of staff (Full Time Equivalents) employed in Street Scene at the 31st March of each year is:

Year	Number of FTE
2012	289
2013	281
2014	305
2015	306
2016	366
2017	371.5
2018	395
2019	503
2020	520
2021	514

Unfortunately, data for agency staff numbers is not available for previous years.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR STREET SCENE AND
PARKS FROM COUNCILLOR DEBBIE CLANCY**

I6 Staffing Numbers

Question:

For the next four years covered by the mid-term financial plan, how many refuse workers are budgeted to be working for the Council each year, broken down by agency v. permanent?

Answer:

Street Scene Refuse Collection identifies 530 full time employees with a 23% cover which will be generally identified from agency workers and comes in line with the Memorandum of Understanding.

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

I7 Capital Works - Parks

Question:

Listed by Park and broken down by year, how much capital works have been carried out in peach park since 2012, including the funding source?

Answer:

Please find attached data requested for each park since 2012.



I7%20Response%20
-%20Parks%20Capit

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR STREET SCENE AND
PARKS FROM COUNCILLOR PETER FOWLER**

I8 Average Emissions 1

Question:

What are the average emissions standard and age of Council fleet vehicles being used in the clean air zone?

Answer:

Due to the large volume of data that requires analysis it is not possible to provide the answer within the deadline. Once the analysis has been completed the answer will be forwarded.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR STREET SCENE AND
PARKS FROM COUNCILLOR BRUCE LINES**

I9 Average Emissions 2

Question:

What are the average emissions standard and age of Council vehicles being used outside clean air zone only?

Answer:

Due to the large volume of data that requires analysis it is not possible to provide the answer within the deadline. Once the analysis has been completed the answer will be forwarded.

WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR STREET SCENE AND PARKS FROM COUNCILLOR MAUREEN CORNISH

I10 MHCLG Grant

Question:

Please provide an itemised breakdown of how the £194k grant from MHCLG that included the purchase of the 75 barrows for distribution to community groups.

Answer:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Number needed</u>
Street Cleansing Barrow	75
Loppers	150
Rakes (garden)	150
Springbok Rake	150
Graffiti Kits (inc. gloves)	1750
Hoops for Litter Picking	400
Trowels	200
Spades	200
Brooms (wide)	100
Brooms	100
Hoes	150
Half Moon	150
First Aid Kits	150

<u>Description</u>	<u>Number needed</u>
Small Saws	150
ClapperBoards	200
High Viz	400
Litter Pickers	400

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR STREET SCENE AND
PARKS FROM COUNCILLOR ALEX YIP**

I11 Barrows Distributed

Question:

How many of the 75 barrows purchases have now been distributed and what is the average number of times each one of the total purchase has been used?

Answer:

65 Barrows have now been distributed and issued to communities. We don't hold data on how often they are used as they are issued and not loaned.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR STREET SCENE AND
PARKS FROM COUNCILLOR MATT BENNETT**

I12 Pesticides

Question:

What is the volume of Glyphosate-based pesticides and weed killers purchased by the Council and its contractors since 2018?

Answer:

Total chemical used between 2018 and March 2021 = 13,588 litres used by Birmingham Parks and Nurseries and its contractors.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR STREET SCENE AND
PARKS FROM COUNCILLOR JOHN LINES**

I13 Pesticide 2

Question:

What is the volume of Glyphosate-based pesticides and weed killers have been applied by third party contractors since 2018?

Answer:

Total chemical used between 2018 and March 2021 = 13,588 litres used by Birmingham Parks and Nurseries and third-party contractors. Information on volume just for third party contractors is not held.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR STREET SCENE AND
PARKS FROM COUNCILLOR RON STORER**

I14 Pesticide 3

Question:

Please provide a copy of the Council's policy of where and when Glyphosate-based pesticides and weed killers can be applied on a Council owned land, including a copy of the appropriate COSHH or other risk assessment and environmental impact assessment.

Answer:

Appendix 1 Appendix 2



I14%20-%20COSHH I14 - 1520_001.pdf
%20Assessment%20

(Attached below)

Appendix 1 to I14








Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) Assessment






The following documentation has been put together to assist COSHH Assessors carry out assessments on substances hazardous to health. The documentation is in three parts

- **Part One** – the documentation has been formatted following the MSDS and will help you collate the relevant information to help with your COSHH assessment.
 - Product and company identification
 - Composition/Information or ingredients
 - Hazard identification
 - First aid
 - Fire fighting measures
 - Accidental release measures
 - Handling and storage
 - Exposure control and Personal Protection
 - Physical and chemical properties
 - Stability and reactivity
 - Toxicological information
 - Ecological information
 - Disposal considerations
 - Transport information
 - Regulatory information
 - Other information
- **Part Two** – after completing Part one you will be able to assess the product and its use. Following the 5 steps to risk assessment process you will have
 1. Identified the risks
 2. Identified who is at risk
 3. Assessed whether the substance is high, medium or low risk
 4. You can then identify the existing control measures and decide if additional controls are required
 5. Finally on the same documentation you will be able to review the product at least annually
- **Part Three** – is the COSHH Summary Sheet which will provide information to the user of the substance
 - Substance Name:
 - Activity:
 - General description of use:
 - Where will it be used?
 - Control Measures
 - **Personal Protective Equipment:**
 - **Storage arrangements:**
 - **First Aid Measures:**
 - Disposal arrangements.

Local Services - PART 1

Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) Assessment

Site (Facility) Kings Heath Park	Address Vicarage Road, Kings Heath, Birmingham B14 7TQ	Manager Mike Hinton
COSHH Assessor Mike Hinton		Date of Assessment 1.10.18
1. Product and Company Identification		
Brand name	Roundup Pro Biactive	
How will the substance be applied?	Knapsack	
Manufacturer Monsanto Europe SA	Address Haven 627, Scheldelaan 460, B-2040 Antwerp, Belgium	Telephone Number +32(0)3 568 51 11
Supplier Monsanto Europe SA	Address Haven 627, Scheldelaan 460, B-2040 Antwerp, Belgium	Telephone Number +32(0)3 568 51 11
Emergency Information		Emergency Telephone Numbers Belgium +32(0)3 568 51 23
2. Composition/ Information on Ingredients		
Description of substance (White powder, clear liquid, etc)	Yellowish/Brown Liquid	
What are the hazardous ingredients?		
Substance	Physical State	Hazard classification (See next section)
Glyphosate	Liquid	Not Classified
Is there any additional information		
3. Hazards Identification		
Classification Not Classified as dangerous		
Irritant (Xi) 	Harmful 	Toxic (To) 
		Very Toxic (To+)
		Oxidising (O) 
		Extremely Flammable (F+) 

Highly Flammable (F) 	Corrosive (C) 	Dangerous to Environment (N) 	Carcinogen (Xn) 	Radioactive 
Classification				
What are the hazards to staff and environment? (Risk phrases)				
Risk phrase number	Risk phrase			
R 51/53	Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long term adverse effects in aquatic environment.			
R				
4. First Aid Measures				
General information				
Inhalation	Remove to fresh air.			
Skin contact	Take off contaminated clothing, wristwatch, jewellery. Wash affected skin with plenty of water. Wash clothes and clean shoes before re-use.			
Eye contact	Immediately flush with plenty of water. If easy to do, remove contact lenses.			
Ingestion	Immediately offer water to drink. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Do NOT induce vomiting unless directed by medical personnel. If symptoms occur, get medical attention.			
5. Fire fighting Measures				
What is the most suitable fire extinguishing media?	Recommended: Water, foam, dry chemical, carbon dioxide (CO2).			
What fire fighting protective equipment is required?	Self contained breathing apparatus. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.			
6. Accidental Release Measures				
What controls are required to protect people?	Use personal protection recommended.			
What controls are required to protect the environment?	Small quantities: Low environmental hazard. Large quantities: Minimise spread. Keep out of drains, sewers, ditches and water ways. Notifv authorities			

What are the methods for disposing of the substance?	Place leaking containers in oversize leak proof drums for transport. SMALL QUANTITIES: Flush spill area with water. LARGE QUANTITIES: Absorb in earth, sand or absorbent material. Dig up heavily contaminated soil. Collect in containers for disposal. Flush residues with small quantities of water. Minimise use of water to prevent environmental contamination.
7. Handling and Storage	
Handling	
What controls are required to ensure safe handling?	When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash hands thoroughly after handling or contact. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use. Thoroughly clean equipment after use. Do not contaminate drains, sewers and water ways when disposing of equipment rinse water. Emptied containers retain vapour and product residue. FOLLOW LABELLED WARNINGS EVEN AFTER CONTAINER IS EMPTIED.
What instructions are provided by the Safety Data Sheet	As above.
Are controls required to protect against explosion or fire?	None stated.
Storage	
What are the requirements for safe storage of substance?	Minimum storage temperature: -15 C Maximum storage temperature: 50 C Compatible materials for storage: stainless steel, fibreglass, plastic, glass lining Incompatible materials for storage: galvanised steel, unlined mild steel. Keep out of reach of children. Keep away from food, drink and animal feed. Keep only in the original container. Partial crystallization may occur on prolonged storage below the minimum storage temperature. If frozen, place in warm room and shake frequently to put back into solution. Minimum shelf life: 5 years.
Are there any special requirements for safe storage? (Cool, dry room, etc)	As above.
Any additional information?	Good industrial practice in housekeeping and personal hygiene should be followed.

8. Exposure Control and Personal Protection									
Are there any exposure controls to be taken into account?				No special requirements when used as recommended.					
Workplace Exposure Limits (WEL)									
Effects				8 Hr	15 m	8 Hr	15 m		
Glyphosate } No specific occupational exposure limited Surfactant } has been established. Water }									
All other WEL substances									
Effects				8 Hr	15 m	8 Hr	15 m		
Who is at risk?	Employees		Contractors		Public				
	Male 2	Female	None		None				
Number of people at risk?									
The frequency of exposure?	Employees		Contractors		Public				
	X per day		X per week		X per month		X per year		
	Twice per year						Twice per year		
Personal Protective Equipment									
Is hand protection is required?	Yes	X	No		If yes specify PPE required Chemical resistant gloves				
Is eye protection is required?	Yes	X	No		If yes specify PPE required Goggles				
Is face protection is required?	Yes		No	X	If yes specify PPE required				
Is skin protection is required?	Yes X		No		If yes specify PPE required Coverall				
Is respiratory protection required? (Breathing)	Yes		No	X	If yes specify PPE required No special requirement when used as recommended.				
What general and hygienic measures should be taken?	When recommended, consult manufacture of personal protective equipment for the appropriate type of equipment for a given application.								
9. Physical and Chemical Properties									
What is the substance form? (liquid, powder, etc)	Liquid								
What colour is it?	Yellowish – Brown								
What is the Odour (general description of the smell)	Amines								

Change in condition	Value/Range	Unit	Method
Melting point	Not applicable		
Boiling point	105.3 C		
Flash point	Does not flash		
Spontaneous combustion			
Danger of explosion	No explosive properties		
Density	1.166 @ 20 C / 4 C		
Solubility/miscibility with water	Completely miscible		
PH value	4.8 @ 10 g/l		
Viscosity	39.2mm2/s @ 21 C		
Dynamic	65 mPa.s @ 21 C		
10. Stability and Reactivity			
Is there likely to be any dangerous reactions?	Stability Oxidizing Properties Materials to avoid/Reactivity	Stable under normal conditions of handling and storage. None Reacts with galvanised steel or unlined mild steel to produce hydrogen, a highly flammable gas that could explode.	
11. Toxicological Information			
Eyes contact	See Safety Data sheet		
Skin contact			
Inhalation			
Ingestion			
Any other information			
12. Ecological Information			
Is there any ecological information?	See Safety Data Sheet		
13. Disposal Considerations			
What is the disposal arrangement for the substance?	Recycle if appropriate facilities/equipment available. Burn in special, controlled high temperature incinerator. Dispose of as hazardous industrial waste. Keep out of drains, sewers, ditches and water ways. Follow all local/regional/national/international regulations.		

What is the disposal arrangement for the packaging?	Triple or pressure rinse empty containers. Pour rinse water into spray tank. Store for collection by approved waste disposal service. Dispose of as non hazardous industrial waste. Do NOT re-use containers. Follow all local/regional/national/international regulations.			
14. Transport Information				
Is the substance to be transported from one site to another?	Yes		If yes what are the legal requirements and the control measures to be implemented?	
	No	X		
15. Regulatory Information				
Is this substance classified according to EC guidelines	Yes	X	No	If no take advice from your Safety Officer
Hazard Symbols:				
Risk phrases:	R51/53 - Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. R53 - May cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.			
Safety phrases:				
16. Other Information				

Local Services - PART 2

Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) Assessment

Based on the information taken from the MSDS and the Locals Services COSHH Assessment it should be possible to identify the risks and level of risk to users and others. Outline the safety working method and the controls required ensuring the safe control of this substance of procedure.

