

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

ECONOMY, SKILLS AND SUSTAINABILITY OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

FRIDAY, 08 APRIL 2016 AT 10:00 HOURS
IN COMMITTEE ROOM 2, COUNCIL HOUSE, VICTORIA SQUARE,
BIRMINGHAM, B1 1BB

A G E N D A

1 **NOTICE OF RECORDING/WEBCAST**

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

2 **APOLOGIES**

To receive any apologies.

3 - 22

3 **MINUTES**

To confirm and sign the Minutes of the meeting held on 11 March 2016.

23 - 24

5 **DRAFT WASTE CONSULTATION STRATEGY**

Jacqui Kennedy, Acting Director for Place and Alan Bowley, Project Manager, Place.

25 - 68

6 **UPDATE ON SMITHFIELD MASTERPLAN CONSULTATION**

Richard Cowell, Area Planning and Regeneration Manager and Josie Turner, Senior Development Planning Officer.

4 **PARKING STRATEGY**

Philip Edwards/Edmund Salt - Transportation Strategy.

7 **WORK PROGRAMME FOR THE ECONOMY, SKILLS AND SUSTAINABILITY OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE 2015/16**

8 **REQUEST(S) FOR CALL IN/COUNCILLOR CALL FOR ACTION/PETITIONS RECEIVED (IF ANY)**

To consider any request for call in/councillor call for action/petitions (if received).

9 **OTHER URGENT BUSINESS**

To consider any items of business by reason of special circumstances (to be specified) that in the opinion of the Chairman are matters of urgency.

10 **AUTHORITY TO CHAIRMAN AND OFFICERS**

Chairman to move:-

'In an urgent situation between meetings, the Chair jointly with the relevant Chief Officer has authority to act on behalf of the Committee'.

BIRMINGHAM CITY COUNCIL

**BIRMINGHAM ECONOMY,
SKILLS AND
SUSTAINABILITY OVERVIEW
AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE
11 MARCH 2016**

**MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE BIRMINGHAM ECONOMY, SKILLS AND
SUSTAINABILITY OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE HELD ON FRIDAY,
11 MARCH 2016 AT 1000 HOURS IN COMMITTEE ROOMS 3&4, COUNCIL
HOUSE, BIRMINGHAM**

PRESENT: - Councillor Quinn in the Chair; Councillors Hughes, Islam, Jenkins, Jones, O'Shea and Spencer

ALSO PRESENT

Shilpi Akbar – Assistant Director, Employment, BCC
Lloyd Broad – Head of European & International Affairs
Baseema Begum – Research and Policy Officer
Rachel Egan – Head of Employment & Skills, Solihull MBC
Jackie Homan – Sustainability & Science City Manager
Ian McLaughlan – Growth Hub Manager, GBSLEP
Errol Wilson – Committee Manager
Benita Wishart - Overview and Scrutiny Manager

NOTICE OF RECORDING

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APOLOGIES

73 Apologies for non-attendance were submitted on behalf of Councillors Badley, Barrie, Evans, Huxtable and Rehman.

DECLARATION OF INTERESTS

- 74 Councillor Spencer declared her non-pecuniary interests in the update on the Green Commission item as she was employed by Climate Kick which was loosely connected with the Green Commission.
-

MINUTES

It was noted that Councillor O'Shea was the Councillor appointee and Director of the Acocks Green BID.

- 75 **RESOLVED: -**

That the minutes of the meetings held on the 12 February 2016 and 19 February 2016 having been previously circulated, were confirmed and signed by the Chairman.

**GREATER BIRMINGHAM AND SOLIHULL LOCAL ENTERPRISE PARTNERSHIP
LEP – EMPLOYMENT, SKILLS AND GROWTH DEAL OPPORTUNITIES**

- 76 Shilpi Akbar, Assistant Director, Employment, Rachel Egan, Head of Employment and Skills, Solihull MBC and Ian McLaughlan, Growth Hub Manager, GBSLEP presented the item.

(See document No. 1)

Ms Egan advised that the mission of the Greater Birmingham and Solihull Local Enterprise Partnership (GBSLEP) was to create jobs and grow the economy, how they look at the whole of the LEP area and to harness the opportunities that were available. This was not only to drive growth from a business perspective but to ensure that the opportunities were accessed by local people.

