

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

BIRMINGHAM CITY COUNCIL

CITY COUNCIL

TUESDAY, 09 JANUARY 2018 AT 14:00 HOURS
IN COUNCIL CHAMBER, COUNCIL HOUSE, VICTORIA SQUARE,
BIRMINGHAM, B1 1BB

A G E N D A

1 NOTICE OF RECORDING

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

2 MINUTES

A. To confirm and authorise the signing of the Minutes of the meeting of the Council held on 5 December 2017

B. To note the public section of the Minutes of the extraordinary meeting of the Council held on 11 December 2017.

3 LORD MAYOR'S ANNOUNCEMENTS

(1400-1410)

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

4 EXEMPTION FROM STANDING ORDERS

Councillor Diane Donaldson to move an exemption from Standing Orders.

5 QUESTION TIME

(90 minutes allocated) (1410-1540)

To deal with oral questions in accordance with Standing Order 10(C)

A. Questions from Members of the Public to any Cabinet Member, Assistant Leader, District Committee Chairman or Ward Forum Chairman (20 minutes)

- B. Questions from any Councillor to a Committee Chairman, Lead Member of a Joint Board or Ward Forum Chairman (20 minutes)
- C. Questions from Councillors other than Cabinet Members and Assistant Leaders to a Cabinet Member or Assistant Leader (25 minutes)
- D. Questions from Councillors other than Cabinet Member and Assistant Leaders to the Leader or Deputy Leader (25 minutes)

6 PETITIONS

(15 minutes allocated) (1540-1555)

To receive and deal with petitions in accordance with Standing Order 9.

As agreed by Council Business Management Committee a schedule of outstanding petitions is available electronically with the published papers for the meeting and can be viewed or downloaded.

55 - 56

7 APPOINTMENTS BY THE COUNCIL

(5 minutes allocated) (1555-1600)

To make appointments to, or removals from, committees, outside bodies or other offices which fall to be determined by the Council as set out in the attached Schedule.

57 - 76

8 REVIEW OF BIRMINGHAM'S COUNCIL TAX SUPPORT SCHEME 2017/18

(15 minutes allocated) (1600-1615)

To consider a report of the Leader.

Councillor Ian Ward to move the following Motion:-

"That approval be given to retain the current Council Tax Support Scheme for the next financial year (2018/19) not withstanding any prescribed changes set by Government and/or annual uprating."

77 - 100

9 BIRMINGHAM HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION STRATEGY 2017+

(30 minutes allocated) (1615-1645)

To consider a joint report from the Cabinet Member for Health and Social Care and the Cabinet Member for Housing and Homes.

Councillor Peter Griffiths to move the following Motion:-

"That the draft Birmingham Homelessness Prevention Strategy 2017+ (Appendix 1) is approved as the City Council's new Homelessness Strategy and that the Corporate Director of Place be authorised to publish and disseminate the document as appropriate."

(break 1645-1715)

101 - 140

10 **COMMONWEALTH GAMES 2022**

(30 Minutes allocated) (1715-1745)

Information report of the Chief Executive.

Report to follow.

141 - 142

11 **MOTIONS FOR DEBATE FROM INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS**

(90 minutes allocated) (1745-1915)

To consider the attached Motions of which notice has been given in accordance with Standing Order 4(A)

12 **EXCLUSION OF THE PUBLIC**

Lord Mayor to move the following Motion:-

“That, in view of the nature of the business to be transacted, which includes the following exempt information under paragraph 1 of the Revised Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972, the public be now excluded from the meeting.”

P R I V A T E A G E N D A

13 **MINUTES OF THE EXTRAORDINARY MEETING**

Item Description



**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF BIRMINGHAM CITY COUNCIL HELD
ON TUESDAY 5 DECEMBER 2017 AT 1400 HOURS IN THE COUNCIL
CHAMBER, COUNCIL HOUSE, BIRMINGHAM**

PRESENT:- Lord Mayor (Councillor Anne Underwood) in the Chair

Councillors

Muhammed Afzal	Peter Douglas Osborn	Mike Leddy
Uzma Ahmed	Barbara Dring	Bruce Lines
Mohammed Aikhlaq	Neil Eustace	John Lines
Deirdre Alden	Mohammed Fazal	Keith Linnecor
John Alden	Des Flood	Mary Locke
Robert Alden	Jayne Francis	Ewan Mackey
Tahir Ali	Matthew Gregson	Majid Mahmood
Sue Anderson	Carole Griffiths	James McKay
Gurdial Singh Atwal	Peter Griffiths	Gareth Moore
Mohammed Azim	Paulette Hamilton	Yvonne Mosquito
Susan Barnett	Andrew Hardie	Brett O'Reilly
David Barrie	Roger Harmer	John O'Shea
Bob Beauchamp	Kath Hartley	David Pears
Matt Bennett	Barry Henley	Robert Pocock
Kate Booth	Des Hughes	Victoria Quinn
Steve Booton	Jon Hunt	Chauhdry Rashid
Sir Albert Bore	Mahmood Hussain	Carl Rice
Randal Brew	Shabrana Hussain	Fergus Robinson
Marje Bridle	Timothy Huxtable	Gary Sambrook
Mick Brown	Mohammed Idrees	Rob Sealey
Alex Buchanan	Zafar Iqbal	Sybil Spence
Andy Cartwright	Ziaul Islam	Ron Storer
Tristan Chatfield	Morriam Jan	Martin Straker Welds
Zaker Choudhry	Kerry Jenkins	Sharon Thompson
Debbie Clancy	Meirion Jenkins	Paul Tilsley
Liz Clements	Simon Jevon	Lisa Trickett
Lynda Clinton	Brigid Jones	Margaret Waddington
Lyn Collin	Carol Jones	Ian Ward
Maureen Cornish	Josh Jones	Mike Ward
John Cotton	Nagina Kauser	Fiona Williams
Ian Cruise	Tony Kennedy	Ken Wood
Basharat Dad	Changese Khan	Alex Yip
Phil Davis	Chaman Lal	Waseem Zaffar
Diane Donaldson		

NOTICE OF RECORDING

- 18925 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

MINUTES

It was moved by the Lord Mayor, seconded and –

- 18926 **RESOLVED:-**

That the Minutes of the meeting of the City Council held on 7 November 2017, having been printed and a copy sent to each Member of the Council, be taken as read and confirmed and signed.

LORD MAYOR'S ANNOUNCEMENTS

Commonwealth Games

- 18927 The Lord Mayor indicated that agenda items 11 and 13 (Public and Private) relating to the Commonwealth Games 2022 had been withdrawn from the agenda for today's meeting which would conclude at 1900 hours.
-

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 -

- 18928 **RESOLVED:-**

That the petitions be received and referred to the relevant Chief Officers.

Petitions Relating to external organisations Presented at the Meeting

The following petitions was presented:-

(See document No 2)

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

18929 **RESOLVED:-**

That the petitions be received and referred to the relevant Organisation.

Petitions Update

The following Petitions Update was submitted:-

(See document No 3)

It was moved by the Lord Mayor, seconded and -

18930 **RESOLVED:-**

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

QUESTION TIME

18931 The Council proceeded to consider Oral Questions in accordance with Standing Order 9

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

APPOINTMENTS BY THE COUNCIL

Following nominations it was -

18932 **RESOLVED:-**

That the following person be appointed until the Annual Meeting of the City Council in 2018 as set below:-

<u>Body</u>	<u>Representative</u>
<u>Corporate Resources and Governance Overview and Scrutiny Committee</u>	Councillor Meirion Jenkins to replace Councillor David Barrie for the remainder of the 2017/2018 Municipal Year.

EXEMPTION FROM STANDING ORDERS

It was moved by Councillor Diane Donaldson, seconded and

18933 **RESOLVED:-**

That, pursuant to CBM Committee discussions, Standing Orders be waived as follows:-

- Allocate 30 minutes for item 8 (Children's Social Care and Education: Improvement and Challenges)
- Reduce the time for item 9 (Report of the Overview and Scrutiny Committees) to 30 minutes"

CHILDREN'S SOCIAL CARE AND EDUCATION: IMPROVEMENT AND CHALLENGES

The following report of the Improvement Quartet: Leader, Cabinet Member for Children, Families and School, Chief Executive and Corporate Director Children and Young People was submitted:-

(See document No 4)

Councillor Carl Rice moved the motion which was seconded.

A debate ensued.

Councillor Carl Rice replied to the debate.

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 -

18934 **RESOLVED:-**

The Council welcomes and notes progress in children's social care and in education, and notes progress on the voluntary trust arrangement for children's services.

REPORT OF THE OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

Partnership Working: BCC and Parish/Town Councils

The following report of the Corporate Resources and Governance Overview and Scrutiny Committee together with a commentary from the Executive was submitted:-

(See document No 5)

Councillor Mohammed Aikhlaq in moving the motion indicated that following further discussions he wished to change the dates February 2018 in recommendations R01 and R02 to March 2018. The amended Motion was seconded by Councillor Randal Brew.

In accordance with Council Standing Orders, Councillors Ewan Mackey and Andy Cartwright gave notice of the following amendment to the Motion:-

(See document No 6)

Councillor Ewan Mackey moved the amendment, which was seconded by Councillor Andy Cartwright.

A debate ensued.

Councillor Mohammed Aikhlaq replied to the debate.

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

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

It was therefore -

18935 **RESOLVED:-**

That recommendations R01 to R15 as amended below be approved, and that the Executive be requested to pursue their implementation.

R01 and R02 Completion date February 2018 to read March 2018

R04 to be replaced with

“That a Cabinet lead and named officer are nominated to work with RSCTC and NFIBPC to put in place to deliver on projects that are currently with BCC. In the case of RSCTC this comprises various projects that are in excess of £1m in value where funding has been approved and is included with the RSCTC budget for 2017/18”

ADJOURNMENT

It was moved by the Lord Mayor, seconded and

18936 **RESOLVED:-**

That the Council be adjourned until 1700 hours on this day.

The Council then adjourned at 1623 hours.

At 1700 hours the Council resumed at the point where the meeting had been adjourned.

MOTIONS FOR DEBATE FROM INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS

The Council proceeded to consider the Motions of which notice had been given in accordance with Standing Order 4(1).

A. Councillors Jon Hunt and Roger Harmer have given notice of the following Motion:-

(See document No 7)

Councillor Jon Hunt moved the Motion, which was seconded by Councillor Roger Harmer.

In accordance with Council Standing Orders, Councillors Randal Brew and Debbie Clancy gave notice of the following amendment to the Motion:-

(See document No 8)

Councillor Randal Brew moved the amendment which was seconded by Councillor Debbie Clancy.

In accordance with Council Standing Orders, Councillors John O'Shea and Sharon Thompson gave notice of the following amendment to the Motion:-

(See document No 9)

Councillor John O'Shea moved the amendment which was seconded by Councillor Sharon Thompson.

During the moving of the Motion and Amendments suggestions were made on how they could be amended to reach a common position but no agreement was reached.

A debate ensued.

During the debate Councillor Debbie Clancy rose on a point of order to seek the withdrawal of a comment made by Councillor Bret O'Reilly which suggested that she had celebrated the rise in crime in the local area as this was not the case. Councillor Brett O'Reilly indicated that he had used the word 'almost'.

Councillor Diane Donaldson sought to move 'That the question be now put' but the Lord Mayor indicated that she would take the last speaker who wished to speak.

Councillor Jon Hunt replied to the debate during which he sought confirmation that the amendment from Councillor John O'Shea would have the word 'failed' removed from the second sentence. Councillor O'Shea confirmed that the amendment could be amended in that way.

The first amendment having been moved and seconded was put to the vote and by a show of hands was declared to be lost.

Here upon a poll being demanded the voting, with names listed in seat number order, was as follows:-

(See document No 10)

NB The documents have been amended to show that Councillor Mike Leddy who was deputising for the Deputy Lord Mayor had voted and not the Deputy Lord Mayor as indicated in the document.

The total results referred to in the interleave read:-

Yes – 34 (For the amendment);

No – 56 (Against the amendment);

Abstain – 0 (Abstentions).

The second amendment with the word 'failed' deleted having been moved and seconded was put to the vote and by a show of hands was declared to be carried.

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

Here upon a poll being demanded the voting, with names listed in seat number order, was as follows:-

(See document No 11)

NB The documents have been amended to show that Councillor Mike Leddy who was deputising for the Deputy Lord Mayor had voted and not the Deputy Lord Mayor as indicated in the document. Councillor Lisa Trickett should be shown as having voted yes instead of no as indicated in the document.

The total results referred to in the interleave read:-

Yes – 65 (For the Motion);

No – 0 (Against the Motion);

Abstain – 0 (Abstentions).

It was therefore -

18937 **RESOLVED:-**

Council notes with concern the pressures on neighbourhood policing and high levels of public dissatisfaction with community policing presence and with the 101 phone service.

Council further notes with concern the increase in youth offending reported in the recent Youth Justice Strategic Plan, a 13.7% increase in first-time offenders over 12 months.

Council recalls that the concept and practice of community policing was pioneered in the Handsworth district of our city in the last century.

Council believes that a strong and positive police presence in our communities and neighbourhoods is vital for prevention of crime of all kinds, for maintaining the safety and wellbeing of the city and for the cohesion of our diverse city.

Council regrets the continuing decline in officer numbers in West Midlands Police. This has been caused by the policy of austerity which began under the Conservative and Liberal Democrat coalition government (2010-2015). Since 2010, West Midlands Police has lost over £145m and more than 2,000 police officers. We commend the officers and staff of West Midlands Police for their perseverance at a time when there are major pressures, which are both financial and arising from significant threats to public safety.

Council therefore resolves:-

1. to take all opportunities to lobby Government for support, financial and practical, for enhanced neighbourhood policing;
 2. to convey its concerns to the West Midlands Police and Crime Commissioner and the Mayor of the West Midlands;
 3. to request the West Midlands Police and Crime Panel to conduct an investigation into how neighbourhood policing can be sustained, with particular reference to:-
 - a) the potential for enhancing the role of PCSOs in engaging neighbourhoods;
 - b) the question of the public accessibility of the police; and
 - c) the role of the 101 service in handling public inquiries.
 - 4 to call on the Government, in the Police Grant Settlement this month, to stop the cuts to West Midlands Police's budget. The first duty of any government is the safety and security of its citizens. Any further cuts will put the public in Birmingham at risk.
-

Councillors Paulette Hamilton and Jayne Francis have given notice of the following Motion:-

(See document No 12)

Councillor Paulette Hamilton moved the Motion, which was seconded by Councillor Jayne Francis.

A debate ensued.

Councillor Paulette Hamilton replied to the debate.

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 –

18938 **RESOLVED:-**

Birmingham City Council notes that:

- There are growing concerns about the harassment of women attending the Marie Stopes Birmingham Centre on Arthur Road, Edgbaston.
- Women seeking pregnancy terminations are being targeted by pro-life protestors and this street harassment is a form of sexism against women.
- Independent research for the British Pregnancy Advisory Service (BPAS) has shown that the intimidation and distress felt by the women is also linked to women's broader experiences in public spaces.
- While the distress caused is clear, the efficacy of such protests is not. The number of women who decide to continue their pregnancy after contacting an abortion clinic does not change whether or not there are anti-abortion activists outside.

The council acknowledges that those with deeply held beliefs will continue to campaign against abortion. However it is inappropriate to further this debate by targeting women outside healthcare providers.

Women in Birmingham have a right to make healthcare decisions privately and should be able to access pregnancy termination services without hindrance.

The right to protest must be balanced with the right of pregnant women to choose and to obtain advice and treatment in confidence and free from intimidation.

Furthermore, staff at all women's health clinics should be protected from bullying and intimidation at their place of work.

City Council – 5 December 2017

Those who wish to campaign to restrict women's reproductive choices have plenty of opportunities and locations in which to do so. The area outside a clinic need not and should not be one of them.

The council therefore resolves to:

- Uphold the right of women to seek advice from health services and make difficult decisions on pregnancy terminations free from intimidation and harassment.
 - Work with other local authorities dealing with this issue to fully explore all options to prevent protestors from intimidating and harassing women outside women's health clinics in the city.
 - Take steps to protect the privacy of staff, patients and nearby residents.
-

The meeting ended at 1836 hours.

APPENDIX

Questions and replies in accordance with Standing Order 9(A).

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

A1 Refunds for uncollected refuse

Question:

Will the Leader of the Council reconsider his response to the issue of refunds for uncollected refuse during the industrial action?

His refusal at the last Council meeting was on the basis that refunds were not given during the last strike in 2011. There is a major flaw in his response; Labour's strike lasted 3 months against 3 weeks 6 years ago. Please reconsider.

Answer:

The flaw in this question is that this is about a principle, not timescales.

The Council will not reduce or refund Council Tax on the basis that refuse collections have been missed. Council Tax is a statutory tax paying for a range of local services and facilities all year round, not only refuse and recycling. It is not paid to fund a particular service and there is a legal obligation to pay.

The gross cost of services provided by Birmingham City Council amounts to just over £3 billion per annum, of which just under 10% (around £271 million) is funded by Council Tax.

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

A2 David Lock QC

Question:

At the last Council meeting, your response to written question A29 was ‘waiting for response from Kate.’ Are you still waiting or can you now answer the question?

Answer:

Please accept my apologies for the delay in providing this information to you. Due to an oversight and the volume of questions we were dealing with in November, an earlier version of the answer was circulated in error.

To answer your original question, the total amount spent on barristers for the last three full years and year to date per Directorate / service area is as follows:

Directorate	2014/15 Value (£)	2015/16 Value (£)	2016/17 Value (£)	2017/18(to date) Value (£)
Change & support	280,089	338,984	235,379	129,397
Corporate Resources	55,845	-----	-----	2,930
Economy	184,449	53,399	107,383	62,400
Finance	66,750	82,774	139,226	98,984
People-Adults	100,405	673,110	79,586	32,180
People - Children	634,770	1,110,931	1,563,367	745,672
People-Education	104,987	254,113	121,674	75,033
Place	660,029	589,443	681,870	770,735
Total	2,087,324	3,102,754	2,928,486	1,917,331

The part of your question regarding the nature of the work is not as easily accessible. I would therefore suggest that you contact the City Solicitor and the Legal Services Practice Manager who would be happy to meet with you and take you through the detailed information.

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

A3 David Lock QC

Question:

At the last Council meeting, in a response to an Oral Question, you stated that the Council was still considering what to do with the invoice received from David Lock QC for legal advice given to the former Leader and that you did not know how much the invoice was for. Are you now able to provide a fuller update?

Answer:

This is a matter for the City Solicitor. She is currently looking into this issue. I am advised some progress will be made shortly.

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

A4 Risk Exposure

Question:

The list of previous staff suggestions for budget savings not taken forward in 2016, includes one relating to setting up a Municipal Bank. The Council's response to that suggestion was that it would not be taken forward because 'Setting up a new bank would result in greater financial risks to the Council and extensive involvement in areas which are not part of its core activity.' As a point of principle would you agree that the Council should not expose itself to significant financial risks in areas which are not part of its core activity?

Answer:

No, the Council would need to think very carefully before committing itself to significant financial risks, but this needs to be considered on a case by case basis as it will depend on the reward/risk ratio.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE LEADER OF THE COUNCIL FROM COUNCILLOR
PETER DOUGLAS OSBORNE**

A5 JNC Exit Payments Total

Question:

Since 2012 what has been the total cost of exit payments made to employees in JNC posts who have left the Authority?

Answer:

The JNC Officers' Exit Package Costs since 2012 are as follows:

	£000	
2012-13	421.0	
2013-14	1,057.4	
2014-15	611.2	
2015-16	2,132.9	
2016-17	1,655.2	
2017-18	344.3	to November 2017
Total	6,222.0	

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

A6 JNC Costs

Question:

**For each year since 2012 to now what was the total cost of the JNC paybill
(including on costs but excluding exit payments)**

Answer:

The table below sets out the paybill for JNC officers. It excludes exit packages, but includes pension and national insurance on costs.

JNC Officers Paybill

	£000	
2012-13	8,789.0	
2013-14	8,255.7	
2014-15	7,869.1	
2015-16	8,164.7	
2016-17	8,375.7	
2017-18	5,423.3	to November 2017
Total	46,877.5	

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

A7 JNC Exit Payments

Question:

For all people who have left a JNC post with the City Council since 2012, how many have left under compromise agreements or any other form of enhanced exit payment?

Answer:

Since April 2012, 49 employees have left JNC posts of which 27 x JNC officers have left the organisation by way of a settlement agreement - this could have been as a result of a number of employment related reasons, including performance, disciplinary, compulsory and voluntary redundancy.

A number of JNC employees also left by reason of Retirement. Where employees have reached the age of 55 years and their role is selected for redundancy, the current legislation entitles these employees to access their pension on an unreduced basis. The Council will still therefore be responsible for any pension strain as a result of the employee retiring early. This would be regarded as an enhanced exit payment.

Payments of the above would also include annual leave and notice.

Other employees left by way of resignation without any enhanced packages.

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

A8 JNC Interims

Question:

For each year since 2012 to now what proportion of JNC posts were occupied by interim employees?

Answer:

Accurate records on the usage of interims within the JNC cadre are only available over the past 12 months. Over this period, on average there were circa 16 interims operating at JNC level, which is circa 27% of this senior leadership group during that period.

In January 2015, I agreed that a formal governance process should be applied in respect of all JNC appointments, including appointments to Interim JNC posts. The JNC Core Panel now approves the appointment of all JNC posts whether permanent or interim. This is now in compliance with the Local Government Act 1972, s 101.

Prior to this and for the entire period 2004 to 2012 no formal process existed.

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

A9 JNC Additions

Question:

How many JNC posts are currently planned to be added (on either a permanent or interim basis) within the next 12 months?

Answer:

There are currently no plans to add to the JNC establishment over the next 12 months.

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

A10 JNC Numbers

Question:

For each year since 2012 to now how many JNC posts did the Council have in place for that year?

Answer:

The total number of JNC posts since 2012 (including the Coroner) is as follows:

2012 - 76
2013 - 70
2014 - 61
2015 - 59
2016 - 69
2017 – 61

Interestingly, the numbers for the 3 years prior to 2012 were as follows:

2009 – 80
2010 – 92
2011 - 98

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

A11 JNC Review

Question:

When was the JNC review, which was promised as part of the overall review of staff terms and conditions, concluded (or when will it be) and what was the outcome (or latest position)?

Answer:

A review of the JNC Pay and Grading arrangements was completed at the end of 2016 and was reported to Council Business Management Committee in December 2016. The review was undertaken to deliver a new pay and grading structure that was aligned with the vision for future JNC officers and provided the flexibility to both attract and retain the capabilities required to deliver the vision of the of the future council.

The review implemented a revised cost-neutral pay and grading framework that reduced the number of pay grades from 10 to 4 and applied a nationally recognised Job Evaluation Scheme. The eschewing contractual changes took effect on 1st April 2017.

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

B1 Staff Conferences

Question:

For each year since 2012, how much has been spent annually on conference trips for staff (including travel and subsistence as well as any conference fees themselves)?

Answer:

We do not hold information at the level where we can split travel and subsistence claimed by employees attending conferences from total spend.