1. Identify the Hazards – MSDS and the Local Services COSHH Assessment documentation
2. What is the level of risk?

HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW
		X

3. Persons at risk

Employees	Contractors	Member of the Public	Children
X			

4. Existing/Temporary Controls
What precautions are in place? Refer to or attach copies of safety instruction, etc.

	Controls including PPE	Comments
a	Identify area of work	Area must be cordoned off during work
b	Hand protection	Wear Nitrile gloves 300mm
c	Body protection	Coverall
d	Eye protection	Goggles
e	Absorbent material	For spillages
f	First Aid box including eye wash	For potential accidents
g		
h		

5. Do these precautions reduce the risk to LOW level?

Yes	No
X	

6. What additional controls are required to be taken to reduce the risk to LOW?

	Control	Comments	Implementation Date
i			
ii			
ii			
iv			
v			

Signed Risk Assessor Mike Hinton

Date 1st October 2018

Note: Where final or other circumstances mean that permanent control measures cannot be taken to reduce the risk to an acceptable level, the senior manager will, where necessary, inform the Divisional Safety Co-ordinator and enter the arrangements in the Division's Hazard Reporting Log.

Signed Line Manager Date

Review Record

Date	Reviewed by	Necessary changes	Signature

COSHH Summary Sheet - PART 3

Substance Name: Roundup Pro-Biactive
Hazard symbol
Not hazardous

Activity: Herbicide

General description of use: Herbicide

Where will it be used? Various areas in Kings Heath Park

Control Measures**Personal Protect Equipment:**

- **Hand protection** Chemical resistant gloves – Nitrile 300mm
- **Eye protection** Goggles
- **Face protection**
- **Skin protection**
- **Body protection** Coverall
- **Respiratory protection**
- **General hygienic arrangements.** Wash hands

Storage arrangements:

Minimum storage temperature: -15 C

Maximum storage temperature: 50 C

Compatible materials for storage: stainless steel, fibreglass, plastic, glass lining

Incompatible materials for storage: galvanised steel, unlined mild steel.

Keep out of reach of children.

Keep away from food, drink and animal feed.

Keep only in the original container.

Partial crystallization may occur on prolonged storage below the minimum storage temperature.

If frozen, place in warm room and shake frequently to put back into solution.

Minimum shelf life: 5 years.

First Aid Measures:

- **General information**
- **Inhalation** Remove to fresh air
- **Skin contact** Take off contaminated clothing, wristwatch, jewellery.
Wash affected skin with plenty of water.
Wash clothes and clean shoes before re-use.
- **Eye contact** Immediately flush with plenty of water.
If easy to do, remove contact lenses.
- **Ingestion** Immediately offer water to drink.
Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
Do NOT induce vomiting unless directed by medical personnel.
If symptoms occur, get medical attention.

Disposal arrangements

Place leaking containers in oversize leak proof drums for transport.

SMALL QUANTITIES: Flush spill area with water.

LARGE QUANTITIES: Absorb in earth, sand or absorbent material.

Dig up heavily contaminated soil.

Collect in containers for disposal.

Flush residues with small quantities of water.

Minimise use of water to prevent environmental contamination.

F. CHEMICAL PESTICIDES

1. KEY REQUIREMENTS

All methods, chemicals, operators and storage used for pesticide application must comply with all current legislation, in particular the:

- Food and Environmental Protection Act (Part II) 1985
- Control of Pesticide Regulations 1986
- Environmental Protection Act 1990
- Plant Protection Products Regulations 2003
- Health and Safety at Work Etc. Act 1974
- Health and Safety at Works Regs 1999
- Water Resources Act 1991
- Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations 1989
- Control of Pollution Act 1974
- EU Groundwater Directive (80/68EEC in the United Kingdom)
- Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992
- Fire Precautions Act 1971
- CHIP Regulations 2006
- COSHH Regulations 2002

and any other legislation that may be enacted or revised during the course of this contract.

The Service Provider shall provide the Supervisory Officer with a list of the materials he proposes to use, together with a copy of the contractors assessment required under COSHH and the precautions proposed to be taken to ensure the safety of members of the public or persons other than the Service Provider's employees who may be affected by the use of such products.

The Service Provider engaged on pesticide application works shall produce on demand a current Certificate of competence issued by the relevant authority.

All persons using pesticides must take all reasonable precautions to protect the health of all human beings, creatures and plants, and to safeguard the environment

People applying pesticides must be fully trained and hold current certificates of competence and use the correct equipment.

All pesticides used must appear on the current MAFF approved list of chemicals and be approved for use by the Supervisory Officer. An approved list of chemicals can be obtained from the Supervisory Officer.

All pesticide application must comply with current legislation, regulations and the specified Code of Practice or its successor(s) (see above).

Specified treatments must not result in the areas treated looking untidy or ragged and, in cemeteries in particular, care must be taken to avoid chemicals damaging gravestones and markings. Treatments must be planned so as not to

conflict with burials.

Pesticide applications at school sites shall only be carried out when children are not in school. In addition, they shall not be applied before the start of the school day.

The use of selective herbicides to specified grass areas must result in the control of all broad leaved weeds and moss for a period of one year from application without damaging the grass.

Prompt action shall be taken by the Service Provider to identify any outbreak of pest or disease and to agree a programme to address it with the Supervisory Officer.

Growth regulators must be applied, where specified, to grass at the appropriate times between cutting regimes in accordance with good horticultural practice.

Control of Japanese Knotweed and other invasive species

In areas identified in the contract or subsequently by the Supervisory Officer, invasive species should be treated as follows:-

- All growth should be treated with an approved translocated herbicide.

This treatment should be repeated throughout the year and subsequent years until total eradication achieved. Any new areas of invasive species which appear, should be notified to the Supervising Officer and reported via the on line reporting form (accessed via Birmingham Parks and link on website).

It will be necessary to ensure a dedicated trained gang is assigned to the treatment of Japanese Knotweed and other invasive species

The use of wetters/surfactants where detailed in the Bill of Quantities shall be in accordance with the Manufacturers Instructions. Other locations may be directed by the Supervisory Officer and will be paid at the rate contained in the Bill of Quantities.

2. KEY STANDARDS

All horticultural areas specified for Total Pesticide (herbicide) Applications must be maintained within the weed tolerance standard for the whole year as detailed in the Key Performance Measures by the application of spot chemical treatments as specified and the carrying out of Winter and Summer Maintenance (see Horticultural Works specification).

All area and linear features detailed in the Bill of Quantities must also be kept within the weed tolerance standard for the whole year as detailed in the Key Performance Measures.

All treatments around obstacles and other features must cover the full areas defined in the Specification.

3. KEY PERFORMANCE MEASURES

The application of chemicals shall be strictly confined to the area specified to be treated. There shall be no incidental damage to surrounding areas.

The treated area or plant shall respond to the treatment in the manner specified by the manufacturer, i.e. control shall be effective and even over the area concerned – given the tolerance level outlined above.

Where the use of chemical pesticides is permitted, features shall have the following maximum tolerances of weed cover:

<i>Standard</i>	<i>Elements</i>	<i>Characteristics</i>
Core- Horticultural features- typically the main standard for most locations	complementary spot treatments to hort. works, typically one winter & one summer maintenance visit	Maximum tolerance of 10% weed cover or weeds a maximum of 50 mm in height)
Core-non hort.features typically area features will include hard standings and linear features, e.g. trip rails	Appropriate treatment of features detailed	Maximum tolerance of 10% weed cover or weeds a maximum of 50 mm in height)
Enhanced (e.g. warden controlled housing schemes)	complementary spot treatments to hort. works, typically one winter & monthly summer maintenance visits	Maximum tolerance of 5% weed cover or weeds a maximum of 25 mm in height)
Ornamental (e.g. high profile sites)	complementary spot treatments to hort. works, typically one winter & weekly summer maintenance visits	Weed free at all times

4. SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS/CONSTRAINTS

This section sets out background detail as to the special requirements of the Council. These are particular elements of individual activities that the Service Provider will be expected to have regard to in the delivery of the specification overall. The specification numbers/references are detailed through the Bill of Quantities or Schedule of Rate items, which form the basis for the work schedules and variation orders for the profiling and payments system.

F1

General Conditions

The Service Provider shall ensure that all his operations and staff conform strictly to Part III of the Food and Environment Protection Act 1985. The aim of which is that "Any person who uses a pesticide shall take all reasonable precautions so as to protect the health of all human beings, creatures and plants, and to safeguard the environment".

All pesticide application shall comply with the Control of Pesticides Regulations 1986 and any associated subsequent legislation or regulations and the code of practice as laid down by the National Association of Agricultural Service Providers and the National Turfgrass Council referred to in this specification as "The Code of Practice". The code of practice is available from either of the above organisations.

This specification is without prejudice to;

- a) Any code or guidance published by the Health and Safety Executive in the furtherance of the Health and Safety at Work Etc Act 1974.
- b) Any regulation or code of practice for pesticide application issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.
- c) Any other regulation or code of practice appertaining to pesticide application.

A pesticide is a chemical substance and certain micro-organisms (bacteria, fungi, viruses and mycoplasmas) prepared or used to destroy pests. Pests include creatures, plants and other organisms; therefore a pesticide covers such materials commonly known as herbicides, fungicides, repellents, algicides, insecticides, wormkillers, nematocides, molluscicides, growth regulators, etc.

The Service Provider shall supply all pesticides used and ensure that sufficient stocks are kept in store.

No pesticides shall be used unless;

- a) It has been approved for the specific application under the Control of Pesticides Regulations 1986 and appears in the current PSD approved list of chemicals.
- b) It appears on the list of pesticides approved by the client in section F10 of this specification.

No tank mixes or adjuvants shall be applied unless;

- a) They are approved under the Control of Pesticides Regulations 1986 in accordance with the conditions of approval given in relation to the pesticide.
- b) They are agreed by the Supervisory Officer.

Should there be unsatisfactory control of the pest, in the view of the Supervisory Officer, within a reasonable time in relation to the pesticide used, the Service Provider shall, at his own expense, re-apply a suitable pesticide as agreed with the Supervisory Officer.

The Service Provider shall be responsible for accepting, settling and/or making good any claim which, in the view of the Supervisory Officer, is as a result of negligent pesticide application by the Service Provider.

A persons carrying out pesticide application shall hold a current certificate of competence from the National Proficiency Test Council for the method of application being used or be under the direct and personal supervision of a person who holds such a certificate. Copies of the certificate shall be supplied to the Department between 1 March and 31 March each year. New certificate holders must supply a copy of their certificate as soon as it is received.

The Service Provider shall ensure that all storage of chemicals whether at any main store, sub-store or whilst in transit or in use is in accordance with the Code of Conduct.

The Supervisory Officer shall have the power to stop the application of pesticides at any time should unsafe practices be found being used.

The Service Provider shall provide the operators with suitable personal protective clothing and equipment as laid down by the manufacturer's recommendations and/or the Health and Safety Executive for each pesticide used. It shall be the Service Provider's responsibility to ensure that operators wear the protective clothes provided.

The Service Provider shall take into account the weather conditions on site when applying pesticide. The Supervisory Officer shall be empowered to stop application should conditions be unsuitable, for example:-

- a) Ground covered with snow.
- b) During frost when oil or water based pesticides are being used.
- c) During rain or likelihood of rain within two hours unless the pesticide is unaffected by rain according to the manufacturer's recommendations.
- d) When wind or ground wind is causing or likely to cause spray drift.
- e) Climatic conditions when using temperature dependent materials.

The Service Provider shall take into account any ground conditions likely to affect the pesticide application. The Supervisory Officer shall have the power to stop work should ground conditions be unsuitable.

The Service Provider shall keep a record of all pesticide application on a form approved by the Supervisory Officer but supplied by the Service Provider. A copy of such records shall be supplied to the Supervisory Officer on Monday each week showing the pesticide application for the previous week.

A detailed programme of pesticide application for a period of 7 days shall be given to the Supervisory Officer 14 days before the start of the programme. Any changes must be telephoned to the Supervisory Officer immediately before starting and confirmed in writing within 24 hours of the telephone calls.

All reasonable care should be taken when applying pesticide in public places. The Service Provider shall during any chemical pesticide application whatsoever place warning notices in the near vicinity of the works. The

notices shall be so placed that all users of the facility are made aware that chemical application is taking place. Notices shall not be removed until any likelihood of danger/contamination is passed.

No application of pesticide shall be permitted closer than 5m to any person or animal.

Each operator shall carry a supply of product information cards supplied by the Service Provider to pass onto members of the public who require more information. This card shall show the name of the product being used, the active ingredient, the safety level of the product in simple terms, a telephone number where extra information can be obtained and the name of the firm applying the pesticide. The card must be agreed by the Supervisory Officer.