Ms Egan then drew the Committee's attention to the PowerPoint presentation and gave the following overview of where the employment and skills aspects sat within the wider strategy: -

- The strategy was focused on three key aspects – business, people and place. They were currently refreshing the strategy and it was recognised that the current strategy focused strongly on skills to drive economic growth, but did not necessarily take in the broader aspect of employment and skills around tackling unemployment.
- They had a secondee from Business Innovation and Skills that had worked with them, to help to strengthen the employment and skills strategy for the LEP.
- In looking at the development of the strategy, they looked at the perspective of the individual and where they were in their journey around

employment and skills and have come up with an analogy linking to manufacturing heritage.

- They looked at people in terms of whether they were in education (*ignite*) and in work (*accelerate*) or out of work (*retune*) recognising that in their journey they would be in one of these three situations.
- From a Government perspective, they had the Department of Innovation and Skills (DIS), the Department of Education (D of E) and the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) all operating in this space, commissioning and programming in this space, some of which worked together and some of which they worked on locally to try to connect them on the ground. An example was where the Department for Education was working on the Careers Enterprise Company to support linkages with schools and businesses.
- The DIS had the National Careers Service and part of the contract was focused on linking the businesses with schools. The DWP was piloting an activity in the City around their work coaches going into schools to connect the world of work with schools.
- The High Speed 2 Growth Strategy was the first situation of their new ways of thinking as the LEP and focusing on how they could connect local people to the opportunities that would be arising from HS2.
- They were looking at the three aspects around *ignite*, *accelerate* and *retune* from a demand perspective in terms of a business need and how they could support them to engage with those in education the workforce and development and how they could work with them to offer opportunities to local people who were unemployed.
- Also from the supply side what services they offer to each of those groups to support them in their journey into the world of work. A key aspect was how they progress within work.
- It was recognised that not only did they have an above average number of people with no qualifications in this area, but they also had a below average number of people who were qualified to Level 4 and it was clear that they were not going to close that gap with people coming through the education system to look at how they were developing the existing workforce to upskill them.
- They were currently working through the data and the strategic opportunities to come up with priorities where they were targeting in terms of a business perspective geographically where were they in the different zones around skills, where were the key opportunities – Curzon, HS2 presents a lot of opportunities within this area and from a sector basis, what were the key sectors they needed to be looking at.
- They needed to be careful that those sectors that drove economic growth were not always the sectors that had high quality jobs. It was creating a

balance in terms of where they focused for each of the different groups of people.

- From the supply side, they were looking at what were their geographical *talent investment zones* – East Birmingham, what were the priorities groups that they wanted to focus on. This could be looked after children and people within troubled families. Equally, it could be how they were supporting those who were arriving and identified as gifted and talented to accelerate their development.
- The work they had done within GBSLEP had been adopted by the proposed Combined Authority as the framework that they wanted to base their strategy on. They were playing a leading role in that development alongside the development of the LEP strategy.
- In relation to employment and skills, the key aspect within the Growth Deal was around Capital Investment for skills and this was only available to local colleges and training providers. This was not something that schools were able to access. In terms of Birmingham, they had approved a number of projects with investments totalling approximately £8m focused on the key sectors.
- There were a number of projects in development some of which were listed in the presentation. They had additional funding available to support projects.
- With regard to the further education areas, there had been an undertaking across Birmingham and Solihull and there may be further recommendations coming out of this some capital investment to support delivery.
- In terms of this funding, this was a key piece of funding that the LEP was involved with. They had the strategic responsibility around the European Social Fund and the European Development Fund.

Ms Akbar then made the following statements: -

- This allows Birmingham as a local authority to think about the strategy being set down by the LEP and to consider how they played their part. This was seen as the skills that were tailored to the needs of employers and the citizens.
- Birmingham had its own specific challenges as there was a gap in the qualification rates. A Level 3 was classed as a world class skill and they wanted as many people to get to this level as possible to Level 3 and Level 4.
- The aim was to challenge those with no qualifications and this was an opportunity to do this and for the local authority to influence and shape what was happening on the ground.