However, we do hold data on conference fees. The expenditure over the period is:

2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18 to date
£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
0.8	0.7	0.6	n/a	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2

I have also included the same information for the 5 years prior to 2012, for comparison. In 2010/11, it was identified that conference fees for external payroll clients were posted in error to the same account as fees for conferences attended by council employees. Therefore I have excluded this year.

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

B2 Integrated Support Services

Question:

Of the total number of staff originally identified as ‘in scope’ for the Integrated Support Services redesign, how many have now actually been integrated within the consolidated service?

Answer:

Between 30th September 2017 and 27th November 2017, 562 people have transferred into Strategic Services from Economy, Adults, CYP and Place Directorates.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE DEPUTY LEADER OF THE COUNCIL FROM
COUNCILLOR EWAN MACKEY**

B3 FOM

Question:

Since inception, how much has been spent in total on delivery of the Future Operating Model change programme?

Answer:

The Future Operating Model was a framework of principles related to the shape of the future organisation, set out as part of the Council of the Future Programme.

Many of the restructuring being done as part of the Council's savings exercise are being done on the principles of the Future Operating Model. There are no specific costs attached to implementing the model, apart from the usual costs of change management related to, for example, office moves, technology configuration etc.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE DEPUTY LEADER OF THE COUNCIL FROM
COUNCILLOR RANDAL BREW**

B4 Employer Pension Contributions

Question:

For each Grade (including both NJC and JNC) what is the percentage employer contribution for the pension scheme?

Answer:

Birmingham City Council employees could be in one of 3 pension schemes:

- Local Government Pension scheme – current employers' rate is 15.3%. However, there is a composite rate of 30.4% which is made up of the 15.3% for future service and 15.1% to cover a £63.9m deficit recovery
- Teachers' Pension Scheme – current employers' rate 16.48%
- NHS pension scheme – current employers' rate – 14.38%

The employers' rates do not vary dependant on grade, but are the same across all pay scales. The employees' contributions, however, are based on their salary.

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

B5 Remote Working

Question:

How many staff currently work remotely for a day or more per week (broken down by the number of days)

Answer:

We do not seek to record the number of hours that are spent by Council employees working remotely. There are however systems in place to ensure that all employees that are remote working record and report their hours to their line managers and that they are performing to the standards and levels required of all comparable employees.

Agile working (which can include remote working) is used across the Council where there is a business case to do so. In some instances this will be occasional, or for one-off scenarios to suit business need, and for others it will be part of an employee's regular working arrangements.

WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE DEPUTY LEADER FROM COUNCILLOR GARETH MOORE

B6 IT Costs

Question:

For each year since 2012, how much did the Council spend on IT equipment each year?

Answer:

It is assumed that “IT equipment” refers to laptops and desktops.

It is not possible to give a single, accurate figure for this total spend each year. More accurate information could be produced with a longer time line but would have some caveats.

Costs for IT equipment bought through:

The refresh programme

Agreement to spend is provided by Cabinet. The refresh programme has been operational since 2014 and the amount spent is £842,343.

Exceptional Spend

Directorate spend on device repairs or replacement due to damage has been tracked since 2016, however more time would be required to provide a total view.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR CHILDREN, FAMILIES
AND SCHOOLS FROM COUNCILLOR NEIL EUSTACE**

C1 Children - secondary places

Question:

How many children in the Yardley constituency have not taken up a secondary place since September 2017, therefore are not being educated?

Answer:

I can confirm that 29 children in the Yardley Constituency were without a school place at the beginning of September 2017, but all had previously received at least one offer of a school place.

Since September, officers of the council have worked hard to ensure, where appropriate, that parents understood their responsibilities as regards the schooling and education of their children.

Subsequently, I can confirm that 25 of the aforementioned 29 children are now attending school. Of the 4 children remaining, 1 child is being electively home educated, 2 have left the city, and the only child remaining out of school has a school start date of 4 December 2017 following a change of home address.

WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR CHILDREN, FAMILIES & SCHOOLS FROM COUNCILLOR LYN COLLIN

C2 FGM

Question:

Specifically which communities (and community groups) is the Cabinet Member currently working with to raise the awareness of FGM in order to help victims and their families in Birmingham?

Answer:

This response covers current activity primarily in the Children's Service and outlines work undertaken thorough West Midlands FGM taskforce and work with AFRUCA.

The West Midlands FGM Taskforce was established by Stephen Rimmer, the former Preventing Violence against Vulnerable People strategic lead. The taskforce has generally met on a monthly basis between the summer of 2015 and October 2016 and thereafter met in January, April and November 2017. However it is important to note that there have been , in addition, other meetings outside of the above, to develop integrated working across the region with the remit to:

- A) Develop procedures, such as a clear and consistent common FGM risk assessment
- B) Build understanding and data on prevalence of FGM
- C) Develop clarity about information sharing
- D) Develop guidelines to ensure that when a girl is born to a mother who has undergone FGM that appropriate steps are taken to ensure the family are made aware that it is both illegal to perform FGM and causes unnecessary pain and suffering
- E) Explore potential for civil remedies (such as FGM protection orders)
- F) Develop any other key issues identified within this report, which require collective drive and consistency across the West Midlands.

The taskforce has remained multi-agency and has representatives from both Statutory and Voluntary organisations. Members have been leads for their sector and as part of this role, to disseminate information and to feed in progress and developments.

Under the heading of community engagement, the task force has identified that working with communities is a key to prevent and end the practice of FGM. Previously the taskforce has distributed a survey to various partners to identify services and provision across the region. This complemented the work of the West Midlands PCC Office, who developed a directory of provision. Additionally, there was also feedback from a number of community events, which were funded by the West Midlands PCC Office and the Victims' Commission, which continues to be progressed. This information has

informed the work of this Taskforce, which is of the opinion that engagement with communities should be embedded within schools and educational establishments, and early help and prevention initiatives across the region, inclusive of statutory and third sector organisations.

Events held during 2017 include:-

On the 30th of June young people aged 10 – 16 from across Birmingham supported by staff from local community groups, West Midlands Police and NHS delivered an event at Birmingham New Street Station, to raise awareness of and to prevent FGM. This has been supported by a social media campaign utilising a number of channels and platforms.

Birmingham NHS and CCG, working alongside the third sector, have accessed funding to develop an FGM Support and Referral Service for a prospective FGM City Wide provision. This programme will be evaluated and its aims are to improve awareness of FGM within general practice and support identification, referral and recording of FGM, utilising pathways to Childrens Services, which ensure the emotional health and well-being of victims and survivors is addressed. It also aims to build trust within prevalent communities through services for those affected by FGM.

Training has also been delivered as part of Board members' roles. For example, in Birmingham the taskforce chair, Hazel Pulley, delivered training to Designated Safeguarding Leads, as well as sharing the FGM resource pack for use in schools.

West Midlands Police – Internal and external messaging, which includes posters, pop ups, social media, community support etc. In addition to support at conferences including an event hosted by Birmingham Against FGM, which was held in February 2017 and was accessed by approximately 180 multi-agency partners, from the statutory and the third sector.

Birmingham Safeguarding Children Board (BSCB) delivered 20 face to face half day FGM training to 560 delegates during 2016/17.

In line with FGM guidance, Birmingham has a Single Point of Contact (SPOC) lead for FGM, currently Lorna Scarlett, Assistant Director within Children's Service.

FGM is primarily an issue for communities from East and West Africa and from some parts of the Middle East. Children's are supporting and working in partnership with AFRUCA, Africans Unite against Child Abuse which is an African-led charity working to promote the rights and welfare of African children in the UK. It was established in 2001 as a platform advocating for the rights and welfare of African children in the UK. AFRUCA works directly with children, families and communities, undertakes research with local communities, provides training in schools, and trains/develops FGM champions for young people/communities. AFRUCA works in the following five key areas:

- Awareness raising and sensitisation
- Information, education and advisory services
- Advocacy and policy development
- Community and international development

- Support for children, young people and families

AFRUCA has been awarded a three year grant by the Big Lottery Fund, commencing in 2016 and ending in December 2018, with the aim to reduce risk and vulnerability to African children, and subsequently reducing the risk of becoming involved in the child protection and care systems. AFRUCA will deliver work around safeguarding, and improving parenting practices amongst black African families and communities. It will work in partnership with faith and community groups, and schools to deliver and implement child protection programmes in the West Midlands. The project will focus on Birmingham, Coventry and Stoke-on-Trent.

The project delivers child protection training programmes with a specific focus on cultural and religious practices that can harm children, and conduct specialist forums for parents to support them in gaining new skills to support children and prevent abuse.

There will be two strands to this project in Birmingham. Strand 1 will consist of direct advice and support to black African families. This will involve facilitating and promoting positive parenting practices - supporting parents involved in the child protection process, and facilitating parental engagement with Children's Services, including contact with extended family networks. Strand 2 will involve offering consultative advice to social workers, family support workers and managers who require advice on cases involving African families. The outcomes for the project are:

- Support families involved with Children's Services, enabling them to identify practices that are harmful to children, develop positive parenting practices, and keep their children safe.
- Support family members, including extended family, to engage positively with Children's Services.
- Support frontline practitioners, by offering general one-off advice on practice issues relating to African families.

Comprehensive, FGM training is offered through BSCB. More recently, we have offered specialist FGM training delivered by AFRUCA to staff at our front door, CASS, and to area FGM champions.

If Councillor Collin would like to, I would be happy to arrange for her to receive a briefing directly from the officer leading on this work.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR CLEAN STREETS,
RECYCLING AND THE ENVIRONMENT FROM COUNCILLOR ALEX YIP**

D1 Commuter Journeys

Question:

How many projected commuter journeys are related to council staff each day, and associated emissions?

Answer:

Journeys

As of 28 November 2017, BCC staff (excluding school, casual, sessional and external) numbered 11,621.01 FTE, with a head count of 13,494. With agile working and annual leave, there will not be a commute associated with every FTE every day, so 11,621 two-way trips should be considered a maximum.

Emissions

To calculate the associated emissions is a complex task, requiring data on mode of travel, distance travelled and vehicle type, fuel used and age. In addition, many people's journey to work has other parts, such as dropping children at nursery or school. There are also a number of emission types to consider: most notably NO_x, particulates and CO₂.

The most recent BCC staff travel survey was undertaken in 2009. Since then there have been considerable changes to the workforce and to our central administrative buildings, to the extent that extrapolating from that data would be largely meaningless.

As part of the work on Air Quality, it is our intention to undertake further work in this area, to refresh the council's travel plan and to further encourage staff to choose sustainable modes for the journeys to work.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR CLEAN STREETS,
RECYCLING AND ENVIRONMENT FROM CLLR SUE ANDERSON**

D2 No recycling from refuse bags

Question:

It has been suggested that households that have their refuse collected in bags rather than bins do not get recycling services. What happens to the recycling that many of these households conscientiously put out in boxes?

Answer:

Households that have their refuse collected in bags rather than wheelie bins do receive recycling services. Crews that service properties with wheelie bins also collect from those properties that remain on a sack and box collection service. The recycling that many of these households conscientiously put out is handled and processed in the same manner as other recycling and contributes to the overall city recycling figure.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR CLEAN STREETS,
RECYCLING AND ENVIRONMENT FROM CLLR ZAKER CHOUDHRY**

D3 Latest recycling figures

Question:

Could the cabinet member list the latest recycling figures by ward?

Answer:

PERCENTAGE KERBSIDE RECYCLING for - OCT09/10/2017 - 15/10/2017							
WEEK STARTING MONDAY	09/10/2017	16/10/2017	23/10/2017	30/10/2017	06/11/2017	13/11/2017	6 WEEK PERIOD
Acocks Green	18%	36%	31%	30%	30%	29%	29%
Aston	12%	16%	19%	14%	18%	14%	16%
Bartley Green	22%	3%	33%	3%	33%	4%	18%
Billesley	26%	1%	34%	1%	39%	3%	20%
Bordesley Green	9%	15%	14%	15%	14%	15%	13%
Bournville	7%	31%	12%	25%	12%	28%	20%
Brandwood	9%	26%	15%	23%	15%	22%	18%
Edgbaston	0%	37%	0%	34%	0%	36%	21%
Erdington	20%	18%	26%	13%	28%	17%	21%
Hall Green	7%	22%	13%	19%	13%	14%	15%
Handsworth Wood	19%	8%	27%	9%	32%	10%	18%
Harborne	3%	37%	4%	34%	5%	36%	23%
Hodge Hill	10%	14%	17%	13%	16%	12%	14%
Kings Norton	7%	29%	13%	25%	10%	29%	19%
Kingstanding	15%	16%	24%	16%	25%	17%	19%
Ladywood	2%	27%	3%	28%	3%	28%	16%
Longbridge	0%	38%	0%	31%	0%	35%	20%
Lozells & East Handsworth	14%	17%	19%	20%	21%	21%	19%
Moseley & Kings Heath	12%	17%	16%	17%	17%	16%	16%
Nechells	8%	21%	14%	18%	13%	18%	15%
Northfield	19%	8%	29%	7%	27%	8%	17%
Oscott	14%	19%	21%	17%	23%	18%	18%
Perry Barr	13%	22%	20%	23%	22%	21%	20%
Quinton	22%	2%	37%	1%	35%	3%	19%
Selly Oak	21%	11%	30%	10%	28%	11%	19%
Shard End	8%	19%	17%	15%	17%	16%	15%
Sheldon	6%	19%	11%	17%	12%	16%	13%
Soho	13%	14%	20%	12%	20%	12%	15%
South Yardley	12%	17%	23%	13%	22%	13%	17%
Sparkbrook	7%	11%	21%	10%	20%	11%	14%
Springfield	7%	20%	10%	19%	10%	21%	15%
Stechford	7%	19%	11%	19%	12%	19%	15%
Stockland Green	7%	27%	10%	26%	13%	29%	19%
Sutton Four Oaks	7%	29%	15%	23%	15%	26%	19%
Sutton New Hall	6%	29%	12%	28%	12%	29%	20%
Sutton Trinity	14%	16%	18%	20%	22%	19%	18%
Sutton Vesey	13%	20%	21%	21%	23%	21%	20%
Tyburn	9%	23%	15%	26%	17%	27%	20%
Washwood Heath	6%	14%	14%	13%	13%	14%	12%
Weoley Castle	2%	33%	3%	31%	4%	32%	20%

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR CLEAN STREETS,
RECYCLING AND ENVIRONMENT FROM CLLR JON HUNT**

D4 Grade 2 collects-Grade 3 public engagement

Question:

According to the latest waste management service proposals, agreed by cabinet on 24th November, grade 3s working with refuse collection crews will be responsible for significant public engagement as “waste reduction and collection officers.” Does this mean that a single grade 2 worker will be responsible for collecting the refuse while the grade 3 talks to householders, bearing in mind that conversations of this kind can be quite lengthy?

Answer:

The intent is to have a crew that reflects the needs of the area. On occasions there may be two Grade 2 Loaders and a third Grade 3 on the crew to maintain productivity.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR CLEAN STREETS,
RECYCLING AND ENVIRONMENT FROM CLLR ROGER HARMER**

D5 Food recycling contradiction

Question:

In her response to question D2 at the last Council meeting, the cabinet member said she had not “ruled out” a local trial of food recycling. However, in her response to D16, she stated that cabinet had approved the new Waste Strategy on 3rd October. As this strategy explicitly rules out the introduction of food waste recycling, could the cabinet member explain the apparent contradiction?

Answer:

The response to question D16 sought to explain why the options appraisal process did not support the introduction of a city-wide food waste collection service on the grounds of value for money.

However, a strategy covering a period of 25 years needs to be flexible and does state that in the future an approach of ‘one size fits all’ will not necessarily deliver the best outcomes for how we manage our waste across the city.

Where appropriate, trialling new ways of collecting a range of different waste streams may help identify more cost effective solutions in the medium to long-term.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR CLEAN STREETS,
RECYLCING AND THE ENVIRONMENT FROM COUNCILLOR ROBERT ALDEN**

D6 Early Morning Wake-up call

Question:

**During what hours will the new WRCO officers be undertaking their duties to
'engage with residents' on recycling?**

Answer:

The hours will reflect the needs and requirements of the specific areas.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR CLEAN STREETS,
RECYLCING AND THE ENVIRONMENT FROM COUNCILLOR BOB BEAUCHAMP**

D7 Health and Safety on Bin Trucks 2

Question:

What changes, if any, does the agreement with Unite make to the health and safety procedures currently in operation? E.g. number of bins carried at one time.

Answer:

We will be reviewing the safer working practices to assess the efficacy of operatives pulling two bins, which would increase efficiency and productivity.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR CLEAN STREETS,
RECYCLING AND THE ENVIRONMENT FROM COUNCILLOR JOHN ALDEN**

D8 Health and Safety on Bin Trucks

Question:

Unite's Howard Beckett claimed during the bin dispute that 'health and safety' was the single 'red line' issue for his members. How does the agreement Cabinet struck with Unite to end the dispute protect the health and safety of bin operatives and the public, in particular any additional measures required to be put in place to compensate for the absence of the former 'Leading Hands' from working directly behind the lorries when undertaking their new 'educational' responsibilities with the public (e.g. when knocking on residents' doors)?

Answer:

Safe working practices are of paramount importance to the Council and the Trade Unions. We will continue to ensure that all practices and methods of working fully comply with legal requirements.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR CLEAN STREETS,
RECYCLING AND THE ENVIRONMENT FROM COUNCILLOR GARY SAMBROOK**

D9 Garden Waste Transaction Cost

Question:

**What is the cost per transaction of administering the garden waste charge?
(broken down by payment method accepted)**

Answer:

Unfortunately it is not possible to calculate and apportion any of the hardware, software and support resources which are provided by ServiceBirmingham directly for the administration of the garden waste service, as this is part of the wider support package which relates to the whole of Waste Management and the services it provides.

We are however able to breakdown how much each transaction costs excluding the Service Birmingham resources, which are as follows broken down by whether the order is placed via our website or through our contact centre via the telephone. All transactions are made by debit / credit card as it is the only payment method accepted.

- Orders made via the website = £0.35
- Orders made via the telephone = £3.46

The above charges are a per transaction cost not a per unit cost, and includes charges to World Pay who process our card payments; the cost of resources within waste management to route collections for the 20 weeks of the service; and where appropriate the average charge per telephone call to our contact centre. But it does not include other costs associated with the administration of the charge such as the issuing of renewal letters.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR CLEAN STREETS,
RECYCLING AND THE ENVIRONMENT FROM COUNCILLOR DEBBIE CLANCY**

D10 HECA REPORTS

Question:

Can you provide a copy of the City Council's three Home Energy Conservation Act (HECA) Reports that were required to be produced every two years since 2013 (therefore being due March 2013, March 2015 and March 2017) and also clarify where these reports are made available for public consumption?

Answer:

BCC has not produced its HECA report since its 2012-13 submission. The Council was reliant external funding and on the Energy Saving Trust acting on behalf of the Council and its contractors Carillion, who were engaged through the Birmingham Energy Savers (BES) Team which was working to deliver retrofit initiatives to housing properties across the city at the time, to produce these reports.

The Birmingham Energy Savers programme was closed in 2015 and funding has ceased. We are in the process of identifying a new lead for this work to ensure compliance with the requirement to report.

WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE FROM COUNCILLOR ROBERT ALDEN

E1 Tele Care

Question:

For each year since 2011 how many active users of tele-care services has the Council had?

Answer:

Year	Citizen Numbers
2011	1500
2012	3948
2013	7773
2014	10521
2015	12015
2016	12861
2017	3266

Notes to support the decrease in active citizen numbers from 2016 to 2017.

1. 2011 was the end of the NHS contract and the start of the Tunstall contract for the Birmingham Telecare Service or BTS.
2. In 2016, a decision was taken that BCC would only fund telecare for our citizens with an eligible social care need. Therefore of the 12861 active citizens in 2016, a review was undertaken to identify those citizens with an eligible social care need.

This resulted in the following citizen split:

- 4710 eligible and
- 8151 self-funders

Over the last year we have been working closely with Careline, BCC's in-house provider to transfer these eligible citizens to them to continue their telecare service.

The number of active citizens in this group has reduced due to some citizens passing away, moving into a Care Home, or no longer wanting the service. Equally, there are a very small number of new referrals for telecare being processed with Careline.

Of the self-funding citizens, various letters offering alternative supplier details and two market shaping events were held to provide face to face support on how these citizens could buy their own telecare service.

This has resulted in the following actions for the self-funder active citizens:

- 2492 are self-funding their own telecare service
- 5274 requested to end their service
- 385 deceased during the review period

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR TRANSPORT AND
ROADS FROM COUNCILLOR PAUL TILSLEY**

F1 Weight Restriction - Roads in Sheldon

Question:

Will the Cabinet Member for Transport and Roads consider placing a weight restriction on Rectory Park Road and Coalway Avenue, plus Arden Oak Road, Shephard Road and Whitecroft Road in Sheldon, with the exception of PSVs?

Answer:

There are 2 types of weight limits - safety and environmental. The issue described would fall under an environmental weight restriction and this would provide a legal order preventing vehicles passing through the extent of the restriction. It would still allow for large vehicles such as refuse lorries who need to gain access to areas within the restriction.

This restriction could be implemented but it is difficult to enforce. The powers to enforce these type of restrictions rest with the Police. Therefore without a firm commitment from the Police to prioritise the enforcement, such restrictions can become abused and ignored.

However, in order to assess the justification for a weight restriction, the Yardley District Engineer is arranging to conduct traffic surveys early in the New Year. If the outcome of the assessment indicates sufficient justification for implementing a weight limit, then a scheme will be developed and put forward to the Sheldon Ward Councillors to determine its priority for funding from the Ward Minor Transport Measures budget for 18/19, along with the other proposals within the Ward.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR TRANSPORT AND
ROADS FROM COUNCILLOR JON HUNT**

F2 Heavy lorry ban on residential estate

Question:

Myself and my ward colleagues have repeatedly raised with various heads of highways over the last two years the problem of heavy lorries systematically “rat-running” up Glendower Road, which is a narrow residential road. With the help of residents, we produced significant evidence earlier this year when the issue came to the planning committee. There is additional concern, resulting from that planning decision, that the problem will be worsened when the new giant warehouse on the Walsall Road begins operation. To date, in spite of promises, there has been no indication, even, of any proper traffic monitoring taking place on this rat-running route - and I am still awaiting a response to some correspondence from October. When will a heavy lorry ban be implemented on this residential estate?

Answer:

There are 2 types of weight limits - safety and environmental. The issue described would fall under an environmental weight restriction and this would provide a legal order preventing vehicles passing through the extent of the restriction. It would still allow for large vehicles such as refuse lorries who need to gain access to areas within the restriction.

This restriction could be implemented, but it is difficult to enforce. The powers to enforce these type of restrictions rest with the Police. Therefore without a firm commitment from the Police to prioritise the enforcement, such restrictions can become abused and ignored.

With regards to your comments about a recent planning proposal, planning officers have indicated that your comments were duly considered by the Planning Committee. However, based on the results of transport assessments, it was concluded that the development is unlikely to materially increase the likelihood of lorries and other service vehicles using adjoining residential side roads.