The Service Provider shall obtain agreement from the appropriate water authority 28 days before any application in or near water. Such agreement shall be available for the inspection of the Supervisory Officer. Should the need arise, this period may be reduced with the agreement of the Supervisory Officer.

The Service Provider shall supply details of all pesticides intended to be used to the Department. Such details shall be passed onto the appropriate water authority.

Details must be supplied by 28 February each year.

Water shall only be obtained from the appropriate water authority via hydrants. The Service Provider shall be responsible for all associated payments for water.

The Service Provider shall be responsible for the safe movement of pesticides in accordance with the Code of Practice.

Any spillage of pesticide shall be removed immediately from site using the absorbent material recommended by the manufacturer or emergency services. The removal of spilt material shall be at the Service Provider's expense.

Empty pesticide containers and surplus pesticide shall be disposed of by the Service Provider off site in accordance with the Code of Practice at the Service Provider's expense.

The Service Provider shall be responsible for the safe storage of all pesticides. The Service Provider shall store all pesticides in accordance with the Code of Practice.

While carrying out pesticide application any pesticide on site but not in use must be kept in a locked box in accordance with the Code of Practice.

Details of the pesticide being carried/applied must be kept visible in the vehicle cab. Any concentrate must be kept locked away from the public. Mixing should take place where the public is a minimum of 5m away.

The Service Provider shall provide and maintain at all sites at which pesticide application is being undertaken, all necessary first aid facilities for his employees.

When applying pesticide at a school or a playing field attached to a school the Service Provider shall inform the headteacher or caretaker 7 days before

starting work giving all details of the pesticide to be used. The Service Provider must also inform the headteacher or caretaker at each school of their presence on site immediately before starting pesticide application.

The Service Provider shall apply all pesticides at the manufacturer's recommended rate. The Supervisory Officer shall have the power to check that the application rate is correct. The Service Provider shall apply the pesticide evenly over the whole area identified in the schedule, ensuring that no part of the area gets missed.

F2 **Equipment to be Used in Pesticide Application**

The equipment to be used shall be kept clean and free of all pesticide residues. It must be in good working order, serviced and faulty parts replaced as required.

The equipment used on each area of work shall be as detailed in the section of the specification appertaining to that area unless directed by the Supervisory Officer.

The type of equipment must be suitable for the effective application of the pesticide in use to ensure the most efficient up-take of the pesticide.

The Service Provider must inspect all equipment regularly to minimise the possibility of malfunction, eg leaking hoses. The Service Provider shall be responsible for settling any claim or making good any damage caused by faulty equipment.

Knapsack Sprayers

The knapsack sprayer must have the following:

- i) A strainer or filter to remove large particles.
- ii) Inline filters to prevent blockage.
- iii) A trigger-controlled valve on delivery lance to facilitate instantaneous on/off control of the flow of the chemical mixture.
- iv) A pressure control system to ensure even flow and the correct pressure at the nozzle as recommended by the pesticide manufacturer or equipment manufacturer to control spray drift.
- v) A range of nozzles to include fan nozzles and cone nozzles, size no 12 (1.2mm) hole, with a spray width range from 0.5 m to 2 m when held at 610mm above ground.
- vi) A spray shield which must be available at all times and used when applicable or when directed by the Supervisory Officer.

The Supervisory Officer shall have the power to select the most suitable nozzle. A range of nozzles must always be kept readily available to replace any damaged nozzles.

Hand Held Lance

A hand held lance is a lance which has the chemical mix supplied from a

vehicle mounted tank via a pump and suitable hose.

The hand held lance must have the following:

- i) A strainer at the filler on the tank to remove large particles.
- ii) Inline filters to prevent nozzle blockage.
- iii) A trigger-controlled valve on the delivery lance to facilitate instantaneous on/off control of the flow of chemical.
- iv) A pressure control system to ensure even flow and correct pressure at the nozzle as recommended by either chemical or equipment manufacturer to control drift.
- v) A single, 2 and 5 nozzle lance available for use.
- vi) A range of nozzles including cone nozzles, anvil nozzles and fan nozzles.

The supply hose is to be suitable for pesticide application and of a suitable design for the pressure flow.

The pump shall be capable of producing and sustaining the pressure flow required for the pesticide being applied in accordance with any manufacturer's recommendations.

The tank is to be designed for pesticide application and firmly secured to its means of conveyance.

Boom Spray Application

Boom sprayers are generally vehicle-mounted, being fed from a large tank via a pump and suitable hoses.

The equipment used in boom spray application must have the following:

- i) A strainer at the filler on the tank to remove large particles.
- ii) Inline filters to prevent nozzle blockage.
- iii) A control valve(s) to ensure instantaneous on/off control of the flow of chemical from the nozzles.
- iv) A pressure control system to ensure correct pressure at the nozzles as recommended by either pesticide manufacturer or equipment manufacturer to control drift.

The size of the boom must be compatible to the size of area to which the pesticide is being applied.

There must be a facility for the fitting of a range of nozzles. These include cone nozzles, fan nozzles and anvil nozzles, to ensure the correct rate of pesticide application as recommended by the pesticide manufacturer.

The Supervisory Officer shall have the power to select the most suitable nozzle.

Prior to pesticide application the Service Provider shall be required to check all nozzles to ensure an even spray pattern and equal output from all nozzles. Each check must be carried out with clean water on a suitable safe location.

The pump shall be capable of producing and sustaining the pressure flow required for the pesticide being applied.

The tank is to be designed for pesticide application and firmly secured to its means of conveyance.

Controlled Droplet Applicators

The equipment must have a control valve to ensure instantaneous on/off control of the flow of chemical.

The droplet size must not at any time fall below 125 microns.

The width of pesticide application must be capable of being varied between 75mm and 1m.

The system shall have no leaks.

There must be no permanent markings of the sprayed area, surrounding walls, pavements, etc.

Granule Applicator

Only hand held applicators can be used.

The applicator must have a means of dosage regulation (i.e. able to change the size of the hole).

The applicator must have a deflector/spreader plate at the end of a delivery tube.

The applicator must be made of a waterproof material.

The applicator must be approved by the pesticide manufacturer for the use of their product.

F3 Total Pesticide (Herbicide) Application

All conditions set out in section F1 and F2 of this specification must be adhered to.

Equipment

Suitable knapsack sprayer, controlled droplet applicator, hand held applicator or hand held lance operated from a tank shall be used in accordance with section F2 of this specification. The equipment must be suitable for the application of the chemical being used and in accordance with any manufacturer's recommendation.

The Supervisory Officer shall reserve the right to stop spraying if, in his opinion, unsuitable or faulty equipment is being used.

Areas to be Treated

All areas included in the following sub-sections and indicated in the Bill of Materials shall be kept free of vegetation (as also detailed in the Horticultural section - C) for a period of one year by means of:

- (i) The necessary applications of glyphosate between periods 3 - 11; to meet the requirements, and for which payments will be made in periods 5, 7 and 10, or
- (ii) one application of dichlobenil, during periods 1, 2 or 3, for which payment will be made during period 3.

The Service Provider shall apply additional treatments at his own expense should the Supervising Officer decide that effective control has not been achieved due to the Service Provider's negligence on previous applications.

The Service Provider will be responsible for the removal and disposal of any unsightly growth remaining as a result of poor applications.

Note - On Education Department premises application of pesticides shall be confined to school holiday periods.

F3.1 Trip Rails

A 450mm strip shall be treated with glyphosate measured from the pavement or hard landscape area, passing under the trip rail. In certain areas, ie where there is an integral mowing strip, it may be necessary to increase or decrease the width of the strip sprayed. Such deviation in width sprayed shall be at the discretion of the Supervisory Officer.

F3.2 Wall Lines

A 300mm strip shall be treated with glyphosate measured from the base of the wall onto the vegetative area. In certain areas, ie where there is an integral mowing strip, it may be necessary to increase or decrease the width of the strip sprayed. Such deviation in width sprayed shall be at the discretion of the Supervisory Officer.

F3.3 Fences

A 300mm strip shall be treated with glyphosate measured from the base of the fence. The application shall be directed away from the fence to prevent drift through the fence. Where the Bill of Quantities indicates that both sides of a fence are to be sprayed a 450 mm strip on each side of the fence shall be treated. In certain areas it may be necessary to increase or decrease the width of the strip sprayed. Such deviation in width sprayed shall be at the discretion of the Supervisory Officer.

F3.4 Base of Trees or obstructions in grass areas

A 300mm strip surrounding each tree or obstruction shall be treated with Casaron G. Examples of obstructions include such items as street furniture, lamps, signs, inspection chamber covers, trees, etc. In certain areas it may be necessary to increase or decrease the width of the strip treated. Such deviation in width sprayed shall be at the discretion of the Supervisory Officer. (this item to be included within the mowing rates, spec. A1)

If the treatment is not successful the Service Provider shall be responsible for subsequent glyphosate treatment or to ensure the grass is cut completely upto the tree or obstruction without damage to the same. If damage occurs to the tree or obstruction causing replacement or repair the cost shall be charged to the Service Provider.

F3.5 Temporary Enclosed Areas Around Flats

The entire grass area within the enclosed area shall be treated with glyphosate but not shrubbed areas.

Safety hats must be worn when working inside fenced areas

Temporary enclosed areas around flats are continually being created. Any such areas not shown in the Bill of Quantities shall be treated upon instruction from the Supervisory Officer. As soon as the temporary fencing round such flats is removed no further applications of herbicide are to be made.

F3.6 Paths, Garage Sites, Drying Areas, Playground, Etc

These areas shall be treated with glyphosate, however, total areas should not be treated. Only treatment of the joints and/or cracks and any defects in the surface where there are signs of vegetation should take place. The edges of paths must only be treated up to where the path and lawn join. A path includes all adjoining hard landscape areas, eg garage sites, drying areas, playgrounds.

F3.7 Porous Surfaces

The whole of the area as identified in the Bill of Quantities should be treated with glyphosate. Care being taken to ensure no damage is caused to the surrounding areas. Porous surfaces include such areas as running tracks, long jump, high jump run ups, football pitches, etc.

F3.8 Cemeteries

On lawn sections in cemeteries dichlobenil shall be applied to a strip 75mm

wide around each headstone.

On semi-lawn and traditional sections the following shall be treated with total herbicide:

- i) The tops of all graves shown in the Bill of Quantities shall be treated with glyphosate. Under no circumstances must maintained or planted graves be treated.
- ii) A strip 150 mm wide around all sides of each grave shall be treated with dichlobenil. Every precaution must be taken to prevent herbicide affecting the top of maintained or planted graves.
- iii) Where graves exist side by side with a strip of less than 600 mm between them the strip shall be treated with dichlobenil in total. If the strip is more than 600 mm (ii) above shall apply.

When applying total weedkiller on or around graves and headstones every care must be taken to keep to the widths indicated above. The operation must be undertaken to ensure that the killed off area around graves and headstones have as far as possible uniform neat and tidy straight edges. It is imperative that the herbicide treatment of cemeteries is closely controlled and does not leave the cemetery looking untidy or ragged.

Under no circumstances should the pathway between the ends of graves be treated except for the 150 mm strip as per (ii) above.

Any markings of graves and/or memorials by the chemical must be wiped off immediately following application.

F3.9 Lawn Edges

Lawn edges adjacent to paths, hard areas etc shall be treated with glyphosate. The width treated shall correspond with the amount the grass has overlapped and include any trip rail, spec F3.1.

F4 Selective Vegetative Control

All conditions set out in section F1 and F2 of this specification must be adhered to.

Equipment

Equipment to be used must be in accordance with section F2 of this specification and must be suitable for the application of the chemical being used and in accordance with any manufacturer's recommendations.

The Supervisory Officer shall reserve the right to stop spraying operations if, in his opinion, unsuitable or faulty equipment is being used.

F4.1 Grass Areas

The aim of applying selective herbicide to grass is to control all broad leaved weeds and moss from the grass sward for a period of 1 year from the first application without damaging the grass.

The Service Provider shall be responsible for inspecting the grass sward and selecting from the approved list a herbicide or a mixture of herbicides which

shall achieve the above aim having due regard to the range of weeds to be controlled.

The herbicide must be applied evenly across the entire area as detailed by the Bill of Quantities and in accordance with the chemical manufacturer's recommended application rate. Payment for selective weed killing on ornamental grass areas shall be contained within the grass cutting rates related to specification A3. Specific payments may be made on other grass areas in accordance with the Schedule of Rates and as directed by the Supervisory Officer

F4.2 Rose/Shrub Beds

Beds, detailed in the Bills of Quantity, shall be kept weed and grass free by the application of spot chemical treatment and the carrying out of Winter and Summer maintenance. This shall be as detailed in Section C (Key Standards) by means of the necessary applications of glyphosate between periods 3 - 11; to meet the requirements, and for which payments shall be included in the horticultural rates of maintenance

The Service Provider shall inform the Supervisory Officer in writing and shall receive consent for the chemicals to be used and the timing of application. The Service Provider shall include in his price for applying a suitable translocated herbicide or a mixture of herbicides from the approved list during the growing season to control any weed that appears.