- It took a person centred approach which was important as there were a variety of individuals of a particular cohort, those who were more challenged whether they were younger or older, but also geographical locations within parts of the City where they wanted to invest a more intense support to those communities where unemployment was high and skill levels were low.
- Members may recall that the Cabinet had approved the Birmingham and Solihull Youth Promise plus projects that were an investment into this model. They were bringing in a total package of £50m over two and a half years for the Birmingham and Solihull Youth Promise from the LEP.
- In partnership with the LEP, a wide range of other providers will be bringing support to over 16,000 citizens between the ages of 15 – 29 years old to access training skills that would lead to sustainable employment. This was an example of how the geographical investment, but the priority around particular cohort was accentuated in this model and was something they could work with on a practical level.
- It was recognising that employers wanted suitable people in their workforces and there were examples through Hydro-force under the Advanced Manufacturing Hub. The only support they were getting was support for apprentices that were trained in the company.
- They were able to work with this employer and bring forward pre-employment training for that business and they were able to recruit from some of the most disadvantage geographies within Birmingham.
- There were now companies who were members of the Employment and Skills Board offering work experience to clients from the Jobcentre Plus. They were active in reporting back their partnership to supply to them on an on-going basis.
- They were using the ignite, accelerate and retune model to deliver and implement the HS2 skills strategy and work was now being done with schools as £6m was being invested directly into colleges. They were co-funding with government and there was a lot of opportunities to ensure that adults and young people could benefit from something like this
- They operate in a close partnership through which they often agree through appropriate mechanisms where they might take the lead as Birmingham was best placed to do so.
- There was an agreement that as they had the Birmingham Commission on Youth Unemployment, there was a commitment that they would lobby for resources that they would work with their partners to secure investments for the City.
- This was discussed with the LEP and on this basis it was felt that the greater need across the LEP area around tackling youth unemployment lay in Birmingham and for this reason they were in agreement that Birmingham would take the lead on this.

- Birmingham also lead on the construction sector due to what was happening in the City and the region and they were working with the neighbouring local authority in Sandwell with the development of the Midland Metropolitan Hospital to ensure they were optimising the investment for local residents on the North West side of the City.
- They were working in partnership with them although they were not strictly within their LEP area, but were in the proposed Combined Authority area. Where there was a clear opportunity to localised and focus on Birmingham as they were the implementation partner working with local partners, they had a well laid out approach and set of agreements in place.
- They did not lead on everything as sometimes it was the Further Education (FE) sector and the voluntary sector.

Mr McLaughlan then gave the following report: -

- Over the last 5 – 6 years, there had been a huge amount of change in terms of the infrastructure around business support with the ceasing of the development agencies and Business Link.
- What had emerged was a need to coordinate at LEP level the Business Support Echo System both from a bottom-up and a top-down approach. The idea was that each LEP area would have a Growth Hub which acted as the one-stop shop and the single point of contact for all business support enquiries.
- The Growth Hub was not there to deliver that business support necessarily, but was there to broker it with key partners like universities, councils, colleges etc. There was funding made available.
- The GBSLEP was still evolving in terms of the service and the data being collected. They did not have a huge amount of resources and there were only 4 – 5 full time advisors.
- It was becoming increasingly important to take the message out to the businesses to advice that there was this impartial one-stop shop for business support. In terms of the points mentioned earlier regarding skills, it was always the intention that skills would form a core part of that Growth Hub and there would be in effect that one-stop shop support for companies too.
- They were not able to develop that within the first five months, but that was the opportunity being referred to by Ms Egan and Ms Akbar and it was hoped to take this to the next level over the coming months. There was partnership work to be done around Business Improvement Districts (BID) in particular.
- The plea to the Committee was to take the message out there that this service was available, to think about business network in their area that

wanted them to work with or think about businesses in themselves they may want them to work with.

- He drew the Committee's attention to the appendix to the report concerning the Growth Hub over the recent months, but there was still work to be done, but it sets a solid start and a good partnership.