However in order to assess the justification for a weight restriction, the Perry Barr District Engineer is arranging to conduct traffic surveys early in the New Year. If the outcome of the assessment indicates sufficient justification for implementing a weight limit, then a scheme will be developed and put forward to the Perry Barr Ward Councillors to determine its priority for funding from the Ward Minor Transport Measures budget for 18/19, along with the other proposals within the Ward.



**EXTRAORDINARY MEETING
OF BIRMINGHAM CITY
COUNCIL 11 DECEMBER
2017**

**MINUTES OF AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF BIRMINGHAM CITY
COUNCIL HELD ON MONDAY 11 DECEMBER 2017 AT 1730 HOURS IN
THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, COUNCIL HOUSE, BIRMINGHAM**

PRESENT:- Lord Mayor (Councillor Anne Underwood) in the Chair

Councillors

Muhammad Afzal	Jayne Francis	James McKay
Mohammed Aikhlaq	Matthew Gregson	Gareth Moore
Deirdre Alden	Carole Griffiths	Yvonne Mosquito
John Alden	Peter Griffiths	Brett O'Reilly
Robert Alden	Andrew Hardie	John O'Shea
Mohammed Azim	Des Hughes	Robert Pocock
David Barrie	Jon Hunt	Victoria Quinn
Bob Beauchamp	Mahmood Hussain	Hendrina Quinnen
Kate Booth	Timothy Huxtable	Carl Rice
Sir Albert Bore	Mohammed Idrees	Gary Sambrook
Randal Brew	Zafar Iqbal	Shafique Shah
Marje Bridle	Morriam Jan	Mike Sharpe
Alex Buchanan	Meirion Jenkins	Claire Spencer
Tristan Chatfield	Simon Jevon	Stewart Stacey
Zaker Choudhry	Brigid Jones	Ron Storer
Debbie Clancy	Carol Jones	Martin Straker Welds
John Clancy	Josh Jones	Sharon Thompson
Liz Clements	Nagina Kauser	Lisa Trickett
Lynda Clinton	Tony Kennedy	Ian Ward
John Cotton	Chaman Lal	Mike Ward
Phil Davis	Mike Leddy	Ken Wood
Diane Donaldson	Mary Locke	Alex Yip
Peter Douglas Osborn	Majid Mahmood	Waseem Zaffar

NOTICE OF RECORDING

18939 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

EXEMPTION FROM STANDING ORDERS

It was moved by Councillor Diane Donaldson, seconded and

18940 **RESOLVED:-**

That Standing Orders be waived to allow the Leader to have 5 minutes right of reply after the debates in both the Public and Private sections of the meeting.

APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND HEAD OF PAID SERVICE

The following report from the Chief Officer and Deputy Chief Officer Appointment and Dismissal and Service Conditions Sub Committee was submitted:-

(See document No 1)

The Lord Mayor requested that if any Member wished to speak in relation to the private section of the report then they should indicate that using their microphone buttons.

The Leader moved the motion which was seconded.

A debate ensued.

The Leader replied to the debate.

EXCLUSION OF THE PUBLIC

The Lord Mayor moved the following Motion which was seconded and it was-

18941 **RESOLVED:-**

That, in view of the nature of the business to be transacted, which includes the following exempt information under paragraph 1 of the Revised Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972, the public be now excluded from the meeting.

The public were readmitted to the meeting.

The Lord Mayor indicated that Members would now vote on the Motion.

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 -

18942 **RESOLVED:-**

That the City Council as required by the Council's Constitution (pages 21 and 46 - November 2017 version) :

Approves the appointment of Dawn Baxendale as the Chief Executive and Head of Paid Service for Birmingham City Council.

SEASON'S GREETINGS

The Lord Mayor conveyed Season's greetings to Members and congratulated Councillor Susan Barnett on her forthcoming wedding.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE COUNCIL

Set out below for approval are appointments to be made by the City Council.

RECOMMENDED:-

That the appointments be made to serve on the Body below for the period 23 May 2017 to 22 May 2018:-

Standards Committee

New Frankley in Birmingham Parish Councillor Ian Bruckshaw
Sutton Coldfield Parish Councillor Derrick Griffin

CITY COUNCIL

January 2018

ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE CITY COUNCIL'S COUNCIL TAX SUPPORT SCHEME

It is recommended that City Council retain the current scheme.

MOTION

That approval be given to retain the current Council Tax Support Scheme for the next financial year (2018/19) not withstanding any prescribed changes set by Government and/or annual uprating.

Review of Birmingham's Council Tax Support Scheme 2017/18

Introduction

On the 1st April 2013, Council Tax Benefit was abolished and the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) transferred responsibility for provision of Council Tax Support to local Councils. Councils now have a duty to design and administer local Council Tax Support schemes.

Funding for Council Tax Support schemes provided by the DCLG in 2013/14 were reduced nationally by 10%. Future funding will no longer alter to reflect increases or decreases in claimant numbers and loss of council tax income. Any changes in the amount of Council Tax Support discounts must be accounted for within the collection fund.

The Council Tax Support scheme (CTS) for Birmingham was adopted following a Motion proposed at Full Council on the 8th January 2013. The scheme took effect from 1st April 2013.

Consultation took place with the precepting authorities, following which, a draft scheme was then published and a full consultation process with stakeholders and members of the public took place between September and December 2012.

As a result of this consultation, amendments were made to the draft scheme resulting in additional groups receiving protection from a reduction in their Council Tax Support. A full Equality Impact Assessment was carried out as part of the design of the scheme and this was updated throughout the consultation process.

A formal review of the first year of the scheme was carried out as required under the Local Government Finance Act 2012 and a further Motion was presented to a meeting of Full Council in January 2014 recommending that the same scheme be adopted for year two and this motion was approved.

Further formal reviews have been carried out each subsequent year, and this is the review of the fifth year of the Scheme, which has considered whether any revisions to the current scheme are necessary for 2018/19 or whether there is a requirement to replace the current scheme with another.

This report considers how the scheme has worked, whether any anomalies have arisen and whether any apparent injustices have been caused. The Equality Impact Assessment has been revisited taking account of the fifth year of the operation of the Scheme.

Summary of the Current Council Tax Support Scheme

The principles of Birmingham's Council Tax Support scheme are:

- Claimants of working age must contribute at least 20% of their council tax liability and receive up to a maximum of 80% Council Tax Support dependant on their income and family circumstances.
- Protection for pensioners is prescribed in law so that their maximum council tax support is based on 100% of their council tax liability subject to their income and circumstances.
- The Birmingham scheme also incorporates protection for vulnerable groups to have their council tax support assessed on 100% of their council tax liability, these are defined as follows:
 - Claimant with child/children under 6
 - Other vulnerable groups including, disabled, Carers and claimants in receipt of a relevant disability benefit including receipt of a war pension.

A Council Tax Discretionary Hardship fund is in place to assist those who are affected by the scheme and experience difficulties in paying. This Hardship fund is financed entirely by the Council.

Key Findings from the Operation of the Council Tax Support Scheme in 2017/18

The Council Tax Support Scheme for Birmingham which was launched on the 1st April 2013, provides a system of financial support to those people in greatest need whilst also minimising the impact of the significant reduction in funding from central Government on the Council's finances.

The key principles of the scheme are set out above and this section provides some information in relation to how the scheme is operating during its fifth year.

Caseload Analysis

Prior to the introduction of the new council tax support scheme there were 136,400 claimants in receipt of Council Tax Benefit. The split between pensionable age claimants and working age claimants was 51,403 and 84,997 respectively.

Statistics show that the total caseload has been decreasing since 2013, as follows

- 131,852 at August 2014 (Pensioner 47,185, Working Age 84,667)
- 129,039 at August 2015 (Pensioner 44,792, Working Age 84,246)
- 126,891 at August 2016 (Pensioner 42,999, Working Age 83,892)
- 124,910 at August 2017 (Pensioner 41,142, Working Age 83,768)

The split between pensionable age claimants and working age claimants is currently 41,142 Pensioners and 83,768 Working Age respectively. The majority of the reduced caseload has been pension age, which has reduced by 20% over the last five years. (10,261 claims)

The national trend for Pension Credit claims shows that nearly two thirds of claimants (63%) are from the female population. The Department of Work and Pensions report that claimants of Pension Credit continue to fall, a 160,000 reduction in 2017 from the previous year (2016). As the eligible age for claiming Pension Credit is directly related to the age it can be claimed, and the pension age for women has been increasing each. The Department of Works and Pensions also confirm that the number of claimants for State Pension has shown a decrease of 62,000, which was largely driven by the decrease in the number of women reaching the State Pension age.

The working age caseload has remained fairly static, with an overall 1.4% reduction. (1229 claims). The Office of National Statistics report (issued August 2017), confirms that the Working Age client group has been decreasing over time. Nationally there has been a steady fall to just less than 7 million by August 2016, the last date it was reported. The Birmingham case load as detailed above mirrors this trend.

From the table below, information as at August 2017 confirms that there are 124,910 claims in receipt of a discount within the Council Tax Support Scheme, of which 33% are pensionable age claimants and 67% working age claimants.

The Council Tax Support caseload continues to show a slight decrease year on year. For the period August 2017 there is a decrease of 1.56% in comparison to 1.66% at the same time in August 2016.

There are 83,768 claims in respect of working age claimants. Reductions have been seen in the categories of working age not in employment (2,530 claims) and claimants with child/children under 6 (1071 claims).

The overall total of these reductions is 3,601 claims. In contrast other working age categories have shown increases, vulnerable groups have risen by 2,824 claims and working age in employment have increased by 652 claims. The total number of increases seen in these areas is 3,477 claims.

The net difference is a 124 overall reduction in the number of working age claimants receiving assistance through the council tax support scheme.

For the Pensioners category there has been an overall reduction of 1,857 (4%) claims seen in the last twelve months.

	Aug-15	Aug-16	Aug 16 % Change	Aug-17	Aug 17 % Change
Claimant with Child under 6	19,237	18,528	-3.70%	17,457	-5.78%
Pensioner	44,792	42,999	-4.00%	41,142	-4.31%
Vulnerable Category	27,719	30,218	9.02%	33,042	9.34%
Working Age in Employment	11,183	11,813	5.63%	12,466	5.52%
Working Age not in Employment	26,107	23,333	-13.14%	20,803	-10.84%
Total	129,038	126,891	-1.66%	124,910	-1.56%

August 2016 - August 2017 summary changes:

- There was a reduction of 5.78% in the number of claimants with child/children under the age of 6 in receipt of a council tax support.
- For Pensioners, there has been a 4.31% reduction in the number of claims in receipt of council support, compared to 4.00% in previous year.
- For the Vulnerable groups (including, disabled, Carers and claimants in receipt of a relevant disability benefit including receipt of a war pension), there has been an increase of 9.34% , higher than in the previous year where there was an increase was 9.02%.
- For the Working Age in Employment category, there was a 5.52% increase, but this was lower than the 5.63% increase in the previous 12 month period.
- For the category Working Age not in Employment, there was a decrease of 10.84% in comparison to 13.14%, at the same point the year before.

Some of the reductions seen in the Council Tax Scheme caseload can be attributed to the introduction of Real Time Information (RTI) files received from the Department for Work & Pensions (DWP) / Her Majesty Revenues & Customs (HMRC). This is monthly data sent to the Benefit Service in regards to changes in claimants' both Working Age and Pension Age (earned income, tax credits, and occupational pensions), which result in reductions to Council Tax Scheme entitlement in most cases, and in some instances means there is no longer an entitlement to an ongoing CTS discount.

Further analysis of Working Age Not in Employment and Working Age Employed identified that this is where the highest number of claims are moving over to Universal Credit. At the end of August 2017, 935 (28% of total UC claimants in receipt of Council Tax Support Discount) Working Age other claimants had transferred to Universal Credit, whereas 2056 (61%) claimants had transferred to Universal Credit from the Working Age other.

Vulnerable claimants accounted for 9% move to Universal Credit and 3% of Household Vulnerable moved to Universal Credit. Pensioners moving to Universal Credit equated to less than 1%.

For the period up to August 2017, a total of 5278 RBI (Right Benefit Initiative) and RTI (Real Time Information) cases will have made an impact on council tax support discounts in working age and pensioner categories, and we can see from the table below, how the average entitlement has changed over the last twelve months.

RTI and RBI focus on earnings cases, which includes occupational/non-State Pension customers. To support RBI, DWP had agreed with HMRC to gradually increase the volume of RTI data returned for HB cases between May and August 2017. This has increased the number of referrals provided to LAs in comparison to 2016/17.

In April 2017, the largest proportion of RTI cases related to Pensioner cases, and as a result the CTS discounts have reduced to an average to £16.00, (4.1% drop in entitlement from previous Year), but in contrast the Working Age Employment has seen a 2.8% increase in the average discount (from £9.61 to £9.88).

	Average CTS Aug 16	Average CTS Aug 17	% Change
Claimant with Child Under 6	£14.73	£15.34	6.8%
Pensioner	£17.16	£16.00	-4.1%
Vulnerable	£17.03	£16.95	-0.5%
Working Age in Employment	£9.61	£9.88	2.8%
Working Age Not in Employment	£15.81	£12.33	-22.0%

The reduction in pensioner claims appears to follow the Government's predicted forecasts that claims for pensioners are set to reduce as the national retirement age increases. National trends for other benefits confirms there is an increase in the female state pension age, which is also the age at which people become eligible for Pension credit . (DWP National statistics published 17 Aug 2016)

The reduction cannot be attributed to the Birmingham scheme design as the scheme follows the prescribed regulations to protect pensioners at up to 100% of council tax liability and as such they are excluded from the 80% maximum discount for working age claimants not in a protected category.

Of the 67% of working age customers, 40% fall in the protected/vulnerable category and 25% of claims are for working age non protected customers and as such can only claim up to a maximum of 80% of their Council Tax liability.

The most notable change is in the vulnerable category in 2017/18, reporting increases in comparison to the previous year, and there has been movement of 2,712 claimants that are now receiving relevant disability or carer benefits. The Department for Work and Pensions National Statistics (source Quarterly Benefits Summary – Great Britain

Statistics to February 2017, published 17th August 2017) indicate that there has been a national trend for increases in Personal Independent Payments and Carer's allowances. Whilst there have also been decreases in employment support allowances/incapacity benefits and in disability living allowance payments, overall payments have increased amongst these claimant group. Although the Vulnerable category shows a less than 0.5% drop in the CTS discount awarded, in comparison to same time last year, the Claimant with Child Under 6 shows the average discount has increased to 6.8%.

Discretionary Hardship Fund

Birmingham City Council established the Council Tax Support Discretionary Hardship Scheme from 01 April 2013. This is a limited fund that is awarded to claimants affected by the Council Tax Support scheme, particularly those not in a protected category and as such are now liable to pay the minimum of 20%, who are experiencing extreme financial difficulty.

- The fund was agreed at £250,000 in 2016/17, and the total awards made amounted to £159,277.
- The fund agreed for 2017/18 is £250,000 and take up as at August 2017 is £155,561.

The demand for this fund was reducing year on year, but this year, take up so far has amounted to 62% of the available fund, but continues to be set at the appropriate level to meet needs. Recommendation is not to reduce this fund any further.

As part of the commitment to ensure citizens are not faced with further hardship, where a Council Tax Support discount has been given, rather than being referred to the Enforcement Agencies, recovery of outstanding charges is being recovered by ongoing regular deductions from citizens' benefits. This will stop further costs being added to current debts outstanding.

Review of the Equality Assessment

An Equality Assessment (EA) commenced in May 2012 as part of the development of the CTS scheme for Birmingham. The EA was refined throughout the development of the scheme taking account of feedback from the formal consultation exercise. The EA set out the following aims and objectives to ensure that the scheme has due regard to the Council's duties to its equalities and diversity responsibilities.

- To provide a localised Council Tax Support scheme for Birmingham
- To provide a scheme that helps the most vulnerable with financial assistance towards their council tax liability.
- A scheme that provides support for vulnerable people and pensioners but also provides an incentive to encourage people to obtain employment.

The EA has been revisited and the fifth year scheme review suggests that the Council Tax Support Scheme continues to meet our original objectives of protecting the most

vulnerable. There have been no disproportionate or detrimental effects on any of the protected characteristic groups, the details of which are captured as part of the formal CTS EA review (attached to this report as Appendix 1).

Key Implications and Issues

This section provides some key implications and issues to be considered regarding any proposal to revise the current scheme.

Funding

Government funding to the Council for the Council Tax Support scheme is now part of the Settlement Funding Assessment.

As such any changes to the current scheme design will need to be modelled within the context of the budget setting process and considered alongside the City's spending plans and the proposed savings programme.

Welfare Reform

In July 2015 the Government delivered its spending plan budget which introduced further welfare reforms.

From April 2016 a number of key changes affected the administration and budget of Council Tax Support.

In response, a report was commissioned by Birmingham City Council undertaken by Policy in Practice. This examined the impacts of the Welfare Reforms on claimants in Birmingham. It identified the cumulative impacts of the reforms to date, low income working – age households in Birmingham have seen their incomes fall by an average of £9.73 per week due to deficit-reducing welfare reforms (under occupation charge, benefit cap, Local Housing Allowances cap). Comparison of Working Age Employed Council Tax support between August 2016 and August 2017 confirms that the average discount awarded has increased from £9.61 to £9.88, however, Working Age other discounts have reduced from £15.81 (August 16) to £12.33 (August 2017).

The precise impact of the remaining reform will not be known until the changes are fully rolled out in Birmingham, which is due February 2018 (with the last tranche of claimants to move to Universal Credit).

The Benefit Cap changes impacted on claimants, between November 2016 and March 2017. The cap was set at £26,000 per year for couples and £18,200 for single claimants. This cap was revised on the 7th November 2016 to £20,000 for couples and £13,400 for single claimants.

The number of Housing Benefit claims that were capped rose from 678 at the end of March 2016 to 3136 at the end of March 2017, cuts in Housing Benefit will impact on the ability to pay Council Tax.

Social Sector Size Criteria

The number of claims affected by the Social Sector Size Criteria identified that:-

- 1259 (47%) Working Age Employed claimants were affected by the 14% or 25% Social Sector Size Criteria restriction due to under occupancy.
- 1396 (53%) Working Age other claimants were affected by the 14% or 25% Social Sector Size Criteria restriction due to under occupancy.

The Birmingham scheme allows the Council discretion on whether or not, to uprate all or some of the premiums and allowances, used in the calculation of Council Tax Support independently of national working age benefits. When setting the Budget the Accountants do look at historic trends to ensure that there are no significant impacts of increasing premiums and allowances. As the application of these upratings does not have any significant impact, Birmingham has done and will uprate all the social security premium/allowances as detailed in the Minister of State's written statement to Parliament in November, applicable from the following April.

Government Review

The Local Government Finance Act 2012 placed a requirement on the Government to conduct an independent review of all local Council Tax support schemes within three years of the Act taking effect.

This review was conducted by Eric Ollerenshaw OBE (Birmingham were involved in discussion groups a part of this review) and the report was published in March 2016. This report made a number of recommendations for the Government and Councils.

The headline findings of the report called for the Government to give councils a wider range of freedoms. Specifically, it suggested giving greater control over the Single Person Discount, and to remove protections for pensioners. This would "improve a council's ability to both manage financial risk, and provide targeted support to local residents in need". This would allow the Council to fundamentally redesign council tax discounts and present an opportunity to generate savings and distribute the impact of central government funding reductions more evenly.

In evidence to the Committee of Public Accounts the Department for Communities and Local Government it was reported that the review would examine "the effectiveness and efficiency of the scheme, its impact in terms of localism, and the relationship with Universal Credit." However, since this report was published, the Department of Work and Pensions has confirmed that the roll out of Universal Credit will continue to be rolled out to Local Authorities on a phased basis, with an expectation to be fully operational by 2022. Birmingham will have a Full Service by end of February 2018.

Consultation

The Local Government Finance Act 2012 specifies that before any change to or introduction of a new scheme, the billing authority must in the following order:

- Consult as part of the design stage with any major precepting authority which has power to issue a precept to it
- Publish a draft scheme in such manner as it thinks fit, and
- Consult such other persons it considers are likely to have an interest in the operation of the scheme

Birmingham City Council will also have to re-consult with the public and any relevant stakeholders on the redesign of its local Council Tax Support scheme. Consultation would ideally need to run for a 12 week period.

The Council have not made any changes to the Council Tax Discounts currently available, and have no plans to introduce any further changes in 2018/2019.

The Council Tax Support Scheme 2018/19

Schedule 4 of the Local Government Finance Act 2012 requires each Billing Authority to consider whether to revise the scheme or replace it with another scheme for each financial year. Any revision or replacement must be made no later than the 31st January in the financial year preceding that for which revision or replacement is due to have effect. It is therefore necessary to give due consideration as to any revisions or replacement of the current scheme.

This report outlines some of the key findings from the Birmingham Council Tax Support scheme during its fifth year in operation. The scheme has continued to be effective in providing a system of financial support to those people in greatest need whilst also minimising the impact of the significant reduction in funding from central Government on the Council's finances.

The Equality Assessment has been revisited and demonstrates that there have been no disproportionate or detrimental effects on any of the protected characteristic groups.

Funding for Council Tax Support forms part of the overall Settlement Funding Assessment (SFA) As Government funding for Council Tax Support will not be increased, any reduction in council tax income because of the Government's budget changes will need to be met by the Council.

There are a number of factors which have been outlined in the report which need to be considered as part of the decision for the future of the scheme most notably the impacts of planned welfare reform on the Council Tax Support budget.

The Council will consider the appropriate level of funding for the Council Tax Discretionary Hardship Fund to help those suffering undue hardship as part of the overall budget setting process. It is not however envisaged that the Council will alter the level of funding for 2018/19.

A more fundamental review of the scheme was considered during 2016/17, and the recommendation of Eric Ollerenshaw OBE was:-

“You will see that my report states that local government has effectively implemented the council tax support schemes, despite difficult circumstances. However, there remain some barriers which prevent schemes from fully meeting Government policy objectives. Many of these are within the control of Government, and I recommend that you correct them.

Government should also consider providing councils with a much wider range of freedoms, so that LCTS schemes can be truly local. Devolving at least part of the prescribed scheme for pensioners, and the single person discount, could significantly improve a council's ability to both manage financial risk and provide targeted support to local residents in need.”

Although there has not been any response from the Government as a result of these recommendations, other reviews have been published on the effects of changing Council Tax Support Schemes. The overriding recommendation is because of the limitations on changes to Pensioners, any changes implemented will impact on the poorest citizens (working age), who are subject to all Government changes to Tax Credits, and the move to Universal Credit, Birmingham are due to go to Full Service starting November 2017 and full roll out to be completed by February 2018.

Recommendations

Having carried out the internal review on Birmingham's current Council Tax Support scheme it is recommended that no changes are required for 2018/19 and that the current scheme should continue for the next financial year notwithstanding any prescribed changes set by Government and/or annual uprating.