Should the shrub bed contain rose/shrubs likely to be damaged by Glyphosate Service Provider shall, with the agreement of the Supervisory Officer, apply a suitable alternative herbicide.

F4.3 Hedge Bases

As specified in the Horticultural section C – C7.4

Ornamental hedgerows as specified within the Bill of Quantities shall have the base treated with herbicide during periods 3 - 11. The bases of hedges, where specified in the Bill, shall at all times have a maximum tolerance of 10% weed cover, and/or a maximum weed height of 50 mm. The width of the herbicide at application shall be from the hedge trunk to a point 200 mm outside the cut line of the hedge.

F5 **Fungicide – Insecticide**

All conditions set out in section F1 and F2 of this specification must be adhered to.

Equipment to be used must be in accordance with section F2 of this specification and must be suitable for the application of the chemical being used and in accordance with any manufacturer's recommendations.

The Supervisory Officer shall reserve the right to stop spraying operations if, in his opinion, unsuitable or faulty equipment is being used.

The aim of applying fungicide or pesticide is to control the fungi or pest for a reasonable period of time taking into account the fungi or pest being dealt

with, weather conditions, etc.

The Service Provider shall be responsible for inspecting the area to be treated and selecting from the approved list an appropriate fungicide or insecticide which shall achieve the above aim having due regard to the fungi or pest to be controlled.

The Service Provider shall inform the Supervisory Officer immediately any outbreak of pest or disease is found.

The pesticide or fungicide must be applied evenly across the entire area as detailed by the Supervisory Officer and in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended application rate. Payment for the application of pesticide or fungicide shall be in accordance with the Schedule of Rates contained within the Bill of Quantities.

F6 Growth Regulators

Policy not to use

F6.2 Not used

F7 Aquatic Pesticides

All conditions set out in sections F1 and F2 of this specification must be adhered to. Spraying should only be carried out in or near water by staff who have the appropriate NPTC qualification.

The Service Provider must take full account of the official guidelines for use of herbicides on weeds in watercourses and lakes and also the Prevention of Pollution Act 1951 and 1961, or superceded, and must take every care to prevent accidental environmental damage.

Specialised equipment may be used but only if it is approved by the herbicide manufacturer for the application of the herbicide to be used and only with the approval of the Supervisory Officer.

The pool or watercourses are to be treated in accordance with the frequencies set out in the Bill of Quantities.

In certain areas, as shown in the Bill of Quantities, only selective weeds or specific areas of weed shall require treating.

Only an approved herbicide can be used at the manufacturers recommended rates.

Large areas of water with actively growing weeds must not be treated in one operation.

A maximum of 50% of the surface area shall be treated in one operation with the remaining 50% being treated 14 days later.

F8 Worm Control

All conditions set out in section F1 and F2 of this specification must be adhered to.

Suitable boom sprayer, hand lance operated from a tank or knapsack sprayer can be used in accordance with the section F2 of this specification. The equipment must be suitable for the application of the chemical being used and in accordance with any manufacturer's recommendations.

The Supervisory Officer shall reserve the right to stop spraying operations if, in his opinion, unsuitable or faulty equipment is being used.

The aim of worm control is to keep the area free of worm casts for a period of 12 months from the first application using a pesticide taken from the approved list included in this specification.

The pesticide must be applied with the maximum amount of water recommended by the manufacturer.

The pesticide must be applied evenly across the entire area identified in the Bill of Quantities and in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended application rate.

F9 Tree Stump Holes and Root Killing

All conditions set out in section F1 and F2 of this specification must be adhered to.

Only a knapsack sprayer as defined in section F2 of this specification should be used. The Supervisory Officer shall reserve the right to stop the spraying operations if, in his opinion, unsuitable or faulty equipment is being used.

F9.1 The entire hole left by the removal of a tree stump should, at the instruction of the Supervisory Officer, be sprayed taking care to ensure that any exposed roots are treated by brushing.

An approved stump killer shall be used for the treatment of tree holes and shall be applied in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended application rate.

F9.2 Should any regrowth occur from any tree hole or tree root following tree removal the Service Provider shall spray such regrowth with an approved stump killer at the instruction of the Supervisory Officer.

All spray work on tree stump holes shall be paid in accordance with the Schedule of Rates included in the Bill of Quantities.

F10 Approved List of Pesticides

Only pesticides included in this list can be used. No deviation from this list shall be allowed unless the Service Provider submits a request for the use of a substitute pesticide in writing to the Supervisory Officer at least 30 days before the application of the substitute pesticide.

Any request for the use of a substitute pesticide shall include a copy of the manufacturer's literature about the substitute pesticide giving full details of active ingredients, application rate, toxicity and any other relevant

information together with an explanation as to why it is necessary to use the substitute pesticide instead of one on the approved list.

TOTAL HERBICIDES

<u>Product Name</u>	<u>Active Ingredient</u>	<u>Use</u>
Asulox	Asulam	Docks and Bracken
Roundup PRO Biactive	Glyphosate	" "
Stirrup CDA	Asulam	" "
Garlon 4	Triclopyr	Total Herbicide Woody Growth
Caseron G	Dichlorbenil	Residual nitrile Herbicide

AQUATIC HERBICIDES

<u>Product Name</u>	<u>Active Ingredient</u>	<u>Use</u>
Clarasan IFG	Terbutryn	Free floating algae and submerged weeds
Midstream	Diquat	Aquatic weeds
Reglone	Diquat Dibromide	" "
Roundup Pro Biactive	Glyphosate	Reeds, rushes - post emergent

TURF HERBICIDES

<u>Product Name</u>	<u>Active Ingredient</u>	<u>Use</u>
Bastion	Fluroxypyr Mecoprop P	+ Broad leaf weeds - control, Clover
Greenor	Clopyralid Fluroxypyr + MCPA	+ Broad leaf weeds - control, Daisies

TURF FUNGICIDES

<u>Product Name</u>	<u>Active Ingredient</u>	<u>Use</u>
Rimidin	Fenamirol	Fusarium, Dollar Spot,

WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR STREET SCENE AND PARKS FROM COUNCILLOR PAUL TILSLEY

I15 Recycling

Question:

According to analysis by the LGA a total of 525,000 tonnes of household recycling collections have been rejected at the point of sorting because of non-recyclable materials placed in recycling bins. Could the Cabinet Member give details of how much city recycling has been rejected since 2015 along with the reasons for this?

Answer:

The table below shows the amount of separately co-mingled (glass bottles and jars, metal cans, and plastics) recycling material collected that was rejected each financial year from 2015-16. These materials were rejected during the sorting process at the Four Ashes Materials Recycling Facility (MRF). Materials are rejected for a number of reasons including incorrect materials being placed in the material stream as well as correct materials contaminated by other waste streams such as food, green waste etc.

Financial Year (April to March)	Amount of Co-mingled Material Separately Collected from Households (tonnes)	Amount of Material Rejected at the MRF (tonnes)	Reject Rate (%)
2015-16	23,358.11	2,534.35 #	10.85% #
2016-17	28,134.80	3,052.63 #	10.85% #
2017-18	21,466.15	1,680.37	7.83%
2018-19	24,342.51	2,244.70	9.22%
2019-20	28,190.45	2,646.05	9.39%
2020-21	34,788.52	7,403.48	21.28%

Note: the amount of rejects for the years 2015-16 and 2016-17 are estimates based on the estimated industry standard rejection rate of 10.85% that applied in those years. From 2017-18 onward we have actual percentages for the various rejected materials. The largest rejected material group in every year was “Fibre” which is paper/card/cardboard, these materials are not suitable for processing at the Four Ashes MRF and unwanted as a raw material by the paper industry after being collected and processed with co-mingled material streams.

With regards to the higher reject rate reported in 2020/21, this is in the main due to the fact that the materials provided for collection were more contaminated. We know that COVID-19 has affected how people live and work and how they have managed their waste, we can see by the table that we have collected substantially more material which is a reflection of more people being at home during the period. If the contamination levels were to stay static, we would expect to be recording higher contamination tonnages. Although additionally, we have recorded a rise in the contamination levels during lockdown. We are unsure if this is a short-term change or if people's behaviours have changed and this will need to be addressed as the picture develops further.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR STREET SCENE AND
PARKS FROM COUNCILLOR DOMINIC STANFORD**

I16 Bulky Waste

Question:

In each year since the introduction of bulky waste charged, what was the average waiting time for a bulky waste collection from booking to collection and what was the longest single wait in that year?

Answer:

Charging for bulky waste was introduced in April 2014.

When a citizen books a bulky waste collection, the system offers the next available 5 dates. While in most cases the citizen will choose the earliest one available, this is not always the case, and sometimes choose one further in the future. We do not hold records to show whether the first available collection was chosen.

In the event that a bulky waste collection is missed or if a re-visit is required for another reason, the collection date is overwritten with the new date. Therefore, the column below showing the maximum number of days is unlikely to be showing the original date of collection.

Between May 2020 and March 2021, as a result of the pandemic, the booking system was operated in a slightly different manner. We provided a new batch of collection slots each week (which were for the following week), rather than showing the next 5 available collection dates on the system. Once these had all been used up, the website would show that no collection slots were available until the next week was loaded. There was an unprecedented demand for the service, so this ensured we did not get booked up months ahead and find ourselves in a situation where massive numbers of staff were sick or self-isolating.

Year of booking	Mean number of days between booking and collection date	Maximum number of days between booking and collection date
2014	10.5	97
2015	9.9	127
2016	11.2	133
2017	16.6	128
2018	13.3	82
2019	16.0	126
2020	9.8	133
2021	10.3	88

WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR TRANSPORT AND ENVIRONMENT FROM COUNCILLOR MATT BENNETT

J1 Costs to Bristol Road Bus Lane

Question:

Please provide an itemised breakdown of the full costs involved in the Bristol Road bus lane scheme including: cost of installation; any costs of maintenance or changes to the scheme whilst it was in operation; any costs incurred planning or implementing any measure towards making it permanent; the cost of removal; all communication and consultation costs.

Answer:

The total cost of the design, installation, maintenance and removal of the Bristol Road bus lane £271,000.00. Please see breakdown below:

Design costs for installation:

Design costs: £2,400.00 for the bus lane element only
Road safety audit: £2,200.00

Consultation costs:

TRO costs: £2,000.00 for the making the order and advertisement
Letter drop: £150.00

Cost of installation:

Signage procurement and installation costs: £50,000.00
Traffic management costs: £30,500.00 (including lane closures, junction closures, traffic signs and temporary signage)
Road markings: £32,000.00

Cost of changes post construction:

Revised lining works at junctions: £7,700.00 including traffic management

Maintenance Costs:

Weekly checks for any defects on a weekly basis from 20th November 2020 to 17th May 2021
£1,000.00
Replacement of a damaged bus lane sign £500

Development costs for permanent scheme:

Survey of existing carriageway widths: £1,350.00

Design for bus lane removal:

Design for the removal of the bus lanes: £2,000.00

Removal costs:

Hydroblaster to removal all lining £30,200.00
Installation of high friction surfacing £78,600.00 including hot and cold lay and various colours used to match existing

Installation of road markings to suit new layout £27,800.00
Removal of signs, posts and concrete blocks £2,600.00

WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR TRANSPORT AND ENVIRONMENT FROM COUNCILLOR GARETH MOORE

J2 Pollution Monitoring

Question:

Separated by location, list all pollution monitoring data the Council has per day (or other timeframes) for the last 5 years?

Answer:

A spreadsheet has been produced which details this data. This spreadsheet may be accessed through the following link:



20210622 AQ
Monitoring Summary

Air pollution monitoring data is held at www.birminghamairquality.co.uk including real time data from the Council's stations and annual concentrations from the various diffusion tube sites. The web site also shows closed stations. Further, the website contains the annual reports to Defra which contain the published data.

All questions about air quality monitoring including the stations or data collection can be made at pollution.team@birmingham.gov.uk

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

J3 Full Comprehensive Equality Impact Assessment

Question:

Please provide a copy of the full comprehensive equality impact assessment carried out prior to the introduction of low traffic neighbourhoods, and any further equalities assessment carried out since the introduction of those in place, please ensure that this includes any assessment made of people with recognised disabilities under the Equalities Act that are not blue badge holders (if such an assessment was undertaken?