In response to questions, Mr McLaughlan, Ms Egan and Ms Akbar made the following statements:-

- i. They work closely with the other Hubs both nationally and on a local level. There was a forum that the Department for Business had set up to allow them to come together on a regular basis to share best practice and issues that were useful.
- ii. In terms of benchmarking what good looked like, it was difficult as each Growth Hub had a different model, different levels of funding, different time in terms of being set up – example, Coventry and Warwickshire the neighbouring Growth Hubs had been in operation for approximately two years and he gaze enviously on the funding and activities they had.
- iii. They did more accounting and signposting and had specialisms within their teams – Chelsmore House by the SFE and they had more funding. In relation to benchmarking, the targets were set by the BIDs so they consider this to be a reasonable grounding as these were pro-rataed out amongst the Growth Hubs. There were around half their targets in terms of enquiries.
- iv. Regarding the enquiries around jobs, this was a forecast and in speaking with the businesses that they assist they enquired whether through this intervention they whether they were expecting to create a job and it was then their job to go back and get the paper work from that business to ascertain whether this was the case.
- v. This would then fall in line with the ERDF report which was a requirement when they started to draw down ERDF. The only funding they received was from the BIDs. Every bid they put in would be matched by European money and would also be matched by key partners, the Chamber of Commerce being one of them as well as the local universities.
- vi. The aim was that they had done 5 months, they had a good base and the aim for the next 5 years was to expand this so that they had more of an account management type of organisation. They would not deliver the actual support, but they would hold businesses *hands* throughout their journey of support.
- vii. The issue was how they network and how they partner with colleagues in the local growth hubs. There were structures within the LEP for this to be done. A meeting was held with Mr McLaughlan this week (not because the Scrutiny Committee was happening), but because they wanted to promote the projects and programmes that they had through the Growth

- Hub to get some presence on local employers and what they could access locally.
- viii. This was a piece of work that they were going to be progressing. They had also talked about where those jobs created were being notified and what they could do to get local unemployed residents into those opportunities and what they could do through the funds that they hold to prepare those individuals for those jobs that were coming out.
- ix. They wanted to link all the investments where jobs in ERDF were being created. In the youth project referred to earlier, CENTRO was the key delivery partner offering support to every resident around travel – travel training and they would be supported in drawing down funds so that people could travel to those areas where the opportunities were.
- x. In terms of reaching those with lower level skills, there were a number of tools at their disposal and currently in development. With regard to the European Social Fund they were expecting to have a call around skill support for the workforce.
- xi. There was a project that was in place for the previous programme in relation to engaging with employers, doing training needs analysis and looking at how that funding could be used to upskill existing staff. They were looking to route this through the Growth Hub.
- xii. As part of the Combined Authority Devolution Deal, the devolution of the Adult Education budget which was previously called the Adult Skills budget forms a part of this.
- xiii. Full devolution would not be in place until 2018, but for the next two academic years they would be working closely with colleges and adult education providers to look at how they support them to align their delivery with the strategic economic plans.
- xiv. *Accelerate* was a key part of this strategy and they would want to talk to them about how they support those in work through that funding. Another key aspect and a key policy that was coming through was the Apprenticeship Levy which would be in place from 2017.
- xv. This would be a levy on large employers whose payroll was more than £3m per annum. The opportunity there was not just to look solely at young people and new entrants to the company, but how the use of that levy could be used to upskill existing staff to higher level skills.
- xvi. With regard to the Mental Health Commission, the Chief Executive of Dudley MBC was leading on this piece of work which was integrated with the Employment and Skills activity they were coordinating through a public sector group.
- xvii. They were looking at how all of these things connect together and a key thing in terms of ensuring they were not going off in different directions

was homing in on this structure so that they could keep track of the multiple layers of activities through not just those activities led by the LEP, Combined Authority or the local authorities, but how they layer up and complement each other, did not duplicate and that they got the best value of the funding and effort going into these projects for the best outcome of the local people.