For Future Years the Council should explore future Council Tax Support scheme redesign, assess the impacts of roll out of Universal Credit and results of any Government's response to the recommendations made as part of the Council Tax Support scheme reviews.

August 2017

Purpose

This paper reports on the fifth year review of the Equality Assessment of the Birmingham Council Tax Support Scheme following its introduction in April 2013 and subsequent annual reviews. The fifth year review was completed in August 2017.

The Local Government Finance Act requires the billing authority to consider annually whether to revise its scheme or replace it with another scheme.

This review will contribute to those considerations and provide details about the impact of the scheme on those claimants with characteristics protected by the Equality Act 2010. Additionally it will evaluate the assumptions made in design of the scheme and whether any further mitigation is required.

Background

The Welfare Reform Act 2012 abolished Council Tax Benefit from April 2013. The Local Government Finance Act 2012 required Local Authorities to design their own schemes for Council Tax Support to be in place by 31 January 2013.

Pensioners are protected by prescribed regulations and therefore Council Tax Support for this group remains as it was under the previous Council Tax Benefit scheme.

The Council Tax Support scheme for Birmingham is a means tested discount, defined in principle by the terms of the Government's default scheme. The maximum Council Tax Support is restricted to 80% of the Council Tax liability for claimants of working age.

The Birmingham scheme has built in protection for vulnerable claimants, these are:-

- Claimant or their partner is a pensioner (as prescribed in law).
- Claimant or their partner is entitled to the disability premium, severe disability premium, enhanced disability premium or disabled child premium.
- Claimant or their partner is in receipt of Employment Support Allowance with a qualifying disability related benefit.
- Claimant or their partner receives a war disablement pension, war widows pension or war widower's pension.
- Claimant or their partner has a dependent child under 6.
- Claimant or their partner qualifies for the carer's premium.

As such, people with the greatest need of support, pensioners, carers, those with a disability, those in receipt of a war pension, those with dependent children under 6 years of age and those with a disabled child continue to have their maximum council tax support calculated based on 100% of their council tax liability as part of the Birmingham scheme.

The scheme also allows for claims to be backdated up to a maximum of one month, but also has scope for extended discounts in exceptional circumstances.

The scheme includes a discretionary hardship fund.

Equality Assessment Review

The scheme was subject to a full Equality Assessment and consultation through to introduction.

The Equality Assessment commenced in May 2012 as part of the development of the CTS scheme for Birmingham. The assessment was amended throughout the development of the scheme taking account of feedback from the formal consultation exercise. The Equality Assessment set out the following aims and objectives to ensure that the scheme has due regard to the Council's duties to its equalities and diversity responsibilities:

- To provide a localised Council Tax Support scheme for Birmingham.
- To provide a CTS scheme that helps the most vulnerable with financial assistance towards their council tax liability.
- The implementation of a scheme that provides support for vulnerable people and pensioners but also provides an incentive to encourage people to obtain employment.

This review of the Equality Assessment as at August 2017 considers the impact of the scheme against the protected characteristics defined by the Equality Act 2010, using the data profiles gathered from the CTS modelling function (CTR300), and SHBE (Single Housing Benefit Extract) records.

The protected characteristics are defined under age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion and belief, gender and sexual orientation.

Protected Characteristics

Age - The scheme is prescribed for pensioners to continue receiving up to a maximum of 100% of their Council Tax liability subject to means testing.

Prior to the introduction of the new scheme 136,400 claimants were in receipt Council Tax Benefit. The split between pensionable age claimants and working age claimants was 38% (51,403) and 62% (84,997) respectively.

The EA review was carried out as at August 2017 which showed that the caseload of 124,910 had reduced by 10,261 cases since the start of the scheme in April 2013. The split between pensionable age claimants and working age claimants

Appendix 1

was 41,142 and 83,768 respectively. The majority of the reduced caseload is pension age (20%) decrease whereas the working age caseload has seen a smaller reduction of (1.5%).

The reduction in pensioner claims appears to follow the Government's predicted forecasts that claims for pensioners are set to reduce in the coming years as the national retirement age increases. The reduction cannot be attributed to the Birmingham scheme design as the scheme follows the prescribed regulations to protect pensioners at up to 100% of council tax liability and as such they are excluded from the 80% maximum discount for working age claimants not in a protected category.

The scheme also provides protection for claimants with children under the age of 6. It was predicted prior to the introduction of the scheme, (using previous scheme data) that 21,129 claimants would benefit from this protection. The current scheme data indicates 17,457 claimants receive this protection as at August 2017 when the EA review was carried out.

The number of those protected in this grouping could be indicative of:

- a) current caseload trends
- b) national birth rate trends*
- c) notification of a relevant change in circumstance, such as the birth of a child. (Now that most working age customers must pay at least 20% towards their Council Tax bill, customers are more likely to keep us up to date with their circumstances so to receive their correct entitlement / protection from the minimum contribution).

In April 2017, the Department of Works and Pensions introduced updated legislation in relation to a third (or more) children born after the 1st April 2017. Tax Credits will only pay Child Tax Credit for up to 2 children, and all Housing Benefit applicable amounts have been changed to reflect this.

The number of claimants with a child under 6 reduced by 5.78%, but not all of this reduction is due to this change. The number of children attaining the age of 6 will have meant that cases have moved from Vulnerable with child under 6 years to other categories.

CTS modelling confirm that 2110 (12% of current claims) claims included children that were due to reach 6th birthday this year, and a number of these claims will have moved to other categories, including working age employed and working age other.

This demonstrates that the Birmingham scheme is meeting its overall objective of providing protection for families with young children as set out in the original Equality Assessment.

*The Office of National Statistics has reported a 0.2% decrease in national birth rates in 2016, so numbers in this protected group are not expected to increase substantially (*Births in England & Wales, 2016, ONS August 2017*).

Disability - When designing the scheme for April 2013 it was proposed as part of the formal consultation to offer protection to disabled people who included in their benefit assessment a disability premium. At that point there were around 13,000 benefit claims meeting these criteria. In response to feedback as part of the formal consultation this definition was widened to include those claimants in receipt of ESA who were in receipt of a qualifying benefit such as DLA. Similarly, maintaining support for people with disabilities, carers entitled to the carer's premium were also protected. Hence the significant rise in the number of claims since April 2013.

It was assumed prior to the introduction of the scheme, using Council Tax Benefit scheme data that 18,043 claimants would benefit from this protection. August 2017 statistics showed that there are now 34,918 claims having been made from these groupings.

Since the introduction of the Council Support Scheme, the number of vulnerable claims has increased by 94%. The table below shows the increases year on year since 2013.

Year	No Claims	% increase from previous year	% increase since 2013
April 2013	18,043		
December 2013	22,118	23%	23%
August 2014	24,618	11%	36%
August 2015	27,389	11%	52%
August 2016	30,218	10%	67%
August 2017	34,918	16%	94%

This demonstrates that the Birmingham scheme is meeting its overall objective of providing protection for people with disabilities as set out in the original Equality Assessment.

The marked increase in the number of those protected in these groupings could be indicative of:

- Current caseload trends confirm that the number of claims from vulnerable customers in August 2017 has increased to 9.34%, an increase of 0.32% over the last twelve months. (it was 9.02% in August 2016)
- As most working age customers must pay at least 20% towards their Council Tax bill, customers are more likely to keep us up to date with their circumstances so to receive their correct entitlement / protection from the minimum contribution).

Gender reassignment – This information is not collected as part of the administration of the Council Tax Support Scheme however there is no record of having received any comments or complaints or challenges regarding this particular group in respect of the design and operation and administration of the Birmingham Council Tax Support Scheme.

Marriage and civil partnerships - This information is not collected as part of the administration of the Council Tax Support Scheme however there is no record of having received any comments or complaints or challenges regarding this particular group in respect of the design and operation and administration of the Birmingham Council Tax Support Scheme.

Pregnancy and Maternity- This information is not collected as part of the administration of the Council Tax Support Scheme however there is no record of having received any comments or complaints or challenges regarding this particular group in respect of the design and operation and administration of the Birmingham Council Tax Support Scheme.

The scheme does not provide any specific protection for this grouping; however following the birth of a child, if entitled to the discount, the claimant would receive protection as a member of the protected categories already set out as part of the scheme due to having a child under the age of 6.

Race – Analysis of the working age caseload indicates that the ethnicity breakdown of claimants is broadly comparable to that of last year, with less than a 1% (plus or minus) difference in most groups. As we currently now hold data on 49% of cases as opposed to 20% in August 2016, White British UK data shows that the caseload comprises of 30.48%. In August 2016 we only had data to 11.60% of the caseload. When the scheme began, we held data on 25% of the caseload, so given we have a reduced caseload since go-live, a small fluctuation in overall caseload percentages would be relative and therefore no disproportionate change is evident.

The scheme provides protection for claimants with children under the age of 6. A comparison of the ethnicity of those protected is broadly comparable to last year, at less than a 1% (plus or minus) difference for most groups, with the exception of Pakistani cases identified from 588 in 2016 to 1297 in 2017, and Other Black or Black British groups where the number of claims identified had decreased from 1655 cases in 2016 to 153 in 2017.

The reason for these changes could be due to the number of cases that now state ethnic origin; we have details on 68% of household vulnerable cases in receipt of Council Tax Support discount, which is an increase in the in the percentage we were able to report in 2016 (44%) for this category.

National birth rate trends

*The Office of National Statistics has reported that the proportion of births to mothers born outside the UK is increasing year on year, in recent years, the percentage of births to women born outside the UK has been higher than the percentage of the female population of childbearing age born outside the UK.

There are two reasons for this:-

- Fertility levels are general higher mount foreign-born women

- the foreign-born and UK-born female populations of reproductive age have different age structures, with a higher proportion of foreign-born women being aged from 25 to 34, where fertility is highest

Similarly, when considering the ethnic background of those claimants with disabilities who receive protection against the caseload ethnicity breakdown these are also broadly comparable to last year, at around 1% (plus or minus) difference for all groups.

Religion and belief - This information is not collected as part of the administration of the Council Tax Support Scheme however there is no record of having received any comments or complaints or challenges regarding this particular group in respect of the design and operation and administration of the Birmingham Council Tax Support Scheme.

Gender – Although this information is recorded, there is no adverse impact on the grounds of gender. The Birmingham Council Tax Support scheme is open to applications from persons of any gender and there are no aspects of the scheme which impact in any way on the availability of support to claimants based solely on gender.

Sexual Orientation- This information is not collected as part of the administration of the Council Tax Support Scheme however there is no record of having received any comments or complaints or challenges regarding this particular group in respect of the design and operation and administration of the Birmingham Council Tax Support Scheme.

Council Tax Discretionary Hardship Fund

Birmingham City Council established the Council Tax Support Discretionary Hardship Scheme from 01 April 2013. This is a limited fund that is awarded to claimants affected by the Council Tax Support scheme, particularly those not in a protected category and as such are now liable to pay the minimum of 20% who are experiencing extreme financial difficulty.

The fund was agreed at £250,000 in 2016/17, and the total awards made amounted to £159,277, and in 2017/18 the fund was again agreed at £250,000. The take up at end of August 2017 is £155,561.

The demand for this fund has been reducing year on year and the fund appears to be set at the appropriate level to meet need.

The Benefit Service continues to review its Council Tax Discretionary Hardship Fund policy and the Council will consider the most appropriate level of future funding for the fund as part of the overall budget setting process.

*Just over a quarter 28.2% of births were born to mothers born outside the UK
(*Births in England & Wales, 2016, published July 2017*)

Conclusion

Following the fifth year review of the Equality Assessment for the Council Tax Support Scheme it has been concluded that Birmingham continues to protect the most vulnerable categories of claimant which includes those defined to have protected characteristics within the Equality Act 2010. As such further mitigation does not appear to be required.

Joint Report from the Cabinet Member Health and Social Care and the Cabinet Member Housing and Homes**TITLE: Birmingham Homelessness Prevention Strategy 2017+****1. Introduction**

- 1.1 The attached “Birmingham Homelessness Prevention Strategy 2017: Working together to end homelessness” sets out a direction for the city’s approach to tackling and preventing homelessness. The new strategy has been developed with input from a wide range of stakeholders including Birmingham’s Homelessness Partnership Board, the Housing Birmingham Partnership, elected members, providers of homeless services across public, private and third sectors, as well as service users with experiences of being homeless.

2. Background and Key Issues

- 2.1 The Homelessness Strategy forms part of the Council’s Policy Framework. The Local Authority has a legal duty to undertake a Homelessness Review and publish a Homelessness Strategy every five years. This is Birmingham’s fourth strategy since it became a statutory requirement. The latest Homelessness Review (2016) identifies an estimated 20,000+ households affected within a wider homeless definition, and sets out the key challenges the city faces such as the lack of affordable housing options, low household income and high rates of unemployment which are driving housing exclusion.
- 2.2 The Homelessness Prevention Strategy is aligned with new prevention duties set out in the Homelessness Reduction Act 2017.

3. Strategy Approach and Themes

- 3.1 The Strategy sets out a whole systems approach to work differently with partners in co-ordinating the delivery of services to prevent homelessness across the life course. This will be delivered through a Homelessness Positive Pathway that is being developed and will be implemented through the Birmingham Homelessness Partnership Board.
- 3.2 The strategy sets out a high level framework identifying systemic changes required to better respond to and prevent homelessness, alongside five key areas for action:-
- Universal prevention - ensure people are well informed about their housing options via a range of services including non-housing services
 - Early Targeted prevention - To prevent people at higher risk from becoming homeless
 - Crisis Prevention and Relief - To assist people as soon as possible if they do become homeless so that their homelessness can be relieved by securing sufficient accommodation and support
 - Homeless Recovery - To support people to recover from their experience and stay out of homelessness
 - Sustainable Housing - To enable people to secure homes that they can afford and maintain

Motion

That the draft Birmingham Homelessness Prevention Strategy 2017+ (Appendix 1) is approved as the City Council’s new Homelessness Strategy and that the Corporate Director of Place be authorised to publish and disseminate the document as appropriate.

Birmingham Homelessness Prevention Strategy 2017+

Working together to end homelessness

DRAFT

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Foreword

Welcome to Birmingham's fourth Homelessness Strategy. We would like to thank partners from across the Health, Criminal Justice, Housing, Voluntary and Third Sectors, who have contributed to its development and are committed to its success.

Responding to the social and economic causes associated with homelessness, requires a Council-wide effort that supports citizens to be more resilient from its impacts. To make this a reality, alignment of investment in housing, jobs, skills and safer communities is a fundamental part of our longer term response to the issue.

This strategy recognises homelessness is a cross cutting issue which cannot be tackled by one agency alone. The negative impact that homelessness has upon the health and wellbeing of our citizens is well understood. For these reasons, it remains as a key priority for the Birmingham Health and Wellbeing Board, as well the Council.

Birmingham has a strong history of working together in partnership to tackle homelessness. Despite this the scale and extent of homelessness has remained persistent which includes too many families who are homeless and / or living in temporary accommodation. Collectively we also face challenges such as pressure on budgets in all sectors and changes to welfare system. A radically different approach that drives whole system change is now necessary.

Our new strategy focuses on preventing people from becoming homeless in the first place and supporting those who are homeless

to build a more positive future in good health, sustainable accommodation and long lasting employment.

In collaboration with local authorities across the West Midlands Combined Authority, the West Midlands Mayoral Taskforce, and our key partners, we will work together to eradicate homelessness from our city. The task ahead will be challenging providing responses to the diversity of presenting needs of homeless people in the city. This includes implementing the Homelessness Reduction Act 2017, which brings with it new opportunities to work together to design out homelessness.

We are confident that together with our experienced and innovative partners, in collaboration with people who have lived experience of homelessness, we can make a significant impact on homelessness. We look forward to working together to drive the systemic change required to deliver this strategy and achieve our collective vision for Birmingham.

Cllr Ian Ward – Leader

Cllr Bridget Jones – Deputy Leader

Cllr Peter Griffiths - Cabinet Member for Housing and Homes

Cllr Paulette Hamilton -Cabinet Member for Health and Social Care and Chair of Birmingham Health and Wellbeing Board

Cllr Carl Rice - Cabinet Member for Children, Families and Schools

Cllr Brett O'Reilly - Cabinet Member for Jobs and Skills

Cllr Tristan Chatfield – Member Community Safety & Equalities

Cllr Majid Mahmood – Cabinet Member Commercialism, Commissioning & Contract Management

Cllr Lisa Trickett – Cabinet Member Clean Streets, Recycling and Environment

Cllr Stewart Stacey – Cabinet Member Transport & Roads

Our Commitment

Cllr Sharon Thompson - Birmingham Homelessness Ambassador

The impacts of homelessness are complex and intertwined. The growing number of people living on the street makes visible what may otherwise be unrecognisable to the majority of people in our city. Yet street homeless remains a relatively small proportion of the overall issue and we must not forget those living in precarious housing circumstances, temporary accommodation, hostels and supported accommodation - or indeed those who are taking positive steps to recover from homelessness.

Homelessness can lead individuals and families into a cycle that can have a profound effect on all aspects of life. It is not just a lack of accommodation; homelessness can affect our physical and mental health and wellbeing, educational achievement, ability to gain and sustain employment, and puts pressure on our personal and family relationships. These effects, especially on children, can be life long and can cause repeated homelessness of a generational nature.

No single organisation can prevent homelessness alone; together we must be proactive in working together to intervene earlier and prevent homelessness wherever possible.

Matt Green – Director, Crisis Skylight Birmingham on behalf of the Homelessness Partnership Board.

This new homelessness strategy has the vision and ambition to make a profound effect in the lives of people who are homeless and those who face the uncertainty and risk of becoming homeless.

As organisations and individuals working in the City, we will continue to work with Birmingham City Council by jointly owning this strategy and working in partnership to deliver life-changing services so that the vision of eradicating homelessness in Birmingham becomes a reality.

The impact of homelessness devastates lives and it is often a long, hard, painful journey to leave homelessness behind for good. The implementation of the Homelessness Reduction Act 2017 alongside the delivery of this Homelessness Prevention Strategy through a Positive Pathway model will be the opportunity to trigger a fundamental change in the way we create systems and design services to take a human rights approach to ending homelessness in Birmingham.

Introduction

Homelessness is caused by a complex interaction between a person or family's individual circumstances and a number of social and structural factors often outside of their own control.

Unless these other factors are addressed, the ability of an individual or family to become resilient and improve their chance of a positive future is greatly reduced, and places them at risk of becoming trapped in a cycle of homelessness.

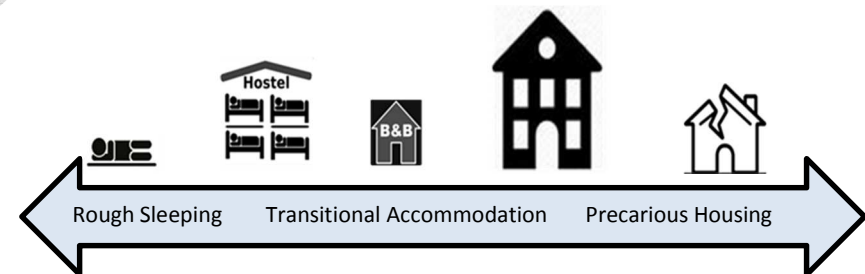
Tackling all of these issues at the point of crisis is complex and very expensive. Therefore, we must do more to intervene as early as possible, to limit the impact of homelessness, help people to recover from homelessness, and prevent it from happening in the future.

The journey into and through homelessness is different for everyone. People enter at different stages, at different times in their lives, and with varying levels and types of support needs. In recognition of this it is important that our approach is flexible to respond effectively.

Scope

The scope of this strategy recognises all types of homelessness needs:

- Those who are considering their housing options
- Those who are at risk of homelessness
- Those who are deemed statutory homeless
- Those who are deemed non – statutory homeless
- Those who are street homeless
- Children who experience homelessness
- Those who are moving on from homelessness
- The wider population (for the purposes of prevention more broadly)



Our Vision

Birmingham is a city where we all work together to eradicate homelessness

Aims

1. Ensure people are well informed about their housing options
2. Prevent people from becoming homeless
3. Assist people as soon as possible if they do become homeless so that their homelessness can be relieved by securing sufficient accommodation and support
4. Support people to recover from their experience and stay out of homelessness
5. Enable people to secure homes that they can afford and maintain

Defining Homelessness

Statutory Homelessness

The Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) defines statutory homelessness as:

“A household is legally homeless if, either, they do not have accommodation that they are entitled to occupy, which is accessible and physically available to them or, they have accommodation but it is not reasonable for them to continue to occupy this accommodation”

Households in priority housing need include families, pregnant women and single people who are particularly vulnerable.

Non-Statutory Homelessness

Non-statutory homeless people are typically single people/childless couples who are not assessed as being in ‘priority need’ and are only entitled to advice and assistance if homeless.

Some non-priority homeless people are offered access to Local Authority - commissioned housing support services.

Street Homelessness

DCLG define street homelessness as:

“People sleeping, about to bed down (sitting on/in or standing next to their bedding) or actually bedded down in the open air (such as on the streets, in tents, doorways, parks, bus shelters or encampments). People in buildings or other places not designed for habitation (such as stairwells, barns, sheds, car parks, cars, derelict boats, stations, or “bashes”)”

Legal duties

The **Housing (Homeless Persons) Act 1977** requires Local Authorities to prevent as well as respond to homelessness and assist people under imminent threat of homelessness (and classed as ‘in priority need’) by taking reasonable steps to prevent them from losing their existing accommodation.

The **Homelessness Act 2002** places a specific requirement for Local Authorities to devise and implement a Homelessness Strategy.

The **Homelessness Reduction Act 2017** places a duty on Local Authorities to provide anyone threatened with or at risk of being homeless (within a 56 day period) to be provided with advice and support to prevent them becoming homeless.

Impact of Homelessness

The impact of homelessness begins at birth; children are more likely to be born at a low birth weight and miss their immunisations, and are less likely to be registered with a GP.