Answer:

An equalities analysis was undertaken for Tranche 1 of the Emergency Active Travel Fund, which included the first Low Traffic Neighbourhood schemes as approved by Cabinet on 23 June 2020. Papers are available here (see Appendix D):

https://birmingham.cmis.uk.com/birmingham/Decisions/tabid/67/ctl/ViewCMIS_DecisionDetails/mid/391/Id/526bf4bd-f4f3-4b41-9825-43e8e137b8ea/Default.aspx

An equalities analysis was also undertaken for Tranche 2 of the Active Travel Fund which included further funding for Low Traffic Neighbourhood schemes as approved by Cabinet on 8 September 2020. Papers are available here (see Appendix F):

https://birmingham.cmis.uk.com/birmingham/Decisions/tabid/67/ctl/ViewCMIS_DecisionDetails/mid/391/Id/7f654d94-5164-4a17-838c-67f6ba517e0b/Default.aspx

As part of the review of Tranche 1 Active Travel Schemes, a series of Equality Impact Assessment Reports were commissioned – the summary report is available online here:

https://www.birmingham.gov.uk/downloads/file/19184/equality_impact_access_report

Scheme specific Equality Impact Assessment Reports for Low Traffic Neighbourhood schemes are due to be published online in due course. These can be provided directly to members upon request.

WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR TRANSPORT AND ENVIRONMENT FROM COUNCILLOR DARIUS SANDHU

J4 Testing ANPR Cameras

Question:

What real world testing has been carried out for the ANPR cameras being used for the introduction of the clean air zone charge on vehicles entering Birmingham (After the cameras were put in place)?

Answer:

Guidance provided by the Joint Air Quality Unit (JAQU) recommended carrying out a 'ground-truthing' exercise of the ANPR cameras. The JAQU guidance in turn follows the guidance set out in the 'National ANPR Standards for Policing and Law Enforcement'.

JAQU recommends a sample size of approximately 250 vehicles are captured, of which the system must capture 98% of the vehicle registration marks (VRMs), and of captured vehicles it must read 95% of the VRMs correctly, provided that they are visible to the human eye and in a legal format i.e. the number plate has not been modified to deliberately change its appearance either via an illegal font, spacing or use of screws to otherwise alter its appearance.

The ground-truthing data was provided to JAQU as part of the CAZ readiness process to confirm that the Birmingham CAZ cameras were operating within the defined tolerances.

In addition, image checks were carried out in co-operation with the Council's Parking Service team to verify camera alignment and to ensure that any images captured would be suitable for enforcement action, if required.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR TRANSPORT AND
ENVIRONMENT FROM COUNCILLOR MEIRION JENKINS**

J5 Brassington Avenue Cycle Lane

Question:

What was the final cost of the implementation and removal of Brassington Avenue cycle lane?

Answer:

The final costs for implementation of the Brassington Avenue scheme were £82,000.00 and costs for removal and reinstatement £34,050.00

WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR TRANSPORT AND ENVIRONMENT FROM COUNCILLOR KEN WOOD

J6 Accuracy Rate

Question:

What accuracy rate was achieved when testing the ANPR cameras being used for the clean air zone charge? Broken down by different times of the day and different weather conditions

Answer:

The ANPR cameras were tested as part of a 'ground truthing' exercise to ensure they were performing in line with the National ANPR Standards for Policing and Law Enforcement and guidance from the Joint Air Quality Unit (JAQU).

This guidance recommends a sample size of approximately 250 vehicles are captured, of which the system must capture 98% of the vehicle registration marks (VRMs), and of captured vehicles it must read 95% of the VRMs correctly, provided that they are visible to the human eye and in a legal format i.e. the number plate has not been modified to deliberately change its appearance either via an illegal font, spacing or use of screws to otherwise alter its appearance.

The ANPR cameras were confirmed to be performing within the tolerances defined above. Data about performance during different parts of the day and weather conditions is not available as it was not part of the test protocol.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR TRANSPORT AND
ENVIRONMENT FROM COUNCILLOR BOB BEAUCHAMP**

J7 Birmingham Transport Plan

Question:

What date will the consultation and final report from the Birmingham Transport Plan be published?

Answer:

The consultation report for the Birmingham Transport Plan will be published on or before Friday 25 June 2021.

The final Birmingham Transport Plan is currently scheduled for adoption at Cabinet in September 2021.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR TRANSPORT AND
ENVIRONMENT FROM COUNCILLOR PETER FOWLER**

J8 Barriers

Question:

On how many occasions since April 2019, have bollards or other physical barriers had to be replaced after being removed by emergency services to allow their vehicles to access? Please include the street address and date of each occurrence

Answer:

The records the City Council hold do not allow us to undertake the analysis required to determine the number of occasions that this circumstance might have occurred.

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

J9 CAZ Warnings

Question:

Listed by day since 1 April 2021, how many CAZ warnings or fine letters have been issued each day and how many people have paid (including category of payment, i.e. charge or fine and for car, lorry etc))

Answer:

As part of preparations for the launch of the Clean Air Zone, 191,855 'early notice' letters were issued to the registered keepers of vehicles that were recorded on the Clean Air Zone ANPR cameras and could have been subject to the daily fee.

The data for this exercise was captured from 1 to 31 March 2021 and 12 to 24 April 2021.

As these were 'early notice' letters no penalty charge was due and, therefore, none has been paid.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR TRANSPORT AND
ENVIRONMENT FROM COUNCILLOR EWAN MACKEY**

J10 CAZ Charges

Question:

How many people have been charged entering the zone twice within a 24 hr period either side of midnight?

Answer:

It is extremely difficult to answer this question with any degree of accuracy as this is not part of the standard reporting function within the payment system.

It is an area of interest for the CAZ team and is something it will seek to investigate as part of the monitoring and evaluation programme of work.

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

J11 CAZ Information

Question:

What is the full list of postcode districts (including the total number in each) that letters have been sent to regarding the Clean Air Zone, split between the number of warning letters sent during the trial period and 'soft launch' and fine letters since charging commenced?

Answer:

The exercise was covered by a data sharing agreement between the Council, Joint Air Quality Unit (JAQU) and the DVLA. Under the terms of this agreement the Council provided the JAQU with all vehicle registration marks (VRMs) captured during two periods of time. The JAQU then checked these details against its vehicle compliance checker database to identify vehicles that could be subject to the daily fee once the zone was operational. This list of non-compliant VRMs was then shared with the DVLA for posting to the registered keepers of these vehicles.

As a result, the Council does not have access to the address details of the recipients of these early notice letters.

WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR TRANSPORT AND ENVIRONMENT FROM COUNCILLOR ADRIAN DELANEY

J12 Vouchers - CAZ

Question:

How much longer than the standard 6 days do visitors to the Birmingham Children's Hospital have to enter the voucher to cancel the charge for entering the Clean Air Zone, and will fines incurred for not meeting this timescale also be cancelled if they can demonstrate they were visiting?

Answer:

The hospital/medical centre exemption provides people who drive to one of the following venues in a non-compliant vehicle with a one-use voucher which can be redeemed against the Clean Air Zone daily fee.

The venues covered by this exemption are: Birmingham Children's Hospital, Badger Medical Centre, Attwood Green Medical Practice and the Millennium Point mass vaccination centre (for the duration this venue is used for this purpose).

People are able to use these vouchers on the day of travel and six days after the day of travel. If they do not redeem the voucher against their journey within this payment 'window' then they may be subject to enforcement action. The Council has published a policy on the Brum Breathes website which sets out a foundation upon which fairness and discretion can be applied.

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

J13 Birmingham Transport Plan

Question:

Please provide a copy of all responses for the consultation on the Birmingham Transport Plan (anonymised for individuals, but not organisations)

Answer:

The consultation report for the Birmingham Transport Plan will be published on or before Friday 25 June 2021.

Supplementary information, should it be required, can be provided under separate cover to members.

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

J14 Emergency Transport Plan

Question:

For each project in the Emergency Transport Plan, what is the expiry date of the temporary traffic regulation orders for the scheme, which of these do the Council intend to seek to extend and what consultation has already been carried out on any extension?

Answer:

The current position is outlined below but may be subject to change. Some minor measures did not require traffic regulation orders (TROs) and these will be reviewed as social distancing restrictions are ended. No specific consultations have been undertaken as yet where it is proposed to extend or make permanent the measures.

This list does not include changes made for spill-out areas for hospitality venues.

Scheme	Location	Type of TRO	Expiry	Status
A38 Pop-up Cycleway	Selly Oak Local Centre and to Northfield	Experimental	28/02/22	Intention to extend temporary measures and then make permanent as part of Bristol Road Downgrading scheme in 2023.
A45 Pop-up Cycleway	A45 Coventry Road	Experimental	21/02/22	All measures currently being reviewed as part of separate A45 Coventry Road Cycle Route scheme, to determine which will be made permanent and which removed.
Jewellery Quarter to City Hospital Pop-up Cycleway	Jewellery Quarter to City Hospital	Experimental	24/03/22	Options for making the measures permanent currently in development
Bradford Street Pop-up Cycleway	Bradford Street Cycle Route	Experimental	03/06/22	Options for making the measures permanent currently in development
A47 Pop-up Cycleway	City Centre to Fort Dunlop (A47 Corridor)	Experimental	10/06/20	Options for making the measures permanent currently in development
Low Traffic Neighbourhood	Kings Heath	Experimental	22/04/22	Options for amending or making the measures permanent currently in development

Scheme	Location	Type of TRO	Expiry	Status
Low Traffic Neighbourhood	Moseley	Experimental	22/04/22	Options for amending or making the measures permanent currently in development
Low Traffic Neighbourhood	Bournville	Experimental	22/04/22	Options for amending or making the measures permanent currently in development
Low Traffic Neighbourhood	Castle Vale	Experimental	22/04/22	Options for amending or making the measures permanent currently in development
Low Traffic Neighbourhood	Lozells	Experimental	22/04/22	Options for amending or making the measures permanent currently in development
City Centre Traffic Segments	City Centre	Experimental	17/03/22	Measures at St Chads Circus removed. Options for making the other measures permanent currently in development
Stirchley Local Centre	Pershore Road	Experimental	10/03/22	Some measures already removed. Aspiration to make the remaining measures permanent under ATF Tranche 2 – options currently in development
Local centres	Moseley	Temporary	23/12/21	Options for making Moseley measures permanent under ATF Tranche 2 currently in development
Local centres	Northfield	Temporary	23/12/21	Northfield partly removed
Local centres	Harborne	Temporary	23/12/21	Options for making Harborne measures permanent under ATF Tranche 2 currently in development
Local centres	Soho Road	Temporary	23/12/21	Soho Road measures removed
Local centres	Bordesley Green	Temporary	03/01/22	Bordesley Green removed
Local centres	Small Heath	Temporary	03/01/22	To be removed once social distancing restrictions are ended.
Local centres	Stratford Road	Temporary	03/01/22	To be removed once social distancing restrictions are ended.
Local centres	Alum Rock	Temporary	03/01/22	To be removed once social distancing restrictions are ended.

Scheme	Location	Type of TRO	Expiry	Status
Local centres	Ladypool Road	Temporary	31/08/21	Ladypool Road removed
Local centres	Acocks Green	Temporary	31/08/21	Acocks Green to be removed once social distancing restrictions are ended
Local centres	Erdington	Temporary	25/11/21	Councillors and BIDs to be consulted to see whether there is a desire to make measures permanent
Local centres	Kings Heath	Temporary	25/11/21	Options for making some of the Kings Heath measures permanent currently in development
Local centres	Sutton Coldfield	Temporary	04/01/22	Councillors and BIDs to be consulted to see whether there is a desire to make measures permanent

WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR TRANSPORT AND ENVIRONMENT FROM COUNCILLOR BRUCE LINES

J15 Air Pollution Data

Question:

Given your letter to Khalid Mahmood MP, please release all air pollution data held with a map showing where in the City was it taken since 2010?

Answer:

A spreadsheet has been produced which details this data. This spreadsheet may be accessed through the following link:



20210622 AQ
Monitoring Summary

Maps have been produced which show the location of all monitoring sites since 2010.