- xviii. Ms Akbar advised that they had put in place for each of the Districts the District Jobs and Skills Plan. She referred the Committee to the diagram in the green sphere that speak about *Geographical Talent Investment Zones* and advised that there was a clear overlay between geography and what talent they wanted to develop.
- xix. The District Jobs and Skills Plan was something they had been putting in place in partnership with the Districts. There were greater degrees of success in some Districts than others and they tried to get local ownership of District Plans by asking Districts to set the priorities and delivery ambitions of some of the targets of the District Plans.
- xx. They wanted Districts to reflect the needs of the local area and there had been a number of meetings with Districts around the Jobs and Skills Plan. One of the big ask in the Plan was the convening power and setting of the priorities that was subject to local decision making involving Members and community based organisations including Adult Education who were a partner in each of those.
- xxi. This was the forum that really starts to localise some of these challenges at a local level. This was the forum where they should be demanding and *soaking up* like a sponge all the various activities that were happening across the City, but to also look at the nuances at a local level to see what more could be done as partners in the City.
- xxii. It was having the barometer at a District level to highlight where they had new arrivals settling in particular communities, it was these activities they needed to mobilise quickly. Sometimes this involve bringing in other partners such as health providers, schools etc. It was about working locally and reaching out to those networks so that they could set the activities and the priorities around communities.
- xxiii. Having the ambition that you will be learning for the rest of your life, some of that learning was not about your place of work or the work the individual wanted. It was about personal development. Part of the budget that the local authority had was for community based learning, cultural base learning etc. which was bread making, learning a modern foreign language at one's leisure.
- xxiv. All of this was in place and sat alongside the wider offer around employment and skills. The issue being discussed today was specifically around economic growth and growing our skills base.

- xxv. Ms Egan stated that in terms of *high growth not equalling high unemployment* where there was a manufacturing centre, where increased productivity could be a result of automation, therefore, fewer jobs would be required to increase productivity. If you look at those sectors that had high GBA, retail would not be one of them.
- xxvi. It was known that there was a huge boom in retail particularly in the City where employment was available. It was about ensuring that it was recognised that they needed to support people to get into jobs where there was high value and not to be diverted into those sectors where it was known on paper ticked the box on productivity, but did not tick the box on employment creation.
- xxvii. With regard to whether a LEP was needed when there was a Combined Authority, this was not a question that could be answered now, but it was recognised that the LEPs were seen as a part of the Combined Authority. If they were looking at this agenda, there were investment decisions that currently lay with the LEP – the Growth Fund in relation to the strategy around European Funding as they had those responsibilities prior to the Combined Authority.
- xxviii. It was recognised that the questions around devolution were now happening in the Combined Authority that replaced LEPs. It was a case of watching this space and seeing how the roles and responsibilities shift between LEPs and the Combined Authorities and the appropriate persons would then make the decisions at the appropriate time.
- xxix. In terms of where they were in leading and shaping the agenda, based on the work that GBSLEP had been carrying out before the discussions around the Combined Authority, they had developed the strategy and the framework being presented. This was then presented to all LEP Chairs and leaders of the local authorities who had bought into this concept.
- xxx. Nick Page, Chief Executive of Solihull MBC was the Lead Chief Executive for this area of work. Ms Egan advised that when it came to negotiating for the Devolution Deal, Mr Page along with herself was there on behalf of GBSLEP.
- xxxi. They were leading the way in terms of shaping the strategy. Regarding performance, this was a mixed picture as the three LEPs were in different places in terms of their history around the employment and skills system and the starting points.
- xxxii. They were taking best practice from each of the LEPs in terms of shaping the strategic economic plan and ensuring that they connect and had common programmes where it was appropriate, but was tailoring things locally when they were appropriate around the District Plans.
- xxxiii. A Combined Authority or a LEP solution would not necessarily meet local needs. They needed to harness the power at the varying levels to ensure that people on the ground get the support needed.

- xxxiv. Mr McLaughlan stated that in relation to adding value, the point was taken, but in some ways the jury was still out. They had secured a small amount of funding from Central Government, but it was fair to say that Central Government was not known for its larger terms of public investment.
- xxxv. Equally, this had come with its caveat that beyond those two years there would be no further funding, but they had to demonstrate that value both to businesses and partners otherwise they would not be willing to sustain the service beyond that.
- xxxvi. They would need to do an evaluation report at the end of each year which was an independent one and they would be happy to share the outcome.
- xxxvii. In terms of the general point of the value that this was adding, there were a number of policy papers that had been developed which was on the website to state that businesses do perform better when they had some form of independent external support.
- xxxviii. Prior to Growth Hubs there was a lot of activities taking place, but with little coordination. Some coordination may be able to add some value to what was happening. At the end of the Government's Spending Review, it was announced that the Manufacturing Advisory Service (MAS) would not be continuing.
- xxxix. The *Intensive Assist* would be handing over some of that service to Growth Hubs to pick up some of those businesses. When the importance of manufacturing was considered for Birmingham and the wider LEP area, it was important that the manufacturing businesses had somewhere to go that they could then link them with.
- xl. It may not be the MAS, but could be experts within the universities, inward investments in terms of Marketing Birmingham; all these connections could add value to the Growth Hub.
- xli. In relation to this was the face to face diagnostics with an advisor who goes through the bids in some details and the requirements of those bids. As an advisor Growth Hub employee would be able to broker some help and support from the numerous partners.
- xlii. Regarding data sharing and working together, they operate with a policy that there was no one door to the Growth Hub. Their partners were also the Growth Hub – the team within Birmingham Council was also the Growth Hub as they were signed up to the Data Sharing Agreement.
- xliii. In terms of prioritisation of businesses, there was prioritisation in terms of the level of the resources they had; they could not offer the same level of service to every individual business.
- xliv. They were linked with the LEP priority sector or if the SME had the opportunity to create jobs were the companies they would spend more