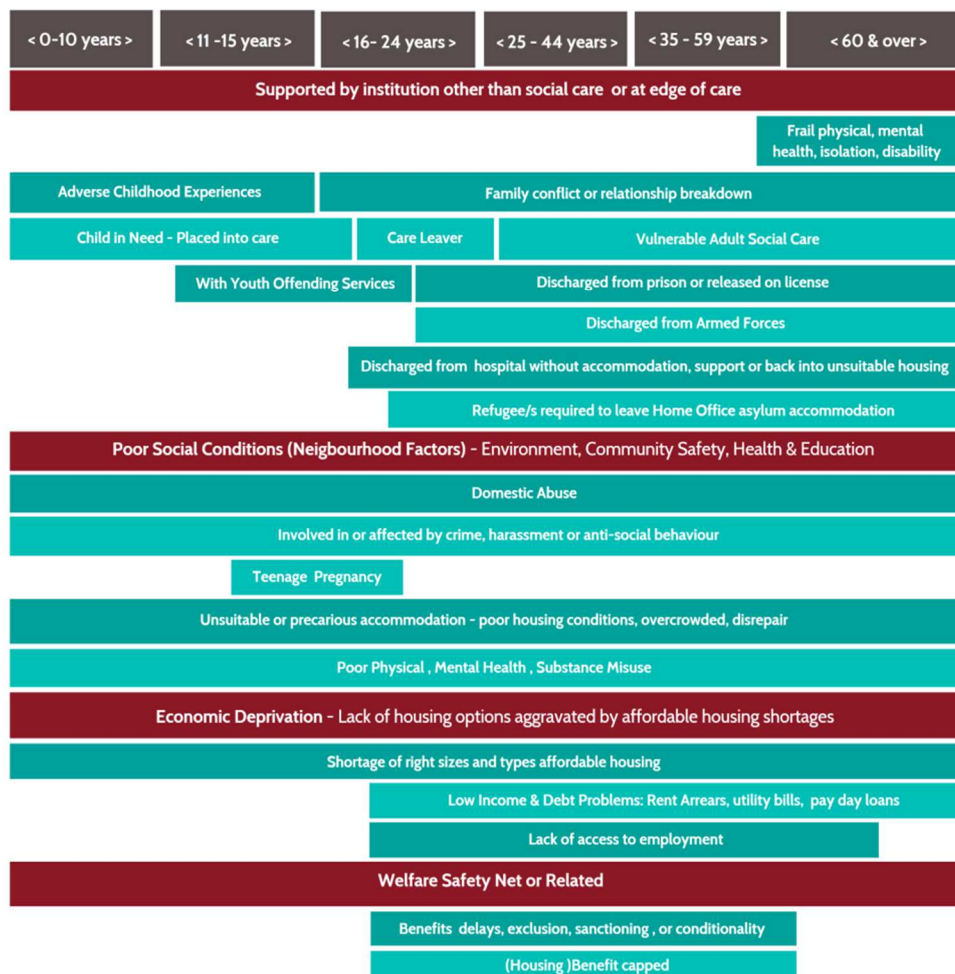
Homeless children are three times more likely to experience poor mental health; the impact of which is long lasting. Even after they have a new home, children who experience homelessness remain vulnerable to family breakdown, domestic abuse, maternal mental ill health, and learning and development difficulties.

As a result of their preoccupation with addressing their unstable and unsafe living conditions, a parent's capacity to effectively parent is much reduced.

For many people, homelessness is not just a housing issue. It is closely linked with complex and chaotic life experiences. Mental health problems, drug and alcohol dependencies, and experiences in prison or with the care system are often closely linked to more entrenched experiences of homelessness. Traumatic childhood experiences are part of most street homeless people's life histories.

Homeless households experience severe health inequalities, poorer health and wellbeing, and a lower life expectancy than the general population. It is vital that we can identify and address the impact of homelessness for people at every stage of life.

Homelessness across the life course: Triggers, Causes & Risk Factors



A Priority for Birmingham

Homelessness continues to be a high priority for Birmingham. Despite our progress, the number of people experiencing homelessness is growing.

The cross cutting nature of homelessness is clear and highlighted by its inclusion as a key contributing factor to the success of the following strategic priorities:

- **Birmingham Housing Strategy Statement (2017)** - Enabling citizens to find, access and sustain housing that meets their needs is a key priority.
- **Birmingham Health and Wellbeing Strategy (2017)** - Tackling homelessness is key to children living in permanent housing, increasing employment or meaningful activity stable accommodation for those with mental health problems, and improving the wellbeing of people with complex needs.
- **Birmingham Financial Inclusion Strategy (2017)** - Financial exclusion exacerbates poverty and can lead to serious debt problems, homelessness, mental health issues and involvement with crime.
- **Birmingham Domestic Abuse Prevention Strategy (2017)** - Domestic abuse as the second highest presenting reason for homelessness households in priority housing need.

- **Birmingham Early Help Strategy (2015-2017)** - Reducing the number of families experiencing homelessness and overcrowding is key to 'a good childhood for the best start in life'.
- **The agreed purpose for Improved Mental Health in Birmingham (2016)** - Supporting people to recover from poor mental health in order to reduce adult and youth homeless.

Homelessness is an issue for the West Midlands as well as the city. We are very aware of the regional aspects of homelessness which include the impact of issues such as standards in the private rented sector, affordability and lack of supply. These structural causes are related with levels of homelessness.

We will continue to explore regional opportunities to influence and contribute to the homelessness agenda across the West Midlands Combined Authority. We will also support activity and services that can afford us better value for money and improved outcomes for our Citizens through models such as Housing First and the combined efforts towards hospital discharge and prison release.

Birmingham is also keen to share its approach to tackling and preventing homelessness with the West Midlands' Mayoral Taskforce on Homelessness, collaborating with our Local Authority neighbours to ensure we are making the greatest impact to achieve our vision.

Our Challenge

Nationally the Government recognises that the housing system is 'broken'. Locally, this market failure is particularly apparent as:

- A lack of affordable housing options for many larger households – Birmingham has higher than average household sizes but a limited supply of 4 bed and larger homes. This is especially difficult for larger households affected by the 'benefit cap',
- Increasing difficulties experienced by people under-35 to secure affordable, independent accommodation – particularly for low-income and unemployed young people. Whilst there is a relatively good supply of accommodation of this type, it is often not affordable for this group. People who are subject to benefit restrictions face additional difficulties. This contributes to a need for additional larger homes as young people are living with their family for longer representing a new and growing housing need in the city, as well as an affordable housing offer for young people, including young workers.
- Birmingham has a growing population, which is putting increasing pressure on the existing housing stock. Locally there are more than three times the rate of priority homeless households than the national average and double the rate of Core City neighbours. These high rates can also be seen as a direct consequence of a fractured housing system. The statutory homeless system can seem to offer a clear pathway into

permanent accommodation, which contrasts with the difficulties that people experience in finding suitable and affordable accommodation.

Increasingly, people are presenting as statutory homeless because an assured shorthold tenancy has ended. Domestic abuse and parental exclusion are also significant reasons for why people become homeless in Birmingham; over 40% of homeless applications from outside of the city are associated with homelessness resulting from domestic abuse.

Deprivation and associated poverty / low incomes are key barriers for accessing suitable housing and maintaining stable and financially sustainable tenancies. Access to employment is a key mechanism for preventing homelessness. The average household income in Birmingham is relatively low. Combined with relatively high rates of unemployment – this is a driver of housing exclusion. Poor financial management and a failure to maximise household income also limits people's ability to access and sustain housing.

Our approach to recovery has been overly housing focussed, with an emphasis on securing accommodation and not enough attention given to prevent future homelessness by addressing the underlying cause of peoples' experience. We need to do more to recognise the impact that the trauma of homelessness can have on both adult and childrens' physical and mental health and well-being. Homelessness is an adverse childhood experience that can have a long-term negative impact on children's development.

Birmingham has a very high level of families who are homeless and/or in temporary accommodation. It affects social bonding, school performance as well as linked to disadvantage in future generations. More than three quarters of applicants accepted as homeless and in priority need have children – either with a lone parent, or as dependants of a couple.

Young people are the most disadvantaged in the housing market because they are likely to have a low income and are viewed by Landlords as potentially high risk. As Birmingham is a young city, this is a particularly local challenge. There are 4,118 young people facing homelessness in Birmingham, most of whom have been made homeless from their family home (42%). It is common for there to be other underlying factors that could contribute to or increase the risk of a young person becoming homeless, including lack of tenancy experience and mental health issues.

The difficulties that people experience trying to find and secure suitable housing has a direct impact on their health and well-being. This places increased pressure on health services, particularly family doctors and mental health services, as people struggle to navigate the housing system in the city. With more than 20,000 (est.) households in Birmingham each year either homeless, at risk of becoming homeless or transitioning out of homelessness – the overall health and wellbeing of the city is under threat.

Birmingham is at crisis point with rough sleepers at the most visible tip of the homelessness iceberg. The number of street homeless

people has increased by 53% in the last year, and by 588% since 2012. The complexity of multiple needs, circumstances and increasing inter-relationship of triggers and reasons leading people to sleep rough makes it increasingly more difficult for a single provider or partner to address. At the same time, it is increasingly hard to engage with this group suggesting that our traditional approach is no longer as effective as it used to be.

The Housing Birmingham Partnership's strategy "Birmingham: A Great Place to Live" sets out the challenge we face in terms of ensuring a sufficient supply of sustainable housing options for all citizens. Ensuring that households who have experienced homelessness are able to sustain accommodation in the long-term requires both the availability of suitable housing, and also the household having the capacity and resilience to maintain occupation of their home.

Our Approach – The Positive Pathway

The Positive Pathway is a whole systems approach built on collaboration, best practice and service integration. Successful implementation of our approach will ensure an excellent response to homelessness in the city.

First developed by St Basils and implemented locally with young people at risk of or experiencing homelessness, the Positive Pathway has seen much success. By embedding the approach at the heart of this strategy, Birmingham will create a comprehensive and consistent approach to homelessness across the life course.

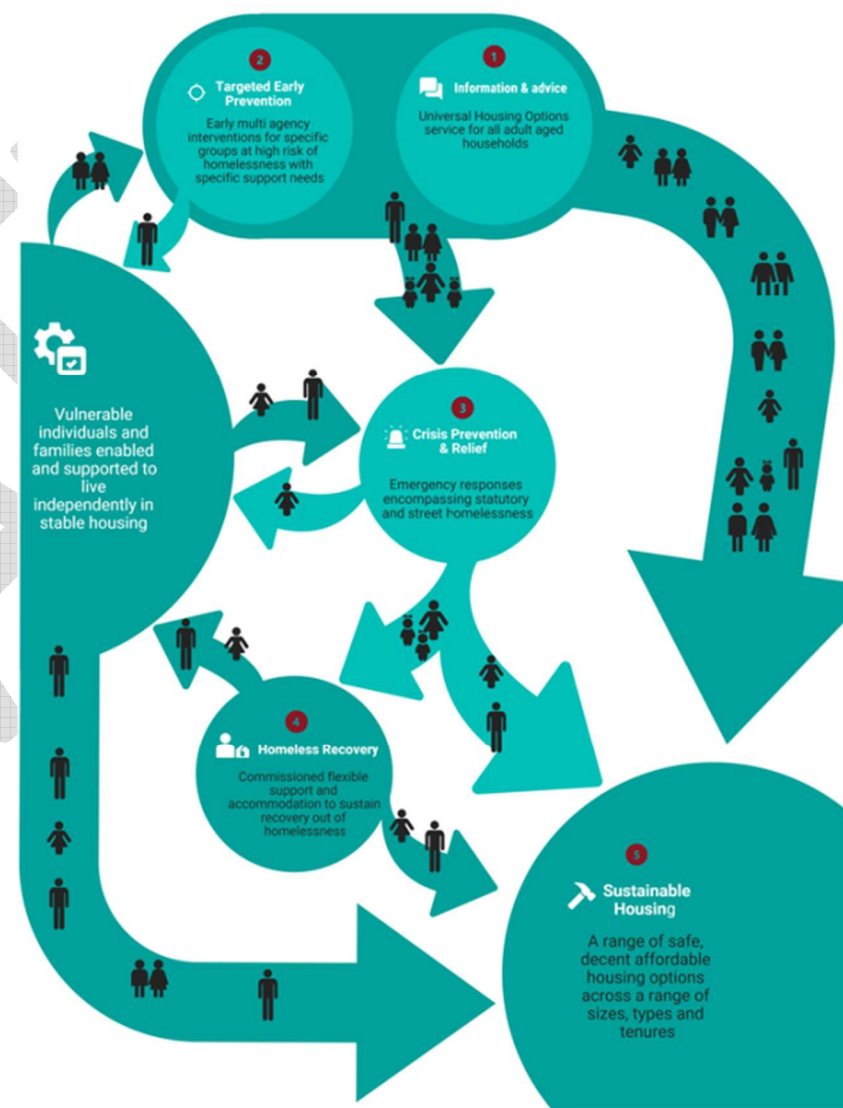
Our approach sets out five key areas that can be used flexibly to ensure that no matter what stage people enter the pathway; they will be supported as early and as effectively as possible.

The five key areas are:

1. Universal Prevention
2. Targeted Prevention
3. Crisis Prevention and Relief
4. Homeless Recovery
5. Sustainable Housing

The Positive Pathway radically changes the way we respond to homelessness in Birmingham; shifting the balance from a reactive crisis prevention response to proactively addressing homelessness in all of its forms throughout a person or family's journey.

The Positive Pathway Model



Universal Prevention

Our Aim

To ensure people are well informed about their housing options

Our Approach

Universal prevention sets out a bold vision of creating structural step change across the city to ensure people are equipped to navigate the housing system, and create a city that is sufficiently robust to deliver change at system, organisational and community levels.

It is intended to empower people and communities to successfully live resilient, independent lives without support from specialist services, and ensure they know where to go to seek help if required.

This domain includes the adoption of social prescribing which recognises that people's health is determined primarily by a range of social, economic and environmental factors. The impact of inadequate or inappropriate housing may manifest on health and health services in a number of ways for example, repeat visits to the family doctor or Accident and Emergency department, or delays

in discharge from hospital due a lack of safe, warm accommodation to return to.

This means that family doctors, nurses and other professionals will be aware of and be able to refer people to a range of local, non-clinical services relating to their housing needs.

This domain also includes a wide range of timely, accurate information and advice about housing options, financial issues and support services available to everyone to prevent issues with housing and housing related risks, occurring in the first place, and to ensure people understand the links between housing choice and their financial and employment circumstances.

Strategically, this approach links closely to the work of the Birmingham Health and Wellbeing Strategy, Birmingham Financial Inclusion Strategy and the Child Poverty Commission to support reductions in inequality across the city.

Targeted Prevention

Our aim

To prevent people from becoming homeless

Our Approach

Anyone can become homeless. However, it is possible to identify people who are most likely to become homeless. Groups at risk of homelessness include:

- Children and young people
- Young people leaving the care of the Local Authority
- People leaving prison
- People experiencing domestic abuse
- People leaving the Armed Forces
- People with a mental health issue
- People with addictions e.g. drug, alcohol
- People experiencing family breakdown
- People with multiple and complex needs
- People on low incomes and those who are in debt
- People with learning disabilities
- Refugees and people with no recourse to public funds.

There is a strong overlap between homelessness and deep social exclusion.

This approach introduces early intervention through trauma informed practice – understanding trauma and how it may lead to homelessness either now or in the future.

Linked to the Birmingham Early Help Strategy, this domain focuses on early intervention targeted for people who are most likely, or identified, to be at risk of homelessness. People receive appropriate and relevant support as early as possible, to remain in their home or supported to make planned moves before the risk of homelessness manifests. In a significant number of cases early, effective intervention can prevent homelessness occurring.

To be successful, we must strengthen our collective approach to ensure the right structures, partners, and services are in place to deliver a person centred approach. The development of appropriate and proportionate information sharing protocols with relevant agencies is vital to ensure a holistic response to the prevention of homelessness with people most at risk.

This will also ensure we can improve our understanding of the scale and nature of homelessness in the city, as well as the evidence base of 'what works' to predict and prevent homelessness, understand household strengths and assets, and achieve other related outcomes relevant to people in Birmingham.

Crisis Prevention and Relief

Our Aim

To assist people as soon as possible if they do become homeless so that their homelessness can be relieved by securing sufficient accommodation and support

Our Approach

Whilst we seek to shift the balance to a more proactive, preventative approach, we must ensure there is still an effective response for those who present as homeless in an emergency or crisis situation. Groups that are recognised as predominantly affected in this area are private rented sector tenants, families with dependent children, people experiencing domestic abuse, young people experiencing parental exclusion, under 35 year olds, people with multiple and complex needs, people with drug and /or alcohol addiction, and street homeless people.

Crisis prevention and relief is defined as a range of responses that support prevention and relief of homeless crisis.

This domain aims to respond at the point of crisis, where the threat of homelessness is imminent or has occurred. It includes interventions that result in someone making a homeless application in order to help them secure accommodation.

It also encompasses interventions that seek to resolve the threat of homelessness such as mediation resulting in someone being able to remain in the current home or alternative accommodation and therefore removing the imminent threat of being homeless.

The scope of the Crisis Prevention and Relief offer is broad and includes:

- Outreach services that make contact with the street homeless population
- Support and intervention for adults and children affected by domestic abuse
- Specialist accommodation such as refuges
- Statutory and non-statutory homeless prevention services
- Immediate and direct hostel provision
- Bed and breakfast and temporary accommodation
- Housing options and advice
- Rapid re-housing via initiatives such as Housing First.

As a result, homelessness is prevented through intervention at point of crisis; emergency accommodation is secured for those without other housing options, and there is co-ordinated action to prevent street homelessness and move people into accommodation.

This domain is underpinned by a comprehensive, multi-agency holistic assessment of need and is a key data collection point to inform ongoing development of the pathway.

Homeless Recovery

Our Aim

To support people to recover from their experience and stay out of homelessness

Our Approach

People who have experienced homelessness are more likely to have additional needs around their mental, physical and emotional health and may need extra support to make a sustained recovery into stable housing and onward to a positive and healthy future. This is particularly true for children, young people and more vulnerable adults. Providing this extra support is critical to limiting the impact of homelessness as well as preventing homelessness recurring.

Experiencing homelessness can have a serious, adverse and long lasting impact, particularly in childhood. By understanding that being homeless can be traumatic, this approach involves working with people to reduce the risk of secondary trauma or re-traumatisation by encompassing psychologically informed environments.

This means taking into account emotional and psychological needs alongside continued support to stabilise their accommodation, and

focusing on improving the overall wellbeing of all adults and children in the household.

Homeless Recovery means key agencies work together to support people to ensure they have access to a range of support that will improve their physical and mental health and wellbeing, access education or training, enter and/ or maintain employment, stabilise the family income, and strengthen social networks.

This type of preventative action will need to be sensitive, timely, appropriate and right first time. Done effectively, this approach supports people to regain their independence, enabling them to avoid the crises that may trigger homelessness in the future. It is recognised that recovery from homelessness can be a difficult journey however and as such this approach works to instil the resilience, skills and confidence people need to effectively manage crisis should it occur again.

Sustainable Housing Options

Our Aim

To enable people to secure homes that they can afford and maintain

Our Approach

There is no doubt that homelessness in Birmingham is exacerbated by the lack of supply and access to suitable, settled accommodation.

Recognising the impact of a growing population and increasing pressure on our current housing stock, sustainable housing options are a key part of resolving structural influences on homelessness.

To maintain the momentum of supporting people into independence when they are ready, we must have access to a truly affordable supply of accommodation for people to move into.

Without it, the current situation will remain inevitable: people that are ready for independence are trapped in supported accommodation, potentially blocking others in the system from moving on and getting the help they need.

At the same time, poverty and low incomes prevent people from accessing position housing options and make others hard to sustain.

This approach requires the provision of a range of safe, decent, affordable housing options, both shared and self-contained, in the private, social and third sectors is crucial. Supply, affordability and support are key enablers of tenancy sustainment.

This domain concerns longer-term strategic actions such as improving the supply of suitably affordable housing to make a difference to homelessness. Alongside increasing sub-market level housing supply across all tenures, improving the standards and quality of tenure in the private rented sector can also contribute to tackling homelessness in the city. This is vital as poor housing conditions affect health and may have long-term implications for income and employment.

Likewise, both housing and employment are cornerstones of economic security. The stress of meeting housing costs may be compounded by unemployment or insecure work.

Creating an environment that includes improved standards, quality and supply of suitably affordable accommodation along with training and support that people may need to find good quality, long lasting jobs, will ensure people are economically active and have suitable homes that they can afford and build their future from.

Delivering our Vision

Oversight

Housing Birmingham Partnership is responsible for, and committed to ensuring that Birmingham's vision to eradicate homelessness becomes reality.

Assurance

The Birmingham Health and Wellbeing Board will seek assurance from the Homelessness Positive Pathway Board on the effectiveness of partnership working in the development and implementation of the Strategy Implementation Plan.

Accountability

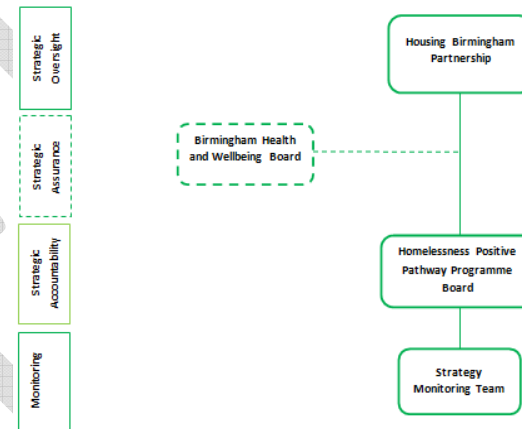
The multi-agency and cross sector Homelessness Positive Programme Pathway Board will be responsible for the successful delivery of the Strategy Implementation Plan.

Monitoring

The Strategy Monitoring Team will report progress against the Strategy Implementation Plan to the Homelessness Positive Pathway Board. The Homelessness Positive Pathway Programme Board will undertake a review of progress against the Strategy Implementation Plan on an annual basis up to and including 2021.

Governance Structure

The strategy will be monitored through the following governance structure:



Equality Duty

The Public Sector Equality Duty (Equality Act 2010) requires public bodies to have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity, and foster good relations between different people when carrying out their activities.

As such, our approach has and will continue to be informed by the latest available intelligence when determining key actions associated with the delivery of our strategy vision.

Joint Action Plan

The Homelessness Partnership Board has agreed that the fundamental action is to develop an excellent pathway and secure its adoption by key partners in the city and to ensure that is appropriately resourced in terms of implementation. This requires significant systems change, both in terms of how we work together as partners and what we jointly deliver. This action plan sets the direction for the next five years. The vision for the strategy is ambitious and there are a lot of things that need to be done. The following actions have been split into whole system and domain specific actions; the detail of which will continue to develop over a period of time.

Key System Actions:
Develop an excellent positive pathway across all five domains.
Embed a human-rights approach to homelessness in the city.
Establish a trauma based approach to responding to homelessness in the city.
Drive culture, organisational and decision making change to design out homelessness both within and between organisations.
System –wide, consistent communications and messaging to citizens in terms of options and offer available.
Develop specific responses for cohorts most at risk of becoming homeless.
Take pragmatic action in the best interest of individuals.
Review existing commissioned services to design in more flexibility and remove unintended barriers.
Contribute to the preparation work in readiness for the pending Supported Housing Finance reforms (April 2020).
Strengthen intelligence gathering and sharing to inform policy, practice and priorities for action.
Strategic leads across the city work together to collaboratively shape and drive key priorities and actions across related strategy areas including

Housing, Health and Wellbeing, Domestic Abuse, and Financial Inclusion.
Complete a health impact assessment concerning the delivery strategy to better inform the responses to meet the health needs of homeless households.