Map 1



20210622 AQMS
Sites 2010 to 2020.pdf

Map 2



20210622 CC DT

Map 3

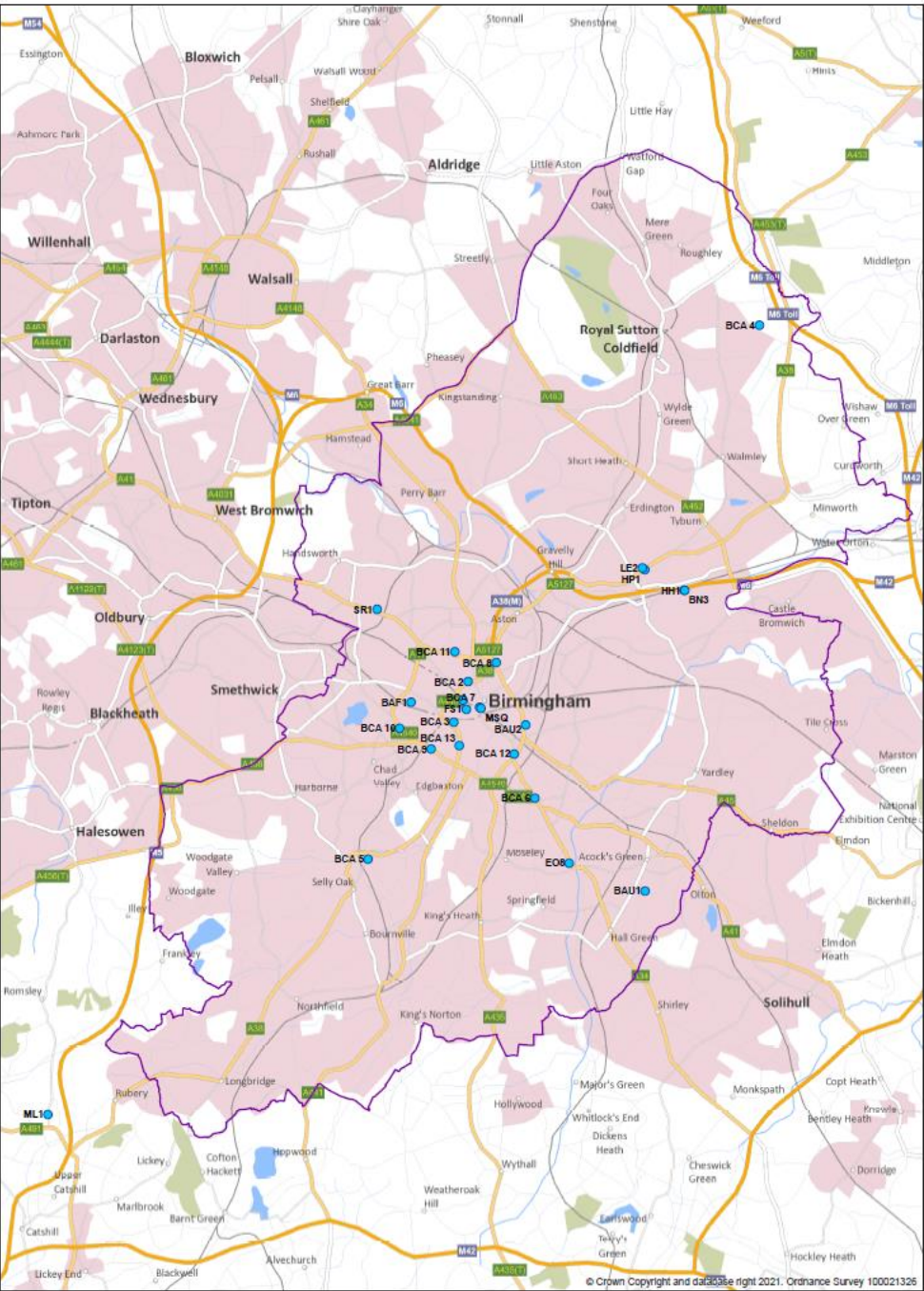


20210622 CW DT

Sites 2010 to 2020.pdf

Map 1

Location of Automatic Air Quality Monitoring Sites

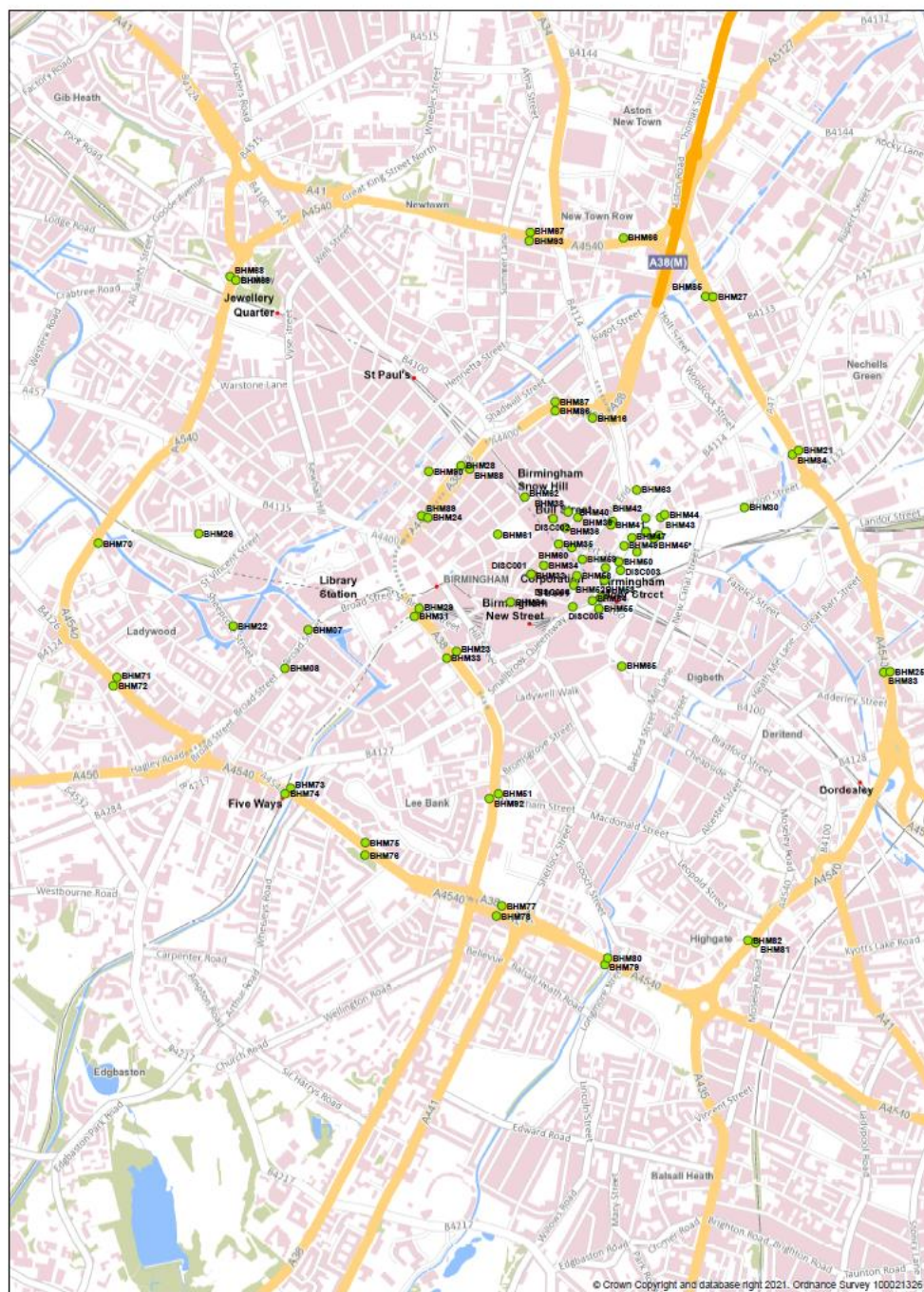


© Crown Copyright and database right 2021. Ordnance Survey 100021326.
You are not permitted to copy, sub-licence, distribute or sell any of
this data to third parties in any form.

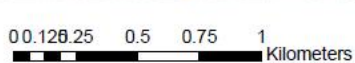


Map 2

Location of City Centre Diffusion Tubes Sites

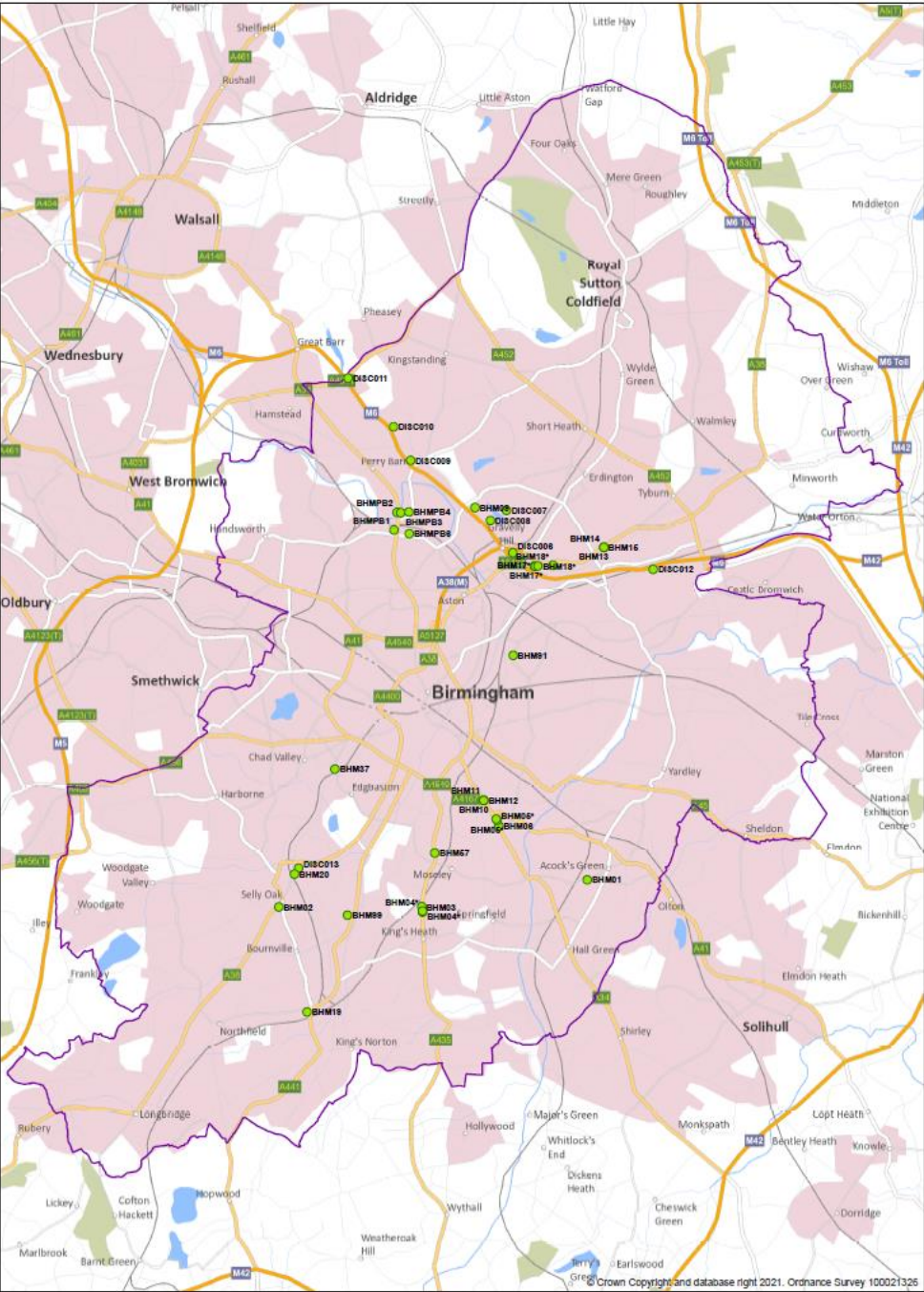


© Crown Copyright and database right 2021. Ordnance Survey 100021328.
You are not permitted to copy, sub-licence, distribute or sell any of
this data to third parties in any form.



Map 3

Location of City Wide Diffusion Tubes Sites



© Crown Copyright and database right 2021. Ordnance Survey 100021328.
You are not permitted to copy, sub-licence, distribute or sell any of
this data to third parties in any form.



Air pollution monitoring data is held at www.birminghamairquality.co.uk including real time data from the Council's stations and annual concentrations from the various diffusion tube sites. The web site also shows closed stations. Further, the website contains the annual reports to Defra which contain the published data.

All questions about air quality monitoring including the stations or data collection can be made at pollution.team@birmingham.gov.uk

WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR TRANSPORT AND ENVIRONMENT FROM COUNCILLOR DEIRDRE ALDEN

J16 Air Quality Stations

Question:

Please provide a list of all new, removed and planned locations of air quality monitoring stations since 2012. Please include details of location, what it monitors and if permanent or temporary (specifying timeframe it was or will be place) and if it is currently operational, removed or due to start.

Answer:

A spreadsheet has been produced which details this data. This spreadsheet may be accessed through the following link:



20210622 AQ
Monitoring Summary

The only new stations currently proposed are highlighted on the AQ Units tab of the spreadsheet.

All stations are classed as permanent.

Air pollution monitoring data is held at www.birminghamairquality.co.uk including real time data from the Council's stations and annual concentrations from the various diffusion tube sites. The web site also shows closed stations. Further, the website contains the annual reports to Defra which contain the published data.