time with – Intensive Assist, where as if someone telephoned to say that they would like to start a business and needed some information, they would point them to the website and advised them to read through the information. It was a tailored service as they did not have the resources.

The Chairman thanked Shilpi Akbar, Rachel Egan and Ian McLaughlan for attending the meeting and presenting the information.

UPDATE ON GREEN COMMISSION

77

Jackie Homan, Sustainability and Science City Manager introduced the item and drew the Committee's attention to some of the highlights in section 4 of the document. She highlighted the following: -

- In terms of progress as the Green Commission and the thematic areas that were progressing, potentially energy and resources, natural capital and adaptation and transport and mobility were the ones that were making the greatest progress.
- Energy and resources in particular, they had recently commissioned a study to look at decentralised energy across Birmingham and what this might look like.
- They had good partnership support from the universities who had the energy research accelerator which was worth £60m and they were hoping to gain further funding from Treasury.
- The energy system Catapult had recently located in Birmingham which was an Innovate UK initiative aimed at coordinating businesses and infrastructure and were keen to work with the City.
- In terms of Natural Capital and Adaptation, Birmingham was leading the way on Natural Capital contribution on planning and Natural Capital Accounting.
- Transport and Mobility did not have a group of its own under the Green Commission as there were a number of groups that was already working on transport and people did not want a working group overload.
- The work of this group was taken through the ITA Communities Group which feeds into the Green Commission, but they were also doing a number of areas of activities around carbon neutral vehicles through the Transport and Mobility work.
- Low carbon activity in the LEP was being driven through funding and the need to deliver on the European Strategy Investment Fund (ESIF) strategy.
- In relation to the Combined Authority, Sustainability West Midlands had been leading on a piece of work around how the various Green

Commission equivalent in the three LEPs could come together to look at what could be delivered at Combined Authority level.

- In terms of the other core cities, it was known that Greater Manchester etc. was leading the way in terms of low carbon working at Combined Authority level.

(See document No. 2)

In response to questions, Ms Homan made the following statements:-

1. In terms of transport, they were working closely with colleagues in Transportation Strategy at Birmingham City Council. They were also looking at how their work could help to deliver Birmingham Connected. Anne Shaw, Birmingham City Council was the main representative officer on the Green Commission and they were confident that they took the view from Transportation Strategy and relied on them so that the work was going forward and the agenda was well aligned. If they found that things were falling through the gaps, they would address it. Currently, the arrangements were working well and they were confident that this had been addressed.
2. In relation to national Government, this was a huge challenge in term of the fact that low carbon seem to be going down the list of priorities. One of the problems were the short term requirement of the Treasury balance against the long term need of delivering on sustainability which was an issue and was where low carbon work was falling through the net. They were working closely with DEC through the Core Cities Group and they feed back to them through regular meetings and DEC attended those meetings.
3. With regard to linking up with other departments, they would also rely on working with colleagues at the City Council and their relationships with those other departments. They work with Public Health for example, and Transportation Strategy. There was a need to lobby Central Government to prioritise around low carbon as their ability towards planning to make requirements locally had fallen away. This provides some of the challenges outlined in the paper, but they were doing what they could through their networks and relationships.
4. In terms of business they had a Low Carbon Champion, Pat Laughlin, Midlands Environmental Business Company who sat on the Green Commission and works regarding the low carbon growth sector. She also leads on the Green Growth Group, but there was more to be done around the Green Growth Hub.
5. They had a Buildings and Efficiency Round Table and a few weeks ago they had hosted the UK Green Building Council Summit in Birmingham where they had 150 people attending from across sectors to help them to think about what they might do post Birmingham Energy Scheme (BES).
6. There were a number of challenges one of which was around the lack of incentivisation with the absence of the Green Deal. The other was the ending

of BES as there was now no focused delivery at the City Council and this was something that they needed to look at in terms of strategic direction going forward.