Domain	Aim	Key Action
Universal Prevention	Ensure people are well informed about their housing options	Adopt a duty to collaborate between all partner agencies to support people to navigate their housing options.
		Develop a universal offer to enable access to high quality, appropriate advice and information on housing options and maintaining wellbeing.
		Communicate the universal offer consistently across the range of partnership agencies, making sure that messages and media are appropriate and relevant to all cohorts of people.
Targeted Prevention	Prevent people from becoming homeless	Develop the capacity and capability of organisations and workforces to competently respond to individuals and families at risk.
		Strong protocols for multi-agency working to support and appropriately refer individuals and families at risk.
		Design and implement early and targeted interventions for groups identified as higher risk of homelessness.
Crisis Prevention	Assist people as soon as possible	Redesign of systems and services to fully implement the Homelessness Reduction Act.

and Relief	if they do become homeless so that their homelessness can be relieved by securing sufficient accommodation and support	Strengthen the response of the Street Intervention Team and Outreach service to tackle entrenched rough sleeping
		Reinforce commitments to minimise the use of bed and breakfast provision particularly for families with children and maintain zero usage for 16-17 year olds.
		Establish and enforce standards for the safety and quality of temporary accommodation.
Homeless Recovery	Support people to recover from their experience and stay out of homelessness	Establish a minimum training standard for specialist support staff to work with therapeutic models such as Psychologically Informed Environments, in a person centred way to aid recovery and build resilience.
		Develop and implement a Homelessness Recovery Charter that is understood and accepted by all relevant agencies.
Sustainable Housing Options	Enable people to secure homes that they can afford and maintain	Ensure updated policies in relation to housing continue to reflect housing needs in the city.
		Take innovative best practice models and mainstream them e.g. Housing First, modular housing, community led housing organisations, Employment First, and empty homes initiatives.
		Develop robust standards for existing housing provision designated for vulnerable people with care and / or support needs (in time for the April 2020 Supported Housing Financial Reform).
		Progress Selective Licensing options for the city as a means improving standards in the Private Rented Sector.

		Take steps to support private rented sector landlords to build confidence in providing affordable accommodation for vulnerable groups.
		Take steps to better align Local Housing Allowance rates to the 30th percentile of market rents to increase affordability in the private rented sector.

DRAFT

Report for Resolution**Report to:** Council – 9th January 2018**Subject:** Commonwealth Games 2022**Report of:** Chief Executive , Corporate Director Finance and Governance**Relevant Cabinet Member:** Cllr Ian Ward, Leader**Relevant O&S Chairman:** Corporate Resources and Governance, Councillor
Mohammed Aikhlaq**Wards affected:** All

Summary

The report formally records the award of the 2022 Commonwealth Games to Birmingham on 21st December 2017 and the decision of the Cabinet on 8th December to authorise the Interim Chief Executive to sign the host city contract. It describes the background to the Games and the next steps in the process.

Full details are in the body of the attached report

Recommendation

- 2.1 That Council notes the decision of the Cabinet on 8th December in relation to the signing of the host city contract
- 2.2 That Council welcomes the subsequent award of the Commonwealth Games 2022 to Birmingham.
- 2.3 That Council notes the next steps set out in the report including the setting up of a Commonwealth Games Member Advisory Board
- 2.4 That Council congratulates the City of Coventry on the award of City of Culture 2021

MOTION

That the Council:-

Notes the Cabinet decision of 8th December and welcomes the announcement of 21st December of the award of the Commonwealth Games 2022 to Birmingham

Notes the next steps set out in the report including the setting up of a Members Advisory Board

Congratulates Coventry on the award of the City of Culture 2021

Lead Contact Officer

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BIRMINGHAM CITY COUNCIL

PUBLIC REPORT

Report to:	COUNCIL
Report of:	INTERIM CHIEF EXECUTIVE, CORPORATE DIRECTOR FINANCE AND GOVERNANCE
Date of Decision:	9TH January 2018
SUBJECT:	COMMONWEALTH GAMES 2022
Key Decision: n/a	Relevant Forward Plan Ref: n/a
If not in the Forward Plan: (please "X" box)	n/a
Relevant Cabinet Member(s) or Relevant Executive Member	Leader of the Council, Councillor Ian Ward
Relevant O&S Chair:	Corporate Resources and Governance - Councillor Mohammed Aikhlaq
Wards affected:	All

1. Purpose of report:

- 1.1 The report formally records the award of the 2022 Commonwealth Games to Birmingham on 21st December 2017 and the decision of the Cabinet on 8th December to authorise the Interim Chief Executive to sign the host city contract. It describes the background to the Games and the next steps in the process.

2. Decision(s) recommended:

- 2.1 That Council notes the decision of the Cabinet on 8th December in relation to the signing of the host city contract
- 2.2 That Council welcomes the subsequent award of the Commonwealth Games 2022 to Birmingham.
- 2.3 That Council notes the next steps set out in the report including the setting up of a Commonwealth Games Member Advisory Board
- 2.4 That Council congratulates the City of Coventry on the award of City of Culture 2021

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3. Consultation:

Internal

- 3.1 Officers in Children and Young People, Economy, Place and Strategic Services have been involved in the preparation of this report at different times.
- 3.2 During the course of the bidding process reports have been presented at Cabinet (July, August, November and December 2017) and discussion has taken place at Council. Briefing sessions have been held for the Labour and Conservative groups and Liberal Democrat Leader. There have been cross – party discussions between the three Group Leaders.

External

- 3.3 During the course of the bidding process consultation has taken place with members of the Commonwealth Games Bid Company (including The NEC Group, Warwickshire County Cricket Club, West Midlands Growth Company Ltd), Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council, the West Midlands Combined Authority (WMCA), Greater Birmingham and Solihull Chamber of Commerce, the Black Country, Coventry & Warwickshire, Greater Birmingham and Solihull Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs), Midlands Engine, Birmingham's Universities, Sport England and National Governing Bodies of Sport. In addition key venues have been consulted and all are supportive of the proposals. The Council has worked closely with the West Midlands Combined Authority during the bid process. There will now be major community and business engagement in the detailed development of proposals. There have been some sensitivities about the sharing of information to date due to the confidentiality of the bidding process but as soon as possible local briefings for areas particularly affected eg Perry Barr will be set up.

4. Compliance Issues:

- 4.1 Are the recommended decisions consistent with the Council's policies, plans and strategies?

- 4.1.1 The Council's Vision and Priorities focus on Birmingham being a city of growth where every child, citizen and place matters. The priorities are for Children, Housing, Jobs and Skills and Health. The Birmingham Bid for the Commonwealth Games 2022 maximised the opportunities to align delivery of the City's vision with the vision held by both Government and the Commonwealth Games Federation for the Games and its legacy successes. Further details on many of these points are included in Section 5 of this report.

Children and Young People

- 4.1.2 Holding the Commonwealth Games will provide an inspirational focus for work with children and young people, given the Commonwealth Games values of *Happy and confident; Creative and Innovative; Ambitious and Aspirational*; The Games can be used in tailored curriculum work in a whole range of subjects, to

engagement in the health and well-being and personal self-esteem values related to sport and participation. There will also be volunteering opportunities for students and opportunities for children and adults during the opening and closing ceremonies and the cultural programme more generally.

Jobs and Skills (and inclusive economic growth)

- 4.1.3 Evidence from other urban areas with major sporting events is that there is definitely short term economic benefit because of the visitor numbers and direct job creation. In Manchester and Glasgow considerable work to strengthen skills and confidence, was done for example through the volunteer programme which included accreditation for volunteers. A similar approach is being proposed in Birmingham which would provide volunteering opportunities which can help equip people young and old for work and give confidence to those who have been excluded from employment. None of these things arrive automatically and they need careful management and leadership by the local authority and other partners.
- 4.1.4 The Games will provide job opportunities in a range of areas including construction, event management, commercial advice, hospitality. But it will be just as important to reap the benefits of longer term economic growth and to ensure that these benefits are realised so that they meet the Council's requirement for inclusive economic growth. There will need to be a careful economic promotion plan produced in conjunction with GBSLEP to make sure that the city and the region maximise our opportunities for promotion internationally. Half of the Top 20 Global Emerging Cities are in the Commonwealth (New Delhi, Mumbai, Kuala Lumpur, Bangalore, Johannesburg, Kolkata, Cape Town, Chennai and Dhaka) and there are great opportunities for making export, technology and academic institution links which may secure jobs in the region in the future.

Housing

- 4.1.5 An essential part of the Games is the provision of the Commonwealth Games Village (Games Village). This will be a development of more than 1,000 homes, which would be returned to the Council after the Games. The Village, while bringing some delivery challenges to the Council, would be the catalyst for an accelerated programme of regeneration in Perry Barr including significant investment in infrastructure. This will in turn lead to the development of 3000 Homes in that area. Increasing housing numbers and the range of the housing offer is a key part of the City's corporate priorities, aligning with the Birmingham Development Plan. It is also in line with the Government's priorities.

Health

- 4.1.6 The messages of the importance of health and wellbeing, including mental health, and the role sport and culture can play in that, are made for the Commonwealth Games. In particular the involvement of nations with an historic association with the United Kingdom, whose nationalities are

represented in Birmingham and across the region, will engage different communities. There are significant opportunities therefore to promote a healthy and active lifestyle and tackle health issues which affect different communities differently. However evidence from other multi-sport events, e.g. London 2012 Olympic Games, is that care is needed in how these health messages are used and what outcomes they will drive as the link between more watching, or being caught up in, great sporting events, and taking up a more healthy lifestyle yourself are not automatic. However as set out later in the report, in conjunction with our neighbours in North Solihull we have a great opportunity to capitalise on track record and potential new money coming separately to the city from the Commonwealth Games, to maximise all of this.

Transport

- 4.1.7 Birmingham, like Glasgow 2014 and London 2012 is proposed to be ‘a public transport Games’. Accelerating existing planned improvements to the public transport network will support a number of venues, provide high quality transport in Games time and deliver a sustainable legacy transport network in line with Birmingham Connected and the HS2 Growth Strategy. Clearly the transport challenges of moving people around the city and the region to get to different venues will need major focus as the preparation for the Games moves forward.

Community and Social Cohesion

- 4.1.8 If used appropriately the Games will be an important symbol and driver for messages about pride in the city, the identity of the community of Birmingham and pride in the history of the people who have come together to form the identity of the city and the region, reflected in the athletes competing in the Games. The programme will be designed to demonstrate that physical and cultural activity can be some of the catalysts that bring people, communities and places together. It can break down real and perceived barriers, improving community resilience and promoting a greater understanding and tolerance of “those not like me” amongst people of all ages.

Social Responsibility

- 4.1.9 The City Council will require any contracted organisation delivering works and or services or goods in relation to the Games to have regard to the requirements of the Birmingham Business Charter for Social Responsibility and act accordingly. Their compliance with the Birmingham Living Wage policy will also be a requirement.

- 4.1.10 The budget prepared for the Games reflects the City’s commitment to the Birmingham Living Wage.

Alignment with partners’ strategies

- 4.1.11 The bid is well aligned with the strategies and objectives of partners – including those involved in funding and delivery of the Games – such as the GBSLEP, Culture Central, the West Midlands Growth Company and the

WMCA including constituent and non-constituent authorities.

4.2 Financial Implications

- 4.2.1 There will be a fuller report back to Council on finance later in the cycle when the Council has gone through the “set up “ phase of the Games during which there will be a review of Games budgets. Government has confirmed that in the event of a successful bid by a UK city, it will fund 75% of the delivery cost of the Games, which would be an investment of several hundred million pounds into the city and region. The remaining 25% of the cost will need to be funded by the City Council in conjunction with regional public and private bodies. The funding for the Commonwealth Games is divided between revenue (day to day operational spending) and capital (money which is for assets, plant, buildings).
- 4.2.2 The requirement to commit to fund a share of the Games in the context of already significant financial challenges faced by the Council will need to be carefully managed. In particular the risk of cost overruns will need managing. The City Council is determined that the funding mechanisms it is exploring should not prejudice day to day services and that the revenue requirement supporting the Organising Committee costs should not come from council tax. The Council and regional partner contribution will therefore predominantly be through capital funding which, depending on the source of the capital, need not impact on day to day services. There is a commitment from Government to work with the Council to look at different forms of revenue raising which do not impact on council tax.
- 4.2.3 The Council will need to put in major cost control mechanisms for every aspect of the Games and will be doing so in conjunction with its partners on the Organising Committee, the Commonwealth Games Federation, Commonwealth Games England and the Department for Digital, Culture , Media and Sport.

4.3 Legal Implications

- 4.3.1 Under section 19 of the Local Government act (Miscellaneous Provisions Act) 1976 the Council has the power to provide such recreational facilities as it thinks fit in its area and under Section 111 of the Local Government Act 1972 the Council may do anything which is incidental to the discharge of its functions.
- 4.3.2 Under Section 1 of the Localism Act 2011, the Council has the power to enter into the arrangements set out in this report, which are within the remit and limits of the general power of competence contained within Sections 2 and 4 of the Localism Act 2011.
- 4.3.3 There are a range of legal guarantees that have to be signed by the Council. These are set out in more detail in the private report.

4.4 Human Resources Implications

- 4.4.1 The employment structures supporting the delivery of the Games will relate in

part to the structure beneath the Organising Committee. It is likely that in addition to staff recruited by the Organising Committee (on which the Council will be represented) some staff might be seconded to that joint team. There is of course finance in the Organising Committee budget for staff to be appointed to be responsible to the OC for the delivery of the Games.

- 4.4.2 As the Games gets closer over the four year period, there will of course be major workload for the Council who will have its own team working on co-ordinating the Games and relating to the Organising Committee. The core Project Team in Glasgow involved from the point of announcement of the success of the Bid was 8 people, but of course staff from across the Council were involved increasingly as the plans for the Games moved forward. During the period of the Games staff were engaged right across the Council, some in their day jobs, some in volunteer activities.
- 4.4.3 In the run up to, and during the Games, the Council must ensure that there is no disproportionate impact on the current service improvement plans that are already in place or being developed, for Adult Social Care, Children's Social Care, Education and Waste Management.
- 4.4.4 In the lead up to Games time, the Council will need to identify which staff internally will concentrate on working with the Organising Committee and groups of wider partners, and ensure that any subsequent capacity issues are managed. During Games time the Council will need to ensure that its commitments in terms of city operations for example refuse management, city 'dressing', ensuring routes and any diversions are clearly marked, transportation, wayfinding, crowd management and so on are met.

4.5 Public Sector Equality Duty

- 4.5.1 Council is asked to have due regard to the **Equality Impact Assessment** set out in **Appendix A**

5. **Relevant background/chronology of key events:**

5.1 **Background**

- 5.1.1 The first Commonwealth Games was held in 1930 in Canada. A total of 18 cities from nine countries have hosted the Games, with England hosting twice: London in 1934 and Manchester in 2002. The Commonwealth currently has 52 members and 70 competing nations. The Games is classed as a mega event of 18 sports with a TV audience of over 1 billion. There are 11 days of competition, more than 4,000 athletes, nearly a million available tickets and 12,500 volunteers. The Vision of the Commonwealth Games Federation is:

"Building peaceful, sustainable and prosperous communities globally by inspiring Commonwealth Athletes to drive the impact and ambition of all Commonwealth Citizens through Sport."

- 5.1.2 The Commonwealth Games Federation also have a Commonwealth Sport Impact Framework with a number of “pillars” which focuses on values such as:

“Happy and confident; Creative and Innovative; Ambitious and Aspirational; Contributing to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals; Awareness – Advocacy – Action; Reconciliation initiatives; Conflict Resolution; Recognition of Marginalised Groups and Human Rights Protection and Promotion”.

These values would certainly align with those of the Council.

Chronology

- 5.1.3 In January 2017 the City Council agreed to commission a feasibility study into the possibility of Birmingham hosting the Commonwealth Games in 2026. Following Cabinet approval to commence the study in January 2017, and after a competitive procurement process, the work was commissioned. This included a technical and financial feasibility study, an economic impact assessment, and an assessment of Birmingham’s capacity to win. It concluded that there was a huge potential for Birmingham and the surrounding region to put together an effective bid.
- 5.1.4 In March 2017, Durban withdrew as hosts for the 2022 Games and the CGF announced a competition for a replacement Host City. On 28 April 2017 the UK Government agreed to submit an expression of interest to host the 2022 Games. The Government’s Commonwealth Games Delivery Unit (CGDU) – part of the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) – released details of the competitive process, agreed with the CGF. The 2022 Games are due to be held from 28th July to the 6th August 2022, with the opening and closing ceremonies being on 27th July and 7th August respectively.
- 5.1.5 The Birmingham Commonwealth Games Bid Company, chaired by Cllr Ian Ward, then Deputy Leader, discussed the findings of the 2026 feasibility study and the possibility of Birmingham bidding to host in 2022. A decision was made to engage with the CGDU’s competitive process to host the 2022 Games.
- 5.1.6 Cabinet received a report on 14th June 2017 advising that the Council had now expressed an interest in hosting the 2022 Commonwealth Games and requesting approval for expenditure on consultancy support for a 2022 bid, which was granted. The funding for this work was sourced from BCC and a number of partner organisations including the WMCA, the three Local Enterprise Partnerships, Midlands Engine, NEC Group, Higher Education providers and the private sector. The Council subsequently hosted several delegations from CGDU in their role overseeing the UK city selection, and from the Commonwealth Games Federation.
- 5.1.7 A formal submission was made to CGDU on 18th August 2017, and on 7th September it was announced that, subject to Treasury approval Birmingham

would be the Government's official Bidding City. Treasury approval was given on 29th September 2017.

5.1.8 An extensive formal submission was made to the CGF on 30th September 2017 with the support of local partners and the CGDU. Subsequent to that submission, the CGF announced that no 'fully compliant' bids had been received, and the deadline for submission was extended until November 30th 2017. Birmingham's bid was not deemed fully compliant as the City still needed to resolve some aspects of the contractual and financial implications and had indicated this to the CGF.

5.1.9 The Birmingham team has continued to engage with CGF ahead of the 30th November extended deadline and gave a presentation to the CGF on 23rd November, which was well - received.

5.2 What would the Games bring to the city - the Games Vision

5.2.1 The Vision being used for Birmingham's candidature was 'Birmingham – heart of the UK, soul of the Commonwealth', and this is what will be used for the Games . This recognises what Birmingham has to offer the Commonwealth and the United Kingdom, and what the Commonwealth can bring to benefit Birmingham and the United Kingdom. As set out earlier in this report, if the Bid were successful, the Games would provide valuable opportunities to pursue not only the Council's Vision and Priorities, but also those of the region more generally.

5.2.2 The Games is a "once in a lifetime" opportunity to shine both nationally and internationally; the reputational gains for Manchester and Glasgow of hosting the Games have been well documented and observed.

5.2.3 Birmingham has a great opportunity here to become more recognised for the great city it is, alongside its regional partners – both those who have venues involved in the bid e.g. Cannock Chase/Staffordshire, Coventry, Solihull, Sandwell and Warwickshire, and those who can be engaged in a variety of ways – with enormous potential gains for business, sport, tourism and the profile of the city and the region.

5.2.4 Hosting the Commonwealth Games in 2022 will have a positive and lasting impact on the city, providing Birmingham with the opportunity to:

- Deliver a Games that supports the Council's key priorities for the City – children and young people, housing, health, jobs and skills, inclusive economic growth
- Bring forward investment in the much wider and more comprehensive regeneration of Perry Barr more quickly than the Council could achieve without the Games
- Remove barriers to participation in physical activity and sport, with a focus on communities that are currently inactive, promoting better mental and physical health outcomes for our citizens

- Invest in sports infrastructure through the redevelopment of Alexander Stadium and upgrading of local and community sports facilities in that area
- Showcase the best of Birmingham and the wider region – promoting tourism, investment, business
- Deliver employment, training and volunteering opportunities for our citizens, and the chance to be part of an internationally recognised sporting event.
- Improve the city's transport infrastructure by accelerating existing proposals.
- Work closely with partners across the region to deliver a Games that reflects the City and the wider West Midlands – this will strengthen regional partnership and drive a joint regional 'effort'
- Demonstrate on a global stage that Birmingham is a young, diverse, entrepreneurial and exciting city.

5.2.5 Birmingham's decision to host the Games needs to be set in the context of an eight year strategy, encompassing the four year 'lead-in' and build-up, the delivery of the Commonwealth Games themselves and then the four year programme of maximising legacy afterwards – legacy being about positive impacts for the people of Birmingham and the Midlands as well as about buildings and facilities.

5.2.6 The Birmingham 2022 Vision responds to the Government's rationale for bidding for the Games, which includes the following:

- To demonstrate the very best of Global Britain to the world.
- To deliver a low cost, low risk but high quality major multi-sport event.
- To showcase the UK's world-class event hosting abilities and as a destination for business, education and tourism.
- To promote elite and grassroots sport.
- To bring a modern and innovative approach to the hosting of these historic Games, that helps redefine how multi-sport events can be delivered in a more sustainable way.
- To redefine the UK's position on the world stage and the future role of the Commonwealth.
- To see the Games have a lasting impact on its host city and the people who live there.

5.3 **Commonwealth Games Sports**

- 5.3.1 The key focus of the Games is the sporting events at their heart. The vast majority of sports and venues proposed for inclusion in the Birmingham bid have been announced. The line-up was selected following careful assessment of Commonwealth Games Federation guidelines regarding athlete numbers for core and non-core sports, team sports, athletes' needs, the technical specifications, seating capacity and Games-time logistics. They include both able-bodied and Para-sports integrated within the same Games, not with a separate Para Games.
- 5.3.2 The choice of sports for the Games comes from advice from the Commonwealth Games Federation (CGF) about "core sports" that have to be in the programme and a list of "optional sports" that may also be included. There are both able-bodied sports and "Para" sports in both the core sports and optional sport listings. However the limiting factor is a cap on the maximum number of competitors the CGF will allow to compete in the Games, which is set at 3,800 for core sports and 500 for optional sports.
- 5.3.3 The sports proposed in the bid include the following:

Aquatics (Swimming and diving), Para Swimming, Athletics (Track and field), Para Athletics, Badminton, Basketball 3x3, Wheelchair Basketball, Boxing, Rhythmic and Artistic Gymnastics, Hockey, Judo, Lawn bowls including Para, Netball, Road – cycling, Rugby Sevens, Squash, Table Tennis, Para Table Tennis, Weightlifting, Para Powerlifting and Wrestling.

However not all sports have been announced yet. Knowing the interest in cricket both in Birmingham and the region and in the Commonwealth, the Council would like, if possible to get 20/20 cricket included as one of the sports played, but given the limits to the numbers of team sports and some longer term issues to do with the international cricket competition scheduling, it is not clear yet whether that will be possible. However the Leader has raised this with the Commonwealth Games Federation and they have indicated that they would be open to discussing this should Birmingham's bid be successful.

- 5.3.4 During the selection process, the bid committee looked closely at how to utilise Birmingham's wealth of existing sports venues and facilities, ensuring connectivity and accessibility and maximising spectator numbers and making the best of the facilities. Attached at **Appendix B** is a list of **Sports and Venues already announced**

Pre Games Training Camps for Commonwealth Athletes

- 5.3.5 Teams from all over the Commonwealth will be looking for places prepared to host their pre-Games training camps, which are an opportunity for the athletes to come together, to get a 'feel' for the host country and to train in competition standard, or close to competition standard venues. Prior to the London 2012 Olympic Games, areas outside London were invited to put themselves forward

as potential hosts for pre-games training camps. Across the wider Midlands region we know there are excellent venues – both publicly and privately owned – and we want to promote those to Commonwealth athletes who will be looking for places with good quality facilities for training. Teams will range in size (some countries only send 1 or 2 athletes, others considerably more) so there is plenty of scope for quality sites of all sizes to play a role.