All questions about air quality monitoring including the stations or data collection can be made at pollution.team@birmingham.gov.uk

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR TRANSPORT AND
ENVIRONMENT FROM COUNCILLOR ROBERT ALDEN**

J17 CAZ Scrappage Scheme

Question:

What was ‘very complicated’ about the procurement process for the CAZ scrappage scheme that led to it ‘taking longer than anticipated’ as stated by yourself on the Facebook live interview with BBC WM bearing in mind you have had since 2018 to arrange this procurement and the charging scheme was originally due to come into place in January 2020?

Answer:

The CAZ scrappage scheme required the development of a bespoke contract for a project with little precedent. The Council has not undertaken such an initiative in the past and has taken a cautious approach to its development and delivery.

An extended response period was afforded to interested parties at the tender stage in recognition of the unusual nature of the scheme and also the pressures that may have been faced by businesses due to the COVID 19 pandemic.

The CAZ scrappage scheme was originally scheduled to be implemented by January 2021, to coincide with what would have been the one-year anniversary of the CAZ upon which date the 1-year exemption period for CAZ workers would end.

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

J18 Procurement Notice

Question:

On what date was the first procurement notice for the CAZ scrappage scheme published?

Answer:

The opportunity was first advertised on 17th April 2020 in the Official Journal of the European Union.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR TRANSPORT AND
ENVIRONMENT FROM COUNCILLOR TIMOTHY HUXTABLE**

J19 Timescales

Question:

On the original timescales in the CAZ implementation plan, on what date was the CAZ scrappage scheme due to be implemented by?

Answer:

The CAZ scrappage scheme was scheduled to be implemented by January 2021, to coincide with what would have been the one-year anniversary of the CAZ upon which date the 1-year exemption period for CAZ workers would end.

WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR TRANSPORT AND ENVIRONMENT FROM COUNCILLOR GARY SAMBROOK

J20 Special Exemptions

Question:

How many charities, charitable organisations, community or volunteering groups etc (or people acting on their behalf), have approached the Council regarding seeking special exemption or extra support for the clean air zone?

Answer:

The Clean Air Zone team has approved 71 applications for a community transport exemption. These are in place for the duration of the Clean Air Zone.

During the month of May 2021, we estimate that approximately 12 individuals or organisations have contacted the Clean Air Zone team seeking support above and beyond the existing exemptions and the £35m of financial support that is available.

It is difficult to provide a definitive response to the question as an organisation could be charitable with a volunteer workforce or a community group with charitable status and so on. It is also worth noting that these types of organisations may have benefited from exemptions granted to Clean Air Zone workers and residents as these people could also be volunteers for these organisations.

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

J21 Travel

Question:

How did you travel to and from the airport in both Birmingham and Belfast to make your Twitter video for the already purchased hydrogen buses (If by car/taxi please state make, model and year)?

Answer:

Birmingham

Travel to and from the airport in Birmingham was made by taxi. On the return trip, this was shared with officers.

The specific vehicle details requested (make/model/year) are not held by the Council.

Belfast

Travel to and from the airport in Belfast was arranged by our hosts, Wright Bus.

The specific vehicle details requested (make/model/year) are not held by the Council.

WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR TRANSPORT AND ENVIRONMENT FROM COUNCILLOR SUZANNE WEBB

J22 Carbon Footprint

Question:

What was the total carbon footprint of your visit to Belfast to make the video for the already purchased hydrogen buses?

Answer:

The smartphone video referenced was taken at the WrightBus factory as part of the pre-delivery inspection of the Council's hydrogen buses ahead of final payments and the subsequent transfer of ownership. This activity formed part of a wider programme including securing a more strategic relationship with the manufacturer to enable longer term benefits of supply chain jobs for Birmingham, an apprenticeship scheme and opportunities for research and development. In terms of the latter, WrightBus are one of the market leaders in hydrogen fuel technology and discussions were undertaken to explore how this may be beneficial to the city in respect of other vehicle types and importantly refuelling infrastructure requirements and cost considerations.

A return flight from Birmingham to Belfast generates approximately **113kg CO2 using** a carbon estimation calculator. Based on an average utilisation rate of 88 people, this equates to around 1.28kg of CO2 emissions per person for a return trip at a total contribution of 5.14kg/CO2 based on four people travelling on same flight.

The airline industry (including Aer Lingus and Easy Jet as the airlines used), participate in the highest standard carbon offsetting projects, that meet Gold Standard and Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) accreditation through implementing carbon off-setting for every flight.

WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR TRANSPORT AND ENVIRONMENT FROM COUNCILLOR ZAKER CHOUDHRY

J23 Clean Air Zone

Question:

Could the Cabinet Member confirm the total cost of the public relations exercise (including full breakdown of activities and their relative cost) leading up to and including 1 June 2021 to publicise the start of Birmingham's Clean Air Zone?

Answer:

The event on 1 June 2021 to help promote the launch of the Clean Air Zone cost £35,000. The costs covered film and production (£20,000), the management and delivery of the event itself (£13,000) and paid for promotion through social media (£2,000). All other public relations or media relations activity is supported by the Council's Corporate Communications team.

WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR TRANSPORT AND ENVIRONMENT FROM COUNCILLOR MORRIAM JAN

J24 Congestion in Perry Barr

Question:

Could the Cabinet Member give an indication of the average delay, during peak time, drivers are encountering in Perry Barr?

Answer:

The average delay is highly variable depending upon factors including the traffic management layout and traffic volumes on any given day. The maximum delays have averaged between 10 and 20 minutes on the A34 southbound during the morning peak and between 15 and 30 minutes on the A34 northbound and Wellington Road eastbound during the evening peak. There have been few delays on Aston Lane and Aldridge Road during the most recent traffic management arrangements.

The Council and Transport for West Midlands continue to issue multiple travel demand messages over a variety of channels to advertise a range of travel behaviour alternatives and choices to reduce delays.

WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR TRANSPORT AND ENVIRONMENT FROM COUNCILLOR NEIL EUSTACE

J25 Clean Air Zone

Question:

Could the Cabinet Member provide full details of the reasons why the Clean Air Zone has been postponed from 1 to 14 June?

Answer:

The Clean Air Zone became operational on 1 June 2021. On the same day the Council announced that it would pause enforcement and the collection of the daily fee for non-compliant vehicles until 14 June 2021.

There were a number of factors behind this decision. The first was to ensure that the scheme adhered to one of its guiding design principles, which was to be 'fair and reasonable', while at the same time keeping clear sight of the primary objective for the scheme which is to achieve compliance with the legal limit for nitrogen dioxide in the shortest possible time.

Another consideration were lessons learned from the introduction of London's ULEZ, a Clean Air Zone in Bath and Bus Lane Enforcement in Birmingham. In all instances, and despite high levels of promotion about the schemes before their introduction, many drivers were unaware that the scheme existed. Similarly, many drivers were unaware (in the instances of the ULEZ and CAZ) that the onus to pay the daily fee, if travelling through the zone in a non-compliant vehicle, was on the driver. Indeed, the first many drivers would know these schemes were in force would be when they received a penalty charge notice.

In line with the 'fair and reasonable' principle it was therefore logical to adopt a launch strategy that highlighted the scheme was operational and, at the same time, capitalise on media interest in the scheme to try and reinforce the key messages about the scheme to drivers. At the same time by pausing enforcement and payment of the daily fee drivers were provided with a little more time to familiarise themselves with how the scheme worked. And this 'fair and reasonable' principle will also be applied at the point the first penalty charge notices are issued. For one month drivers issued with a Penalty Charge Notice will be offered the opportunity to pay the relevant fee for their non-compliant vehicle in lieu of the penalty fee.

WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR TRANSPORT AND ENVIRONMENT FROM COUNCILLOR ROGER HARMER

J26 Birchfield Island

Question:

It has now been more than a year since work started on the A34 and Birchfield Island. Could the Cabinet Member indicate how much longer it will be until the hole in the middle of the Island is ‘topped off’?

Answer:

The extensive Perry Barr highway scheme remains on programme and budget as planned, with the construction of the bridge within Birchfield Island one of the most complex elements of the project. As such, its delivery has been split into phases to reduce the impact of the works. The foundations and supports have already been successfully installed and the next phase will be to install the beams across the island in mid-July. The new junction that the bridge will support will be completed winter 2021.

WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR TRANSPORT AND ENVIRONMENT FROM COUNCILLOR JON HUNT

J27 Clean Air Zone – Auto Pay

Question:

Why does the Clean Air Zone not have an autopay facility like the London Congestion Zone where the automated payment system records the number of charging days a vehicle travels within the charging zone each month and automatically takes payment from a debit card, credit card or via direct debit each month?

Answer:

Clean Air Zones are a temporary measure specifically to bring NO2 levels into compliance. And the payment system, provided as one of the Clean Air Zone Central Services, has been designed to allow vehicle owners to pay if necessary, but ideally, the preference is for the most polluting vehicles to upgrade or avoid driving in the most polluted areas.

An autopay system is more complex and costly and would take longer to implement. As the government and the Council are under a legal obligation to deliver compliance in the shortest possible time it is appropriate that action is taken now to reduce emissions, which will lead to improvements in public health.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CHAIR OF LICENSING AND PUBLIC PROTECTION
COMMITTEE FROM COUNCILLOR PAUL TILSLEY**

K1 Rise in fake COVID vaccination cards

Question:

Further to the disturbing reports we have seen recently regarding fake Covid 19 vaccination cards that are being plied on the internet, could the Chair of Licensing and Public Protection explain what is being done for city residents to protect them this from this scam and also advise the actions that are being taken by Enforcement to crack down such practices?

Answer:

The Trading Standards service is aware of alleged blank replacement Covid 19 vaccination cards and have identified sellers on auction platforms. Liaison is ongoing with regional and national trading standards to establish if there is any action being taken in conjunction with Public Health England.

During the pandemic, the service has taken action in respect of home Covid tests, unsafe PPE, fake PPE and fake websites, unsafe sanitiser and fake PPE certificates.

The service was made aware of alleged outlets in Birmingham providing fake documents and an investigation was conducted but the intelligence was not substantiated.

The service has not communicated the issue of replacement vaccination cards to the wider public to avoid promoting these sites and is currently monitoring the position.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CHAIR OF LICENSING AND PUBLIC PROTECTION
COMMITTEE FROM COUNCILLOR MIKE WARD**

K2 'Loan Sharks

Question:

Further to recent reports in the national press that loan sharks are using social media to exhort money from their victims, could the Chair of Licensing and Public Protection Committee advise what precautions are being taken in the city to protect vulnerable residents caught in this distressing situation?

Answer:

Birmingham City Council hosts the England Illegal Money Lending Team that is funded to tackle illegal money lending in England, including Birmingham. The team operate a number of reporting platforms, including a hotline, and will investigate information regarding this criminal activity and where appropriate take prosecutions against those active in this arena. Only two weeks ago the team were active in the Birmingham area in this regard.

Further, the team are proactively promoting and warning of the issues associated with illegal money lending, using proceeds of crime to raise awareness of the perils of this pernicious criminality. The team has launched an educational, interactive, film called "shark" for use in schools and with the Chamber of Commerce has launched a credit union pay deduction scheme for savings and loans.

The team works very closely with key partners such as the Financial Conduct Authority and reports to them and the Treasury regarding their work to develop policy to tackle illegal money lending and its associated impact on individuals and communities. The team is also an active member of the Birmingham FIP and has funded a number of initiatives through this group.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CHAIR OF LICENSING AND PUBLIC PROTECTION
COMMITTEE FROM COUNCILLOR ZAKER CHOUDHRY**

K3 Fines

Question:

It has been recently reported West Midlands Police have issued fines of more than £700,000 to people having found to have broken Covid rules. Could the Cabinet Member confirm how many fines have been issued by local Enforcement Officers as well as their value since the first lockdown in March 2020?

Answer:

Environmental Health within Birmingham have served 37 fixed penalty notices on 30 businesses since March 2020. The total value of these is £45,000.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CHAIR OF LICENSING AND PUBLIC PROTECTION
COMMITTEE FROM COUNCILLOR ROGER HARMER**

K4 Fly Tipping

Question:

How many successful prosecutions against fly-tipping have there been in Birmingham since 2014 and in which ward did each offence successfully prosecuted take place in?