7. There was the Green Capital Investment Team based in Housing who had the Housing Repairs and Maintenance Contract and there may be some things they could do through that.
8. Acivico Limited did some work with schools and commercial buildings and Birmingham Property Services took control of our own buildings, but it was now fragmented and the Private Rented Sector was the one where it could potentially fall through the net and they had a huge amount of fuel poverty in Birmingham and it was critical that they know how they were going to address that issue.
9. The UK Green Building Council would be reporting to them by the end of March 2016 and they were working with them to develop the report on areas where it would be useful to them.
10. The Retrofit Agenda was one of the workshops that was organised as part of that event and there would be some suggestions that come through this around what they might do.
11. The Chair of the Green Efficiency Round Table was based at the Energy Savings Trust and had offered some support around what they should do about going forward. BES formally ends on the 31 March 2016, after which there needs to be something about what should go forward from there. They did not have a buildings expert within their team as BES was never part of the sustainability team, but they need to think about how this shapes and how they go forward.
12. In terms of the Housing Stock, they were working closely with the Green Capital Investment Team and were trying to understand the things that they could do through that, but it sat beyond the remit of their own team. Whilst they brought people together through the Green Commission, and they were looking for solutions through working with potential partners, taking it forward sat outside their remit.
13. However, there was now a new Development Infrastructure Board which had been constituted in the Economy Directorate and housing was one of the priorities that were coming forward through that. They understood how they could collaborate and bring their different specialisms to think about a new offer going forward to follow on and BES would be a part of that.
14. With regard waste, the energy area was within the remit of the sustainability team and they had undertaken a decentralised energy study and this would be made available shortly as it was currently in draft form, to understand what decentralised energy looked like in Birmingham.
15. The sustainability team had lead on energy forecasting study to feed into the waste strategy to understand the different options and how others could feed

into both the waste offer and the energy offer by thinking about these in a holistic way and how they could collaborate together.

16. They had done some heat network or some mapping funded by the heat network for a development unit at depth to understand the areas where there was the greatest heat demand in the City. There were detailed feasibility studies being taken forward through some of these areas, the first of which was at Tyseley to understand the volume of heat that they might capture from Tyseley and where that heat might be used in that demand in the local area.
17. The detailed feasibility study would be reported in June 2016 and they had just commissioned a study at Selly Oak as this was another area where there was huge heat demand from the hospital, Birmingham Women's Hospital.
18. There were some challenges and they had come up against some of these. Some of the new arrangements had been put in place with the new Corporate Management Team who was helping – they now had a Development Infrastructure Board - which was helpful in terms of bringing planning, public health and skills together so that they could start to collaborate around their agenda.
19. The initial work that they started to collaborate was good - housing and energy - and understanding how their activities could feed into the infrastructure project such as HS2.
20. Also challenging in terms of what they could do, given changes to national Government guidelines -around the National Planning Policy Framework – they were now not able to be ambitious in their requirements as they were before.
21. There was work to be done as Team Sustainability was seen as something external and more work needed to be done with other teams internally. The bringing together at a higher level would help them going forward, but they were making progress.
22. In terms of the internal City Council arrangement around more energy efficient homes, this builds on the work they were doing through the Buildings and Efficiency Round Table and collaboration with the Green Capital Investment Team. It was about understanding the post BES era on how they could take this work forward. It was hoped that the UK Green Building Council work would be able to help with that issue.

The Chairman thanked Jackie Homan for attending the meeting and presenting the information.

DISCUSSION – BIRMINGHAM IN THE EUROPEAN UNION: POSITIONS TO EXPLORE IN PERSPECTIVE OF THE REFERENDUM

- 78 The Chairman introduced the item and advised that Lloyd Broad, Head of European and International Affairs was invited to steer the Committee on its reflections on the

item to produce a Terms of Reference they may want to put in a report to the City Council, the questions they may want to lever out and the information they may want from their partners and the things that the European Union (EU) brings, to form the basis of the report to City Council.