5.3.6 The University of Birmingham (UoB) recently hosted the Jamaican Team from 22nd July – 1st August 2017, in advance of the World Athletics Championships. Although requirements will vary from team to team, dependent on the events they are entering, the basic requirements would be:

- Use of relevant facilities for set time periods, usually twice a day
- Option to hold additional training sessions if required
- Access to other strength and conditioning facilities
- Access to medical and physiotherapy facilities
- Accommodation
- Security and privacy
- Transport to and from training venues for organised sessions, and for any social commitments.

There will be options to arrange a social programme for the Athletes (which in Jamaica's case UoB and BCC worked on jointly) – but this is best negotiated as far in advance as possible with the teams. The Jamaican Team had a mix of more formal gatherings and distinctly less formal gatherings – their surprise informal appearance at a number of Parkruns in the City were very well received by residents, as well as being very easy to organise.

5.3.7 In the event of a successful bid for Birmingham we would pull together a more comprehensive guide, and arrange some information sharing and learning sessions for authorities / sites that were interested in hosting teams. We would ultimately want to produce a 'welcome pack' for Teams, offering suggestions for pre-games training facilities across the Midlands region, and invite colleagues to put forward nominations for suitable facilities. In preparation for this we are initiating discussions with sport and leisure contacts in Birmingham and across the Midlands.

Fan Zones and Live Sites

5.3.8 As part of the Commonwealth Games, there are opportunities for fan zones in and around the Midlands. The plans are to encourage and support a community-led approach to fan zones and live sites, similar to that adopted in 2012 for the Diamond Jubilee where the council facilitated street closures and co-created a toolkit to support a community 'DIY' approach. The aim is to encourage and support communities to create cultural events to celebrate the Games.

5.3.9 There are currently plans for two major central fan zone areas – Brindley Place in Birmingham (outdoor zone) and the NEC in Solihull (indoor zone)

both of which will have large screens to display sporting action and highlights, and stages for interviews with athletes past and present, as well as showcasing the culture and arts programme that is planned as part of the Commonwealth Games celebrations. Each of these sites will have high level digital connectivity to allow fans to share in the action.

- 5.3.10 We would like to enter into discussion about distributed fan zones across the Midlands. There are no costings currently in the budget but there are opportunities for very positive community fan gatherings across the Midlands.

Benefits to sporting facilities

- 5.3.11 There will be long-standing benefits to some facilities in Birmingham, most notably to the **Alexander Stadium** which will host the opening and closing ceremonies and the Athletics events. Throughout the development of the bid, the City Council's vision has been that the stadium remains a high-profile venue for major sporting and cultural events, whilst maintaining a varied community programme that allows the development of the facility on a long-term, financially sustainable footing. The venue will continue to host both international and national competitions and remain the home of athletics in Birmingham as the "City of Running".
- 5.3.12 However the longer – term vision for the wider site is to create a Sports Village consisting of both a high performance centre of excellence for athletics and providing a community sports hub, to service the existing community some of whom will ultimately occupy the new homes in Perry Barr. All these proposals need extensive consultation with the local community.
- 5.3.13 The Alexander Stadium will be developed from a 12,700 seat facility to 40,000 seats during Games time and post Games will become a permanent 20,000 seat stadium, with a new home straight covered stand, in addition to the relatively new back straight stand occupied by UK Athletics. Furthermore, there will be a new 6 lane warm up track built for the Games
- 5.3.14 The new facilities will both benefit high performance sport and the community and be part of the wider sport village approach to the site. For example UK Athletics (UKA) will have the opportunity to centralise their high performance hubs in one location at the Alexander Stadium. This will result in the coaching staff and performance athletes coming together and working out of the high performance centre and related track and support facilities.
- 5.3.15 In addition to the development of the stadium, the site already consists of an international gymnastic and martial arts centre (GMAC), a competition BMX track and the high performance centre referred to above.
- 5.3.16 However with the space created within a new home straight stand and with the space available on site, there is an opportunity to enhance the community facilities further and create zones to make the whole site more sustainable.

5.3.17 These zones could include:

- A new community sport and leisure offer providing the opportunity for a whole life approach to health, physical activity and sports delivery. A new fitness offer, together with new community space and a café facility.
- New event, conferencing, offices and flexible community space will also be created and will double up to service the major athletic events. These facilities can also be used by the local community as the main meeting venue in the area, and used as educational/class room space for courses.
- The stadium is also home to Birchfield Harriers Athletics Club who have a long term tenancy agreement. Therefore the development provides the opportunity to create a new club for Birchfield Harriers, fitting for the country's leading athletics club. Also included within the bid is the upgrade to other local sports facilities to ensure that they meet the requirements for training venues for athletes prior to their events. These enhancements could be in the form of new equipment, improvements to the field of play and ancillary facilities such changing rooms and will leave a legacy of improvements for the local community.

5.3.18 Under the proposals there will be a new **Aquatics Centre** (swimming pool and diving) of national and international standing in Sandwell which would offer great benefits to Birmingham residents, particularly those living in West Birmingham as well as to all those interested in swimming and diving across the region. There will be benefits to various facilities arising from the 'overlay' (temporary attachments to sporting facilities for the period of the Games).

Engaging with sporting groups and facilities in Birmingham and across the region

5.3.19 There is wide interest, not just in Birmingham but around the region, in the opportunities afforded by the Commonwealth Games. The Council would wish to work with sporting groups in the run up to the Games, making links with countries coming to Birmingham for the Games and with training and acclimatisation camps. There will need to be extensive engagement and consultation with those Groups to work out how best to involve them in the Games and give them some access to the Games.

Links to Sport England Local Delivery Programme in Birmingham and Solihull

5.3.20 It has been announced that Birmingham City Council and Solihull MBC have jointly been named as one of Sport England's Local Delivery Pilots focusing on getting people to be more active, particularly in less affluent areas. The city also has a growing reputation in the UK and across Europe for focussing on reducing the health inequalities through physical activity, associated with poverty and deprivation, developing a behaviour change approach which puts the citizens at its heart. In addition there has been a shift to create

opportunities for more active citizenship to deliver on a wide range of social outcomes for the city, enhancing “moral agency” by using physical activity, grass root sport and volunteering to do the ‘social knitting’ with communities to improve community cohesion.

5.3.21 The Local Delivery Programme will target six areas based on deprivation in the Greater Birmingham and Solihull Local Enterprise Partnership (GBSLEP) area:

- Area1 : Handsworth, Lozells and Aston
- Area 2: Sparkbrook, Nechells and Edgbaston
- Area 3: Kingstanding, Stockland Green and Erdington
- Area 4: Bordesley Green, Washwood Heath and South Yardley
- Area 5 : Shard End and North Solihull
- Area 6: Brandwood and parts of Olton in Solihull

5.3.22 The proposal will build on existing proven activity such as Birmingham Big Bikes, Active Streets, Active Parks and Run Birmingham and will coordinate how all the pieces and interventions fit together to create a whole system approach.

5.3.23 This will be a great foundation for one of the aspects of the Games legacy as it focuses on the following target groups:

- Later life; aged 60 plus, social isolation, fear of crime and less active, resulting in creating demand on adult social care, mental health services and acute health care.
- Women and young families, sedentary lifestyle, time constraints, resulting in a need for mental health and social support networks, associated health risks with lack of activity.
- Under 15 years of age, sedentary lifestyle, obesity issues and lack of active participation, resulting in health risks and low self –esteem.
- BME communities, cultural barriers and language skills, resulting in issues around community cohesion, exclusion and discrimination

5.3.24 To engage, understand and influence systems, communities and citizens, the approach will be to co-create with trusted anchor organisations, including local voluntary and community sector groups and established local enterprises. This will be in collaboration with local community leaders, local councillors and community advocates. The desired outcomes from this innovative approach are that people will become more physically and civically active, reporting improved health and quality of life. Through activity, co-creation and facilitation, citizens will have a sense of place and belonging, participation and engagement, resulting in invigorated, strong and resilient communities. If formally announced, this programme will begin in 2018/19 and will continue for four years, peaking in the year of the Games and continue post Games for a further four years expanding into new areas of the city and region.

5.4 Games Village

5.4.1 A key component of the Games will be the delivery of a Commonwealth Games Village to accommodate 6,500 athletes and officials in Games time. The Village will comprise a Residential Zone (including accommodation, dining, medical, office, storage and other facilities specific to the residents), and International Zone (the ceremonial 'heart' of the Village), and an Operational Zone (back of house and organisational provision).

5.4.2 The CGF's requirements for the Village will be met by providing residential accommodation in new build accommodation, delivering the temporary ancillary facilities for the International Zone, Transport Mall, main dining hall and back of house as temporary overlay (non-permanent structures), and utilising the existing on site facilities where appropriate. The permanent element of the Village and cleared sites for temporary overlay, have to be provided to the OC by January 2022 to allow for Games-time fit out. This is clearly an ambitious project within the timescale.

Longer term development and design

5.4.3 After the Games the residential accommodation will be retrofitted to provide more than 1,000 new homes – the first phase of significant new housing development in Perry Barr. Complementary transport infrastructure and environmental improvements will unlock a further 3,000 homes in the wider area. These plans are already in the Birmingham planning framework.

5.4.4 Ensuring there is a successful legacy of housing for the city and regenerating Perry Barr in a sustainable way will be guided by an emerging Planning & Implementation Framework which will encompass masterplanning principles, significant infrastructure projects and a public realm strategy ie what the environment will be like in terms of green spaces, street furniture etc.

5.4.5 The City Council, the OC and the CGF and local residents and potential residents who would like to live in the area, have an interest in ensuring that the Village design is flexible enough to both provide satisfactory housing for the athletes during the Games, and to be converted after the Games to

housing which will make a significant contribution to meeting local housing need. Design work is already being progressed, in recognition of the timelines, with key partners being engaged. If Birmingham is awarded the Games then it will be possible to move forward with consultation with local people, even in the framework of a short timetable, explaining and getting input to the proposals.

Delivery

- 5.4.6 In order to quantify the costs associated with the delivery of a Village, the Council commissioned an initial development appraisal. This identified that there would be a funding gap, i.e. a gap between the costs of building the village and the recoupment of that by sale of the homes afterwards. Since the provision of a Village is a requirement of a Host City, officers have been exploring options for relevant funding provision to fund the delivery of the Village.
- 5.4.7 The site is primarily in public sector ownership (with plans in motion to secure the acquisition of the remaining land required).
- 5.4.8 An options appraisal of delivery mechanisms was presented to Cabinet on 14th November 2017. This considered three options; namely direct delivery, engaging a development partner, or a joint venture vehicle, with the substantive factors being risk transfer, cost, quality and time available. Owing to the timescales for delivery, the option to deliver the Village through a third party or Joint Venture is not feasible - given the cost, a full process involving advertising the opportunity in the Official Journal of the European Union (OJEU) would be required which the current timescales for delivery do not allow. In addition the requirements for the involvement of the CGF and the increased costs that would be incurred as a result of scope changes via a third party developer result in lack of overall control for the end product. The outcome of the appraisal was therefore that the option of direct delivery of the village is the most cost effective solution, providing more certainty of delivery and ensuring greater quality in design and build of the scheme.
- 5.4.9 Delivery of the project by the Council will mean that the Council incurs all the construction costs and would fund these from prudential borrowing (after any external grant funding obtained). After the Games, the Council would convert the village to residential housing with the intention that the borrowing would be partly repaid from housing sales proceeds, with the cost of the remaining borrowing met from rental income.
- 5.4.10 The Council will manage the delivery of the new homes through its own vehicles which already deliver both the Birmingham Municipal Housing Trust and InReach programmes. Through these two programmes the Council has delivered more than 3,000 homes over the last 8 years.
- 5.4.11 While this approach is deliberately chosen to reduce risk, it is not itself without risk, namely constructing the village on budget within a very tight and immovable deadline, and post Games in achieving sufficient sales proceeds

and rental income to ensure that the development is viable. However this risk has been identified. The approach to mitigating it will be set out in the Full Business Case to Cabinet in summer 2018.

- 5.4.12 In order to progress the direct delivery of the village the Council will appoint an Employer's Agent who will provide the professional team who will support the Council in delivering the athletes village for the Commonwealth Games and provide services including site investigation, architectural design, preparation of planning application, cost control and quantity surveying, mechanical and electrical design services, structural engineers, procurement advice, and Clerk of Works services.

5.5 Economic Impact

- 5.5.1 The Birmingham 2022 bid was developed to be a crucial part of the overall Strategic Economic Plan for the West Midlands. Both prior to and after the Games, the potential positive economic outcomes form a central pillar of the overall ambition and vision for Birmingham and the entire region to drive national growth and success through the Midlands Engine and through the West Midlands Combined Authority (WMCA). The WMCA published its Strategic Economic Plan (SEP) in June 2016. This SEP is underpinned by rigorous econometric analysis, and aims, by 2030, to have doubled the region's output, crossed the national productivity line by 2026 and delivered over 500,000 net, new additional jobs in sectors which have been identified to present the most impact.
- 5.5.2 Culture, sport, digital, leisure and entertainment are sectors which the West Midlands region (and indeed the wider Midlands Engine) can evidence as being both a net contributor to our aspirational economic targets but also one which will enable the other identified sectors in the plan to flourish. The SEP is clear that in order for our region to ensure inclusive and sustainable growth, the power of this sector, characterised by the Commonwealth Games, City of Culture 2021 and the potential re-location of Channel 4 from London, is central to delivery. As a result this has featured heavily in the WMCA response to the UK Government's Industrial Strategy consultation and will be a key pillar of the regional delivery plan across all key stakeholders. It is also hallmarked within the emerging Midlands Engine Strategy – in response to the Government's prioritisation of this part of the country in being able to boost the UK's position in established and new markets in a post-Brexit trading environment.
- 5.5.3 The West Midlands will build on its current position as the leading region for Foreign Direct Investment and as a home to some of the largest multi-national companies in the UK, which are driving export volume and value to existing and emerging markets across the world. This reputation and track record makes the staging of a Commonwealth Business Expo credible and a further confident statement of intent from the West Midlands and the UK in a post-Brexit trading environment. The Dynamic Economic Impact Model (DEIM) will

be used to measure and evaluate the economic impact of hosting the Games in this region going forward.

- 5.5.4 The Cambridge Policy Consultants updated executive summary “The Manchester Commonwealth Games 2002 Cost and Benefit Analysis (October 2002)” cites a range of benefits to Manchester from the 2002 Games including jobs created directly and jobs created as a result of increased investment, press and TV coverage, numbers of accredited volunteers and repositioning of the city including in particular the area where the Games took place. It was calculated that Manchester received an investment benefit of £477m at 2002 prices
- 5.5.5 Origin, the sports consultants contracted to work with the Birmingham Bid Company originally undertook an analysis of the economic benefits to Birmingham as part of the 2026 feasibility based on the real data from the 2014 Glasgow Games in their April 2017 feasibility study. They calculated Glasgow 2014 achieved a gross economic benefit of £388m for Glasgow and £745m for Scotland. The events impact methodology used was the one advocated by UK Sport within the DCMS, which includes likely multiplier effects both positive and negative and any displacement issues whilst hosting the Games.
- 5.5.6 The headlines from the 2026 economic impact assessment included in the feasibility study for Birmingham, were that the Games would generate a gross economic benefit to the city of £442m and to the UK of £1.1bn. This included the spending of an estimated 765,000 Games visitors and 4,000 media staff staying in the city over the 11 days. The net economic benefit after likely displacement was estimated as £294m for the city and £766m for the UK. The study also evaluated the potential number of new jobs the Games would deliver, and reported that there would be up to 950 created in the city and 2250 in the UK.
- 5.5.7 A further, more up to date economic benefits analysis has been commissioned by Origin from PwC for the West Midlands and its conclusions are that there should be an incremental increase to the Gross Value Added (GVA) of the West Midlands of £526m, and it would support an average of 4,526 workers per year 2018 to 2022 and an estimated cost benefit ratio of 3.2. Attached at **Appendix C** is a **Summary of the PwC economic impact analysis** and it is referenced in the background documents.
- 5.5.8 It is important that the approach to the Games promotes new business opportunities for local and regional companies. In Manchester one of the ways in which this was done through a Commonwealth Business Club. The Birmingham Chamber already have a similar organisation but the Games provides a great opportunity to build on that.
- 5.5.9 A retrospective look shows that Manchester and Glasgow Games supported 1000 and 1,200 new jobs respectively and for Glasgow 2,100 jobs nationally in Scotland. Further analysis of Manchester estimates that the Games has

generated 2400 direct and indirect jobs. Given the number of facilities which already exist the direct number of jobs will be fewer in Birmingham because there is less construction than in some Games. However there will still be direct jobs. Furthermore hosting the Games will sustain the current employment in the service sector and the visitor economy which continue to grow in the city. In addition to increased investment jobs and skills, the Games can also deliver a broader and longer term regeneration process providing a mechanism for uniting a coalition of interests including the private sector and national government. It can also induce investment in infrastructure and facilities of regional and national importance and provide a basis to engage with people, businesses and regeneration initiatives to spark interest and imagination and promote cohesion across the city.

5.5.10 The GBSLEP's Strategic Economic Plan to increase skills levels also supports the wider West Midlands goals but focusing on Birmingham and Solihull. On Skills, the development of "soft skills" can help people undertake volunteering and lead to employment. Therefore a proportion of the 12,500 volunteers required for the Games will be targeted from these communities. Workforce development is very much part of the whole system approach working with partners in the LEP area to ensure we have a joined up approach to citizens, communities and place. The places outlined above have high levels of social and economic deprivation, impacting on people's ability to undertake activity and develop a greater sense of social connectivity.

5.5.11 Hosting the Games will sustain the current employment in the service sector and the visitor economy which continue to grow in the city and the region. In addition to increased investment, jobs and skills, the Games can also deliver a broader and longer term regeneration process providing a mechanism for uniting a coalition of interests including the private sector and national government. It can also induce investment in infrastructure and facilities of regional and national importance and provide a basis to engage with people, businesses and regeneration initiatives to spark interest and imagination and promote cohesion across the city.

5.5.13 In order to have the greatest impact possible it is proposed to have a build up over four years starting in 2018 with smaller business conferences, culminating in a major Expo at the NEC before the Games in 2022. The event would also be a manifestation of the strong support for the Birmingham bid that has been shown by local businesses during the various phases of the campaign to date. This Expo would build on existing events such as the Chambers of Commerce annual business forum – but with a clear focus on showcasing the best of UK industry and business to a global audience, and the creation of inter-connecting opportunities between Commonwealth nations and key global markets from the USA, Middle East, China and non-Brexit Europe.

5.5.15 Delegates will be drawn from Commonwealth nations, core markets and key industry sectors. Each participating country will be encouraged to bring a

ministerial level delegation with relevant business leaders. The event will offer benefits:

- for UK business and the Midlands region to showcase itself to Commonwealth partners and an international audience, presenting the UK as a business destination to leverage international trade and investment.
- for Commonwealth partners to build business relationships and connectivity with UK and Midlands region business, each other and the key global markets of the USA, Middle East, China and Europe.

Core themes will include:

- trade and export: UK businesses looking to trade with Commonwealth countries and the rest of the world;
- foreign direct investment (FDI): positioning the UK, West Midlands and Birmingham as a global location for businesses;
- capital investment: positioning the UK and Birmingham as a location for infrastructure investment for global investors (sovereign, institutional, individual); and
- education and thought leadership: through university partners and leading manufacturing and industry expertise.

5.6 Promoting Culture and Tourism

5.6.1 Birmingham is experiencing a cultural renaissance. Culture Central – the sectoral partnership of Culture partners within the city is a thriving partnership. For the first time there is a requirement to hold a Cultural Programme as part of the Games. With Birmingham's rich industrial history and heritage, the ethnically diverse and young population and the existing cultural venues and facilities, there is confidence that a compelling cultural programme can be delivered. It is therefore proposed that culture will be embedded into the core of the bid. The cultural expression will have movement, activity and participation at its core and featuring traditions from around the Commonwealth. It will be urban, contemporary and digitally alive. It will be a natural extension of current programmes, using the city's squares, cultural and heritage buildings and form part of the fan zones and live sites creating cultural arenas. In addition to what Birmingham has to offer, the city of Coventry has been awarded the City of Culture title for 2021 which will be a great benefit to the region in its own right but will also link very well with the Commonwealth Games linked cultural programme in the following year.

Cultural Programme

5.6.2 The aim of the Birmingham 2022 cultural programme will be to convey a confident, multidimensional and vibrant narrative from a city that is the youngest in Europe, that is super-diverse and that reflects the core values of the Commonwealth Games Federation: humanity, equality and destiny. The proposal is that the programme would reach out to the communities of the

Commonwealth while telling the unique story of Birmingham, a great Commonwealth city. This theme will also be able to be associated with the Commonwealth links right across the region, when discussing the cultural programme with other towns, cities and counties.

- 5.6.3 This theme would give ample opportunity to build on this theme with other places across the region, as even some of the smallest places have Commonwealth Associations. The aim is for cultural activities to be embedded at the very heart of the Games. Events in the city centre squares, at live sites and through the Urban Street Festival will provide a direct and inspirational interface with the sporting programme, and link to wider community and volunteer initiatives. The dynamics of cultural events is that they drawn on citizens from across a region and beyond, and there is ample opportunity to build links across current and future programmes and across the region generally with our neighbours.
- 5.6.4 The collaborative journey to 2022 has already started through the establishment of Culture Central in Birmingham in 2016. This independent company brings together the city's institutions and communities to pursue an ambitious agenda for cultural development. Its work supports the strategies of our partners at Birmingham City Council and the Arts Council. It recognises the need for innovation in practice and business models and amplifies existing cultural activity in Birmingham. Our cultural expertise includes:
- Birmingham Hippodrome: the most visited and successful theatre outside London and commissioner of major city events and festivals.
 - Symphony Hall: acknowledged by musicians as one of the best concert halls in the world.
 - Beatfreaks: an emerging company leading the next wave of cultural producers in the city.
 - Digbeth Dining Club: a street food scene spearheading the regeneration of Digbeth in the city centre and using food to celebrate the city's super-diversity.

The proposal is that Culture Central would coordinate institutions including Birmingham Museums, Birmingham Hippodrome, Sampad South Asian Arts Organisation and DanceXchange to deliver the programme. They would collaborate with Birmingham City Council and the Arts Council to maximise use of existing venues and resources. They would draw on local enterprises and creative industries across the regions including those based in Birmingham such as in the landmark Custard Factory development; the rich industrial heritage of Birmingham's Jewellery Quarter; and the many institutions that underpin the city's contemporary culture. We will embrace the Queen's Baton Relay to take our cultural programme to the Commonwealth and to bring back content we can incorporate. The bid explicitly says that the City would collaborate with Coventry if it is successful in its bid to become UK City of Culture 2021.