Answer:

The Government collates prosecution outcomes for local authorities and the Environment Agency for 'fly-tipping' related offences under its Waste Data Flow return and there were 351 prosecutions, for relevant offences, for Birmingham from April 2014 to April 2021. There is no specific offence of fly-tipping and recordable prosecutions encompass a range of offences, principally under section 33 and section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, including matters relating to the deposit of controlled waste, but also certain offence types which relate to failures over the control, transfer and escape of waste in connection with waste disposal by both businesses and householders. The term fly-tipping is often taken to mean 'rubbish dumping' and collation of published prosecution outcomes from 2014 indicates that 205 of the recordable prosecutions had a sole or substantive 'rubbish dumping' related element to the court imposed sanction and the ward locations linked to the respective prosecution is shown in the table [adjusted for current ward boundaries]:

Ward	
Acocks Green	5
Allens Cross	0
Alum Rock	11
Aston	4
Balsall Heath West	1
Bartley Green	1
Billesley	2
Birchfield	2

Ward	
Bordesley & Highgate	8
Bordesley Green	5
Bournbrook & Selly Park	8
Bournville & Cotteridge	1
Brandwood & Kings Heath	1
Bromford & Hodge Hill	2
Castle Vale	0
Druids Heath & Monyhull	2
Edgbaston	2
Erdington	6
Frankley Great Park	2
Garretts Green	1
Glebe Farm & Tile Cross	0
Gravelly Hill	0
Hall Green North	3
Hall Green South	5
Handsworth	5
Handsworth Wood	4
Harborne	0
Heartlands	1
Highters Heath	0
Holyhead	1
Kings Norton North	1
Kings Norton South	1
Kingstanding	3

Ward	
Ladywood	5
Longbridge & West Heath	0
Lozells	3
Moseley	2
Nechells	16
Newtown	1
North Edgbaston	3
Northfield	3
Oscott	0
Perry Barr	2
Perry Common	0
Pype Hayes	2
Quinton	1
Rubery & Rednal	0
Shard End	2
Sheldon	3
Small Heath	4
Soho & Jewellery Quarter	28
South Yardley	7
Sparkbrook & Balsall Heath East	7
Sparkhill	11
Stirchley	1
Stockland Green	0
Sutton Four Oaks	1
Sutton Mere Green	0

Ward	
Sutton Reddicap	0
Sutton Roughley	2
Sutton Trinity	0
Sutton Vesey	0
Sutton Walmley & Minworth	1
Sutton Wylde Green	0
Tyseley & Hay Mills	4
Ward End	7
Weoley & Selly Oak	0
Yardley East	0
Yardley West & Stechford	1

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CHAIR OF LICENSING AND PUBLIC PROTECTION
COMMITTEE FROM COUNCILLOR JON HUNT**

K5 Fixed Penalty Notices (Businesses)

Question:

How many fixed penalty notice fines for businesses not having a waste removal contract have been issued in Birmingham, by ward and month, since May 2018?

Answer:

811 fixed penalty notices have been issued and the breakdown by ward and month is as follows:

May 2018 to December 2018

WARD	MONTH							
	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
*Aston							1	
*Bordesley Green	2							
*Ladywood						1		
*Nechells	1							
*Springfield					3			1
*Washwood Heath			1					
Alum Rock		1			1			
Aston				1		3		
Balsall Heath West		4		1			2	
Billesley	2	2						
Birchfield								3
Bordesley & Highgate	5					1		
Bordesley Green	1	3		16	1	9		
Bournbrook & Selly Park	4	1	16	1				

WARD	MONTH							
Bournville & Cotteridge			11	2				
Brandwood & Kings Heath	8	6	6					
Bromford & Hodge Hill		2	2	1		1		
Druids Heath & Monyhull						1		
Erdington				2	5	1	1	
Frankley Great Park					1			
Garretts Green								1
Glebe Farm & Tile Cross					1			
Gravelly Hill				1				
Hall Green South	2	2						
Handsworth		3	1					
Heartlands	1					7		
Highters Heath	1							
Holyhead		5	3		17			
Kingstanding		2						
Ladywood							2	
Longbridge & West Heath						1		
Moseley					1			
Newtown						1		
Northfield			1					5
Oscott		5					1	
Perry Barr	1					3		
Rubery & Rednal						1		
Sheldon			1	1			1	
Small Heath		1	7	5		4		
Soho & Jewellery Quarter		1				5		
South Yardley	2	1				2		
Sparkbrook & Balsall Heath East	2	2		3	7	3	2	5
Sparkhill		1		3	37	3		

WARD	MONTH							
Stockland Green							3	
Sutton Vesey						14	4	
Sutton Walmley & Minworth								2
Sutton Wylde Green						7	6	1
Tyseley & Hay Mills		1				1		
Ward End		1	1	1	1	10		
Weoley & Selly Oak				1				
Unspecified/ unallocated**	4	6	6	5	6	4	1	1

January to December 2019

	MONTH											
WARD	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
*Aston		1							1			
*Bordesley Green												1
*Hall Green						1						
*South Yardley									1			
*Springfield			1									
*Washwood Heath										1		
Acocks Green							2			1	2	
Allens Cross								2				
Alum Rock	6	2	5	1			2		1	3		1
Aston		3									1	
Balsall Heath West	4										2	
Billesley							1	1				
Birchfield										1		
Bordesley & Highgate	1								8			

	MONTH											
WARD	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Bordesley Green				1			1					
Bournville & Cotteridge						2						
Brandwood & Kings Heath					1							
Bromford & Hodge Hill	2	1					1					
Druids Heath & Monyhull					1							
Edgbaston							3					
Erdington	5	1			1	12	1		1			1
Glebe Farm & Tile Cross									1			2
Gravelly Hill		1	1									
Hall Green North	2	1				6	5					
Hall Green South					1	3	2	1	3			
Handsworth		2	2						3			
Heartlands			1									
Kingstanding						1						
Ladywood										2		
Lozells						1				1	1	
Moseley	4	1					1			5	1	1
Newtown								1	2			
North Edgbaston		1										
Northfield			4					5		1	1	
Pype Hayes			1									
Quinton									4			

	MONTH											
WARD	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Sheldon											4	
Small Heath			1	2							1	
Soho & Jewellery Quarter		1				2						
South Yardley							1					
Sparkbrook & Balsall Heath East	15	3	2			1	4	1	1	5		1
Sparkhill	1	3	6	4	5							
Stirchley									1	1		
Stockland Green		1					1			4		
Sutton Reddicap											1	
Sutton Roughley										1		
Sutton Vesey											3	
Sutton Walmley & Minworth											3	
Sutton Wylde Green	1											
Tyseley & Hay Mills			1			1						
Ward End	4	1	1						4		3	
Weoley & Selly Oak							9					1
Yardley East						3	1		1	3	1	
Yardley West & Stechford		1				3						
Unspecified/ unallocated**	8	1				3	2	1	4	2	2	

January to December 2020

WARD	MONTH											
	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
*Springfield				1								
Acocks Green			1	2								
Allens Cross				1								
Alum Rock				1			1					
Aston		4	3									
Balsall Heath West				1								
Bartley Green				1								
Birchfield			4									
Bordesley & Highgate		1										
Bromford & Hodge Hill							1					
Erdington	1											
Glebe Farm & Tile Cross			2						1			1
Hall Green North			2	3		1						
Handsworth	2					1						
Holyhead	3	1										1
Kingstanding			1									
Ladywood	2			3								
Lozells		5	1									
Oscott				6								
Perry Barr				9								
Quinton	3											
Sheldon	1											
Soho & Jewellery Quarter	1		1									

WARD	MONTH											
	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
South Yardley	2											
Sparkbrook & Balsall Heath East		1	2									
Sparkhill	1											
Stirchley								1	1			
Stockland Green		1										
Sutton Trinity	3											
Tyseley & Hay Mills				2								
Ward End		5										
Weoley & Selly Oak									1			
Unspecified/unallocated**	6	1	1	4								

January to April 2021. [May & June data is not yet collated]

WARD	MONTH			
	January	February	March	April
Newtown				1
Perry Common		1		

*Denotes potential FPNs geographic premises locations which may not be contiguous with the current Local Government Boundary Review ward boundaries.

** Denotes FPNs where the electronic records held do not link to a specific premises/ward location. This may include those issued to legal entities outside of Birmingham or that are linked to original documents destroyed as part of data records retention/destruction policies or that are linked to legal proceedings matters and where original documents are potentially submitted in evidence/proceedings are pending and cannot readily be cross-referenced to a specific ward.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CHAIR OF LICENSING AND PUBLIC PROTECTION
COMMITTEE FROM COUNCILLOR MORRIAM JAN**

K6 Fixed Penalty Notices (Littering)

Question:

How many fixed penalty notice fines for littering have been issued in Birmingham, by Ward, since May 2018?

Answer:

Please find the number of FPN's by ward issued since May 2018. Omitted wards had no FPNs issued.

Ward	Number of FPNs issued
Acocks Green	2
Alum Rock	3
Aston	15
Balsall Heath West	1
Bordesley and Highgate	26
Bordesley Green	1
Bournbook and Selly Park	1
Bournville and Cotteridge	1
Brandwood and Kings Heath	9
Bromford and Hodge Hill	1
Edgbaston	10
Erdington	17
Glebe Farm and Tile Cross	2
Hall Green North	1
Harborne	4
Kingstanding	1
Ladywood	14,245
Moseley	1
Nechells	18
Newtown	6
Northfield	7
Small Heath	3
Soho and Jewellery Quarter	13
Sutton Trinity	1
Ward End	10
Yardley West and Stechford	5
Total	14404

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CHAIR OF PLANNING COMMITTEE FROM
COUNCILLOR ROBERT ALDEN**

L1 Planning Application Acknowledgement Letters

Question:

Planning Application acknowledgement letters currently state

“Council Offices: Offices are not open and most of our staff are now working from home. As a result, we are experiencing difficulties in receiving and dealing with planning and related applications. This will result in changes in service delivery and normal procedures and we want to make you aware that there may be delays in responding to you as we adapt to our changing working practice”.

Given Council Offices have now been closed for more than 12 months, how much longer do you believe is needed to ‘adapt’ to these changes?

Answer:

Due to the Pandemic, the Corporate policy remains to work from home where possible and only to go into the office if necessary.

Senior officers worked tirelessly to implement processes to ensure that the planning service operated and continues to operate as smoothly as possible during these unprecedented times.

Due to the fact that the service would inevitably be affected by the pandemic, it was beneficial that members of the public were advised from the onset that there may, on occasion be delays.

However, I am pleased to advise that significant service improvements have been put in place which has resulted in planning performance never being so high. During the pandemic performance has continued to improve and has been for several months in the high 90%s.

It is clear that this note was added to the acknowledgement letter at the beginning of the pandemic and unfortunately not been amended as time has passed.

I have spoken to the Director of Inclusive Growth to request that this note is updated.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CHAIR OF PLANNING COMMITTEE FROM
COUNCILLOR DAVID PEARS**

L2 New Builds

Question:

How does Building Control work with Severn Trent to identify fix and enforce fixes to misconnections of waste sewage pipes, including dye testing for new builds and extensions? Please include any changes planned to this process as a result of the Environment Agency identifying this as the 'weak link' in addressing the pollution problem with water waste.

Answer:

Building Control is a statutory service but unique in that it is open to private sector competition. Therefore, people carrying out building work have a choice to use the Council's service or a private sector 'Approved Inspector'. In Birmingham, around 55% of the projects are checked by the Council and 45% by Approved Inspectors.

This answer relates only to work checked by the Council's building control team. The team apply national building standards and the standards do not satisfy all the expectations of the Environment Agency, particularly the risk of widespread flooding and the effect on leaking foul sewage.

Our building control service sets out an inspection plan for every building project and drainage is an important part of that inspection plan. The team inspects all drainage before it is covered up and the surveying staff are aware of the risks of misconnection and ensure that does not happen. Completion Certificates are not issued until we are satisfied with the drainage.

The service consults with Severn Trent Water (STW) on a statutory basis when development is taking place close to a Public Sewer. STW may veto the development or set conditions.

STW also have responsibility for maintaining and repairing all drainage shared by two or more properties and the service reminds people carrying out work of their responsibility to make sure they have STW approval. STW charge the property owner for that service and make their own separate arrangements to ensure they are satisfied with the work. Therefore, the work on shared drains is checked by both building control and Severn Trent.

A misconnection of foul water to a storm water drain would be in contravention of building regulations and therefore potentially a criminal offence. If the situation is brought to the attention of building control within two years of the building work being carried, we would raise this with the property owners and enforcement action may be considered if necessary.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CHAIR OF THE RESOURCES OVERVIEW AND
SCRUTINY COMMITTEE FROM COUNCILLOR MATT BENNETT**

M CAZ Procurement Call In

Question:

We received an email on 26th May saying that you had originally decided to hold the CAZ procurement call in on Friday 28th May due to it “needs to take place before 1st June as that’s when the CAZ starts

You subsequently agreed to change it once we made a complaint about it being a time neither people bringing the call in could attend

What did officers explain to you was the reason they wanted it to be done by the 1st June

Please include all correspondence you received from officers or Cabinet Members explaining why it needed to be held before 1st June?

Answer:

Cabinet Members requested an early call-in meeting so as to see if the issues in relation to the call-in of the CAZ contracts could be resolved before it came in to force on the 1st June (as we did not have clarity on that at that time). I was also attempting to accommodate the availability of Cabinet Members. There is no correspondence to share as the conversation was over the phone and at Full Council on the 25th May.