Collaboration across the Commonwealth

- 5.6.5 The approach will be based on exceptional collaborations with the city's world-renowned resident artists. They will work with a diverse range of community and international partners to create unique artistic works. These collaborations will range from major commissions to hundreds of performances on the Victoria Square basketball stage to showcases in local parks and streets. We will place this work in an international context, extending our approach across the Commonwealth. This approach will help reposition Birmingham as a world cultural and sporting city, leaving a set of signature themes to underpin marketing, community development and inward investment strategies for the next decade. Our city of a thousand trades can also be a city of a thousand arts, in addition to its huge sporting heritage.
- 5.6.6 The region's current annual investment for culture is in excess of £41m. A proportion of this will be realigned to the Commonwealth Games programme in the run up to 2022 by repurposing the work of cultural institutions with a Commonwealth theme. In addition, we will seek support from the Arts Council and other publicly available funds; attract private funding from sponsors and benefactors; and develop a ticketing model for some events. We have benchmarked costs for the programme based on Glasgow 2014. Our approach to resourcing is embedded in the long-term work of our cultural and education institutions. We know that the strong relationships between the cultural sector, the city council, the business communities and the Arts Council will enable a joined-up approach to resource development. We can build a five-year platform to tell the story of a city that invests in culture for the long run. The aim is for the Games to be a significant high point in a longer journey and if these discussions are opened up more widely with cultural partners across the region there can be great benefits for citizens of the Midlands and visitors to the Midlands.
- 5.6.7 Intrinsic to the cultural programme is the urban street festival, a focal point for urban street movement which could include skateboarding, speed climbing, and free running. This urban street movement will build over 4 years culminating in the urban street festival during the Games. The objective will be to have our streets and parks filled with young people engaged in physical activity, where there are few boundaries to participate as possible.
- 5.6.8 A key message will be to "Make your neighbourhood your venue". The festival will not be limited to the region, using digital and commonwealth networks there will be an international youth call on being active and engaged, using local environments as venues without boundaries. It will be community led and focus on diversity, inclusion and cohesion. It will be designed to help raise the aspirations of children and young people across the region, providing a positive outlook for the future.
- 5.6.9 This approach will fit in well with the Commonwealth Games Federation's aspiration to connect with a younger audience given Birmingham's status as the youngest city in Europe. This will connect the Games with the city's urban youth culture making it a modern and innovative Games for everyone. The Cultural Festival will peak at the Games but now there has been the

announcement of the success of Coventry's City of Culture bid for 2021, creating a regional dimension over an extended period resulting in greater impact and economic benefit. The cultural legacy will be aligned and integrated into the sporting legacy. It will generate an increased sense that every community and individual can find opportunities that interest them, from urban sports to music, arts classes to cycling and everything in between.

5.6.10 The Games has the potential to create a substantial and enduring impact on the growth of domestic and international tourism in the region like never before. It will be a real opportunity to showcase all the region's cultural gems, and culinary offer, with 30 different international cuisines and 4 Michelin Star restaurants in Birmingham alone. This will not just apply to the seven metropolitan authorities but the much wider base of the constituent and non-constituent authorities such as Warwickshire, Redditch, Lichfield, North Warwickshire etc. Currently there are 39 million visitors per year and over 1 million are from overseas. Based on the experience of other host cities, these numbers are likely to be boosted considerably after hosting the Games, generating a long term tourism legacy for years to come.

5.7 Transport

5.7.1 Delivering a 'public transport Games' will mean working with Transport West Midlands and the WMCA to accelerate part of the £8bn 2026 Delivery Plan for Transport. This will include potential upgrades of local railway stations, improved bus interchange, bringing forward a new bus rapid transit service and road re-alignment to improve pedestrian and cycling routes encouraging more active and green travel.

5.7.2 Schemes which would contribute to Games time transport and provide an increasingly sustainable legacy network will include:

- Bus Rapid Transit (Sprint) along Hagley Road, Walsall Road, A45 and between Sutton Coldfield and Birmingham city centre.
- Highway and cycling improvements along the A34, A444, A4050 and A38.
- Rail improvements including Longbridge and University stations, as well as additional schemes to be announced as part of the West Midlands Rail Franchise.

5.7.3 There will be specific transport management measures during the Games period, funded through the OC budget. Detailed implementation plans will be developed with issues such as the use of dedicated 'games lanes' being considered as part of this work.

Legacy

All major multi-sport events focus on the legacy they leave afterwards. The legacy in the case of the this Commonwealth Games will be less focused on buildings and facilities than in previous Games because one of the key selling points in Birmingham's favour is the readiness and experience of a large number of the facilities. However, clearly if the Games Village is successfully

built, this in itself will leave a fantastic housing and regeneration legacy for the city. There needs to be a focus on evaluation of legacy impacts. The Legacy from the Games is predicted to be:

- Improved profile of Birmingham and the Midlands globally
- Housing and Regeneration impacts in Perry Barr
- Rebuilt and remodelled Alexander Stadium – an outstanding base for the HQ of UK athletics
- Improved community facilities in the Perry Barr area
- Job – related impacts as set out in the economic impact section of this report
- Improved skills and confidence of volunteers in a whole range of activities – work – related, performance related or Games - related
- Business gains from Business Expo 2022
- Cultural and arts profile
- A whole range of impacts relating to the personal development of individuals, older and younger, employed and unemployed.

These legacy items will need to be driven and managed in the four years prior to the Games in order to ensure they are fulfilled and it will be the responsibility of the Council, with regional partners, to do so.

5.8 Governance of the Commonwealth Games and Next Steps

- 5.8.1 Now that Birmingham has been named as Host City, an Organising Committee (OC) for the Commonwealth Games will be created by the end of April 2018. This will be an arms-length Government body. The OC will be responsible for delivering the Games themselves – the events, the athletes, the staging - and the Council will work alongside the OC, central government (specifically the CGDU/ DCMS) and regional partners to deliver the city operations, cultural programmes, commonwealth games village, visitor experience, business expo and transportation elements of the event.


- 5.8.2 It is important to note that the Council will be working in a complex and multi partner environment to deliver the Games, and although the Council is a key partner alongside other partners, the lead on Games delivery is the Organising Committee (of which the Council is a key member), part of which is the Commonwealth Games Federation who have awarded the Games to Birmingham .
- 5.8.3 It was proposed in the 8th December Cabinet Report that a Commonwealth Games Cabinet Committee with cross party representation be established. The proposal being made in this report is for a Commonwealth Games Member Advisory Board which makes recommendations to Cabinet . It is proposed that the Board should be politically proportionate at 5 Labour, 2 Conservative and 1 Liberal Democrat. The proposals for this will be taken to Council Business Management Committee.
- 5.8.4 The Council will also set up a Funders' Group to reflect those bodies who are supporting the Games and a Stakeholders' Group to reflect the wide interest across the city and the region. These Groups will be key to ensuring that the right Games is delivered in Birmingham. The Council will also provide regular reports back to the West Midlands Combined Authority as part of their normal governance.
- 5.8.5 There will need to be extensive engagement with the public throughout the period of the four year run in to the bid and plans for this will be developed in discussion with elected members. This will include consulting on the impact of the Games on residents during the Games period and ensuring that the gains of holding a multi - sport event with global profile are shared within the city for example with schoolchildren, and with those who can benefit economically..

6 Conclusions and benefits for local people

- 6.1 The possibility of hosting the Commonwealth Games 2022 is an exciting one for the city. Those who are interested in sport will have watched events at previous Commonwealth Games on TV. If they have actually been to the city where the Games are taking place, they will have caught a flavour of the impact on the city and the areas which are in the same region. The Games gives a view on the world, based on a past shared history, not always a positive one, but nowadays with a focus on the ambition and discipline of sport and the links which can be made across the world.
- 6.2 The Council must ensure that it protects its own financial sustainability and capacity and that of its own citizens. Although part of the objective of holding the Games is to project Birmingham and its neighbours positively across the world, this will be a pointless exercise if its own citizens do not benefit from it, or their own interests are not supported by holding the Games. The Games needs to support the objectives of the City for its people. The issues to do with the legal and financial requirements of holding the Games are dealt with in the private report.

7 Reasons for decision:

- 7.1 To recognise the decision made by Cabinet on 8th December to authorise the signing of the host city contract
- 7.2 To welcome the award of the Commonwealth Games 2022 to Birmingham
- 7.3 To agree the principle of a Member Advisory Board
- 7.4 To congratulate Coventry on the award of the City of Culture.

	Signatures	Date
Councillor Ian Ward Leader of the Council
Stella Manzie Interim Chief Executive		
Clive Heaphy Corporate Director Finance		

List of Background Documents used to compile this Report:

Cabinet Reports –14th July 2017, 15th August 2017 ,14th November and 8th Decembe
Pwc economic impact analysis

List of Appendices accompanying this Report (if any):

Appendix A – Equality Impact Assessment documentation
Appendix B – List of sports and venues announced
Appendix C Visual summary of Pwc economic impact analysis

PROTOCOL PUBLIC SECTOR EQUALITY DUTY

- 1 The public sector equality duty drives the need for equality assessments (Initial and Full). An initial assessment should, be prepared from the outset based upon available knowledge and information.
- 2 If there is no adverse impact then that fact should be stated within the Report at section 4.4 and the initial assessment document appended to the Report duly signed and dated. A summary of the statutory duty is annexed to this Protocol and should be referred to in the standard section (4.4) of executive reports for decision and then attached in an appendix; the term 'adverse impact' refers to any decision-making by the Council which can be judged as likely to be contrary in whole or in part to the equality duty.
- 3 A full assessment should be prepared where necessary and consultation should then take place.
- 4 Consultation should address any possible adverse impact upon service users, providers and those within the scope of the report; questions need to assist to identify adverse impact which might be contrary to the equality duty and engage all such persons in a dialogue which might identify ways in which any adverse impact might be avoided or, if avoidance is not possible, reduced.
- 5 Responses to the consultation should be analysed in order to identify:
 - (a) whether there is adverse impact upon persons within the protected categories
 - (b) what is the nature of this adverse impact
 - (c) whether the adverse impact can be avoided and at what cost – and if not –
 - (d) what mitigating actions can be taken and at what cost
- 6 The impact assessment carried out at the outset will need to be amended to have due regard to the matters in (4) above.
- 7 Where there is adverse impact the final Report should contain:
 - a summary of the adverse impact and any possible mitigating actions (in section 4.4 or an appendix if necessary)
 - the full equality impact assessment (as an appendix)
 - the equality duty – see page 9 (as an appendix).

Equality Act 2010

The Executive must have due regard to the public sector equality duty when considering Council reports for decision.

The public sector equality duty is as follows:

- 1 The Council must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to:
 - (a) eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by the Equality Act;
 - (b) advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it;
 - (c) foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.
- 2 Having due regard to the need to advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to:
 - (a) remove or minimise disadvantages suffered by persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are connected to that characteristic;
 - (b) take steps to meet the needs of persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are different from the needs of persons who do not share it;
 - (c) encourage persons who share a relevant protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any other activity in which participation by such persons is disproportionately low.
- 3 The steps involved in meeting the needs of disabled persons that are different from the needs of persons who are not disabled include, in particular, steps to take account of disabled persons' disabilities.
- 4 Having due regard to the need to foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to:
 - (a) tackle prejudice, and
 - (b) promote understanding.
- 5 The relevant protected characteristics are:
 - (a) Marriage & civil partnership
 - (b) Age
 - (c) Disability
 - (d) Gender reassignment
 - (e) Pregnancy and maternity
 - (f) Race
 - (g) Religion or belief
 - (h) Sex
 - (i) Sexual orientation

COMMONWEALTH GAMES 2022

EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

APPENDIX A

The protected characteristics being examined in the context of this EQUIA are

- (a) Age
- (b) Disability
- (c) Gender Reassignment
- (d) Pregnancy and maternity
- (e) Race
- (f) Religion or belief
- (g) Sex
- (h) Sexual orientation.

Purpose of the Commonwealth Games 2022 Bid

The proposed Birmingham bid for the Commonwealth Games 2022 is intended to deliver the Vision of the Commonwealth Games Federation; the UK Government and the Vision and Priorities of the Council. A number of the Federation goals link to the Equality legislation requirement to tackle prejudice and promote understanding. The Games will incorporate Para - sporting events as part of the Games and various elements of the associated activity will be targeted towards disadvantaged groups.

There will be range of Equality Impacts in relation to those people with protected characteristics. These fall into the following categories

1) Impact on the community

a) Ensuring that communications about the Games reaches the whole population

This will be particularly important for those who do not have access to the internet or to social media, for issues like management of transport issues during the Games , or road closures in order to manage traffic and pedestrian flow, or for promotion of employment or volunteering opportunities.

Action: There will be a Communications workstream for the Games and the lead for this will need to ensure the right styles and modes of communications

b) Ensuring that the expenditure and focus on the Games do not disadvantage those with protected characteristics

The Council must ensure that decisions taken in terms of resources or priorities as a result of the Games do not have an unforeseen impact on specific groups or individuals with protected characteristics

Action: All decisions taken in relation to the sporting events, cultural programme or business expo must be reviewed for Equalities Impact.

c) Ensuring that those whom we wish to target to benefit from the Games, do so

The Commonwealth Games will generate a range of opportunities for employment and volunteering – but without careful handling and targeted marketing , these opportunities might not reach those whom we most want to attract , for example those people with historic barriers to employment whether through exclusion from the Labour Market, disability or discrimination

Action: Economy and other colleagues leading on this issue will need to liaise carefully with partners and work with Communications colleagues to increase the effectiveness of targeted marketing and engagement , with the added assistance of the Games branding and association. This targeting needs to ensure fair access and

d) Ensuring that access to and participation in sporting, cultural and business events is available to all whatever their physical or learning impairments

Action : Access to and interpretation of sporting and cultural events will need to reflect different specific needs and characteristics particularly in relation to a reflection of the diversity across the city

2) Impact on service users

It will be necessary to ensure that the needs of service users generally but particularly those with specific needs should not be disadvantaged during either the run up to, or the actual Games in 2022, because of attention being focused on the Games.

Action : The Council must ensure that there is not disadvantage to the elderly or vulnerable because of decisions taken in relation to the focus on the Games in relation to either Human or Financial Resources.

3) Impact on employees

a) If the City Council hosts the Games there will be a number of issues which will need to be discussed with the trades unions in advance of the Games for example leave arrangements in the summer of 2022, to ensure that employees with caring responsibilities are not negatively affected .

Action: Early discussion by senior management and Human Resources with trades union colleagues to allow plenty of time for discussion

- b) It will be important to ensure that opportunities to work on the Games are handled in an appropriate way to ensure equal access to career development opportunities as a result of the Games coming to Birmingham.**

Action: Development of a series of protocols ensuring fair access to job and secondment opportunities .

- c) Ensuring that inevitable pressures on employees nearer the Games do not get out of hand**

Action: Regular management communication with employees with specific Games responsibilities and intervention if pressures become too great.

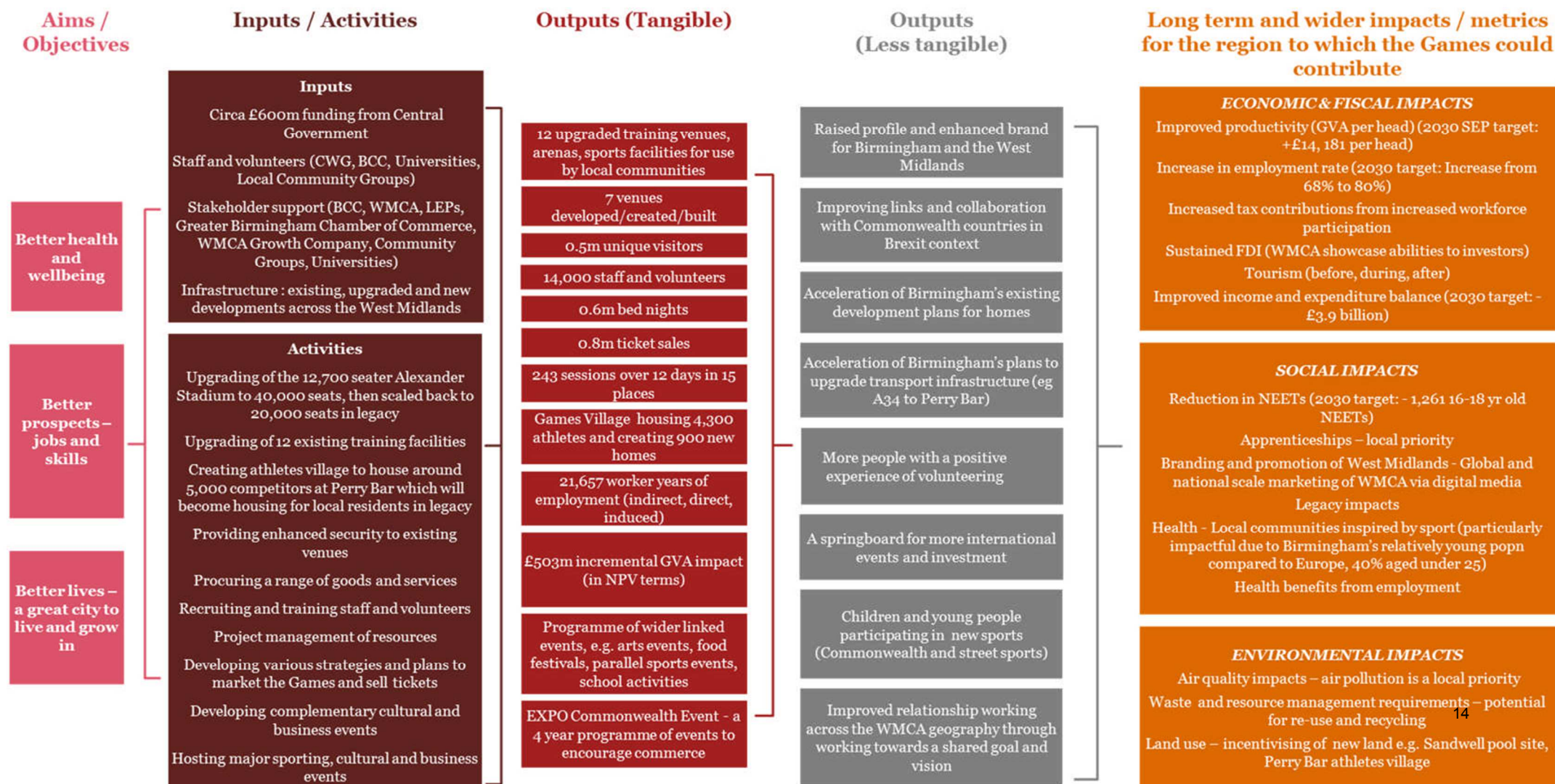
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SPORTS AND VENUES ALREADY ANNOUNCED

APPENDIX B

Sport	Venue
Athletics, incl. Para	Alexander Stadium
Aquatics, incl. Para and Diving	New Sandwell Aquatics Centre
Badminton	Genting Arena
Basketball (3x3), incl. Para	Victoria Square
Boxing	NEC Hall 1
Gymnastics (Artistic and Rhythmic)	Arena Birmingham
Hockey	University of Birmingham
Judo	NEC Hall 4
Lawn Bowls, incl. Para	Victoria Park, Royal Leamington Spa
Netball	Ericsson Indoor Arena, at the Ricoh Arena, Coventry
Rugby 7s	Villa Park Stadium
Squash	University of Birmingham
Table Tennis, incl. Para	NEC Hall 5
Weightlifting and Para Powerlifting	Symphony Hall
Wrestling (freestyle)	NEC Hall 4

Appendix C. - Birmingham Commonwealth Games 2022: Economic Impact on the West Midlands



MOTIONS FOR DEBATE FROM INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS

To consider the following Motions of which notice has been given in accordance with Standing Order 4(1)

A. Councillors Gareth Moore and Robert Alden have given notice of the following Notice of Motion:-

“This Council believes that in any modern city, a diverse range of housing options are required to match the needs of the population. The Council also recognise that every community within Birmingham is unique and distinctive and it is important that we preserve the character of these areas. The Council also believes that the City has a shortage of quality family housing and the conversion of family dwellings to HMO properties exacerbates this problem.

The Council recognises that there is a need to increase the housing supply, but believes that this must be balanced against the concerns there are about the proliferation of HMOs and about the impact this can have on established communities and neighbourhoods and how they can undermine the character of historical parts of Birmingham. The Council notes that the police have also often raised concerns through the planning process in relation to HMO conversions because of the impact they can have on community cohesion.

The Council also notes the importance of the provision of decent, high quality accommodation and that often HMOs are over intensive for the building they are put in, leaving rooms below adequate size.

The Council notes that there are already policies in place in parts of the City that seek to restrict the creation of new HMOs via an Article 4 Direction, however this is not City wide and even where it is in place has had limited impact in restricting the creation of new HMOs.

The Council also notes that under an Article 4 direction, planning fees cannot be charged meaning that any extension of such arrangements would create a cost pressure for the Council. However, under current planning laws this is the only way to remove permitted development rights for a change from C3 to C4.

The Council notes that Selective licensing has recently been extended to parts of the City but whilst this goes some way to promoting good management of HMOs after conversion it does not prevent their proliferation across the City.

Council therefore calls on the Council Leader to consider the options for further restricting HMO conversions as part of revised local planning policies, including a City wide Article 4 Direction. Such a Direction should include a requirement for all conversions from C3 to C4 to require planning permission, and that this permission should be considered based on the existing character of the local area, the impact on communities and the wishes of local residents.

The Council also calls for covenants to be placed on all future Council new builds or disposals (including Right to Buy) to prevent future conversion of these properties into flats or HMOs.

The Council also asks the Council Leader to write, jointly with the other Group Leaders, to the Minister of State for Housing and Planning to reflect the views of residents in Birmingham that there is a need within the city to ensure that family homes in communities are protected. This letter should call for more powers to be given to Local Authorities to further restrict the number of HMOs within their area without impacting on the planning income that is needed to ensure robust enforcement activity."

B. Councillors Roger Harmer and Morriam Jan have given notice of the following Notice of Motion:-

"This Council notes that:

- 1) UK households were estimated to throw away 7 million tonnes of food each year in 2012
- 2) The total cost of the food wasted in the UK is equivalent to 6 meals per household per week or £470 per year
- 3) Food wasted in the UK has a major environmental impact. It takes 19,000km² of land to grow and produces Green House Gas emissions equivalent to 17million tonnes of CO₂, equivalent to those produced by 1 in 4 UK cars
- 4) A two week survey in 2016 showed that food waste makes up 48% of the total waste collected in Birmingham
- 5) Collecting food waste has been shown to reduce the amount of food wasted, bringing environmental and cost benefits
- 6) A Parliamentary report into food waste in 2017 recommended that:
"Local authorities must look at the opportunities to introduce separate food waste collections when new waste contracts are put in place.

Council therefore regrets that the Waste Strategy 2017-40, agreed by Cabinet in October 2017, rules out Council-led food waste recycling.

Council further resolves that the Waste Strategy 2017-40 be amended, so that it does not explicitly exclude Council-led food waste recycling initiatives, and instead prioritises the development of options for a Council-led food waste collection trial."