In an extensive and wide ranging discussion, the following was a summary of the issues debated:-

- The European Union Referendum would affect people in Birmingham and across the country more than anything for a long time. It would have a serious impact and they should not be debating anything that would support the In/Out campaign.
- The City Council would be in a serious dereliction of duty if they did not look to find out what the impact of the In/Out of the EU would have on Birmingham and its residents.
- They need to deal with the facts and look at things in a positive light in terms of what it would mean to be in/out of the EU. What they did not want was to have the electorate voting without the facts.
- It was appropriate to consider the implications of the decisions going either way. It was not the job of this Committee to conduct the referendum, but they would be remiss if they did not think about the implications for Birmingham. It had to be seen as an objective piece of work and must not emerge like other things that were seen over the last few weeks that were trying to steer people in one direction.
- It would be strategic how the Committee put together a report without making recommendations. The report should be evidence based i.e. what the EU was worth to Birmingham and information as to negative impact. The report should be balanced and based on hard facts that they could evidence.
- The question was how far they could present the evidence on the information on the things that were known now, rather than being unable to answer the question which they did not currently have the answer to. Example, the UK outside of the EU and what this would mean in terms of getting the £50m backing to produce the Youth Employment Initiative and how they could get the £50m in other ways and whether they would be able to.
- They needed to be realistic to acknowledge that this was largely a political question in that there would be so much evidence and it would be argued in different directions that in the end they had to be grown up to recognised that what it really comes down to was a simple decision on the part of each individual – do you wish to be part of a EU Super State or not.
- This was not a mathematical calculation, but was a decision on how people wish to live their lives. It was a subjective question, but they

needed to be as objective as they could in terms of the impact on Birmingham.

- They could create a risk register – *if they stay in the EU it would mean this, if they leave, it would mean that*. Where hard evidence and facts could be provided this should be stated, where they identified risks this should be stated.
- The Committee's role should be to take the heat out of this discussion and *appreciate* that in the end that citizens do vote to leave the EU, that there would be an impact and that change they could reasonably expect that the Council would take steps to manage.
- If they chose to remain in the EU, there was no harm in better understanding our context in the EU. They were already discussing how their cities and city regions would be funded in the future. It had to be appreciated that EU funding was part of this context.

Mr Broad then set out the following context which was further debated by Members: -

- When Members were asking about hard evidence, balanced opinions, the information he would provide would be based on what was known and currently exist as a member of the EU.
- There would be facts and evidence presented that would be illustrating what the benefits had been to Birmingham with the UK being a member of the EU. There were models that could be shared with the Committee as to what the alternative could look like and what the implications of those other models were.

The Prime Minister, David Cameron, MP had agreed that the deal effectively identified the following areas:

- ✓ The Euro Zone - Keeping Britain's Pound safe and keeping out of the Euro Zone arrangement.
- ✓ Sovereignty – not committing Britain to a closer union
- ✓ Red Card for National Parliaments – the blocking of unwanted legislations if 5%of member states were against that legislation.
- ✓ Competitiveness – strengthening the internal markets
- ✓ Limits on free movement outside the EU and marrying people within the EU
- ✓ Child Benefits – sending child benefits back home to countries of origin.
- ✓ Protection for the City of London - safeguarding the City of London
- ✓ Migrants' welfare payments – limiting in work migrants benefits until the first 4 years of EU residency.

There were other issues where Birmingham was concerned that needed to be played out and understood. These include:

- ❖ Trade
- ❖ Investments – issues around policy and legislation and their impact
- ❖ EU funding
- ❖ Migration

Mr Broad advised that he could provide some facts and figures and evidence on how Birmingham and the West Midlands had engaged with the EU in those areas and what this meant to the City in the last 30 years.

It was important to look at the implications of leaving and the potential cost and risk, balanced against the opportunity that would be offered in an alternative arrangement and the way it impacts Birmingham.

It was difficult to assess the future on any punitive deal as there was no revision from the *Out* side as to what trade deal they would expect with the EU.

It was necessary to consider the extent of the healthy relationship in core aspects that could be used to the City's advantage whichever way things go. The major universities collaborating with each other in terms of stimulating research and development for new enterprises.

Polls had stated that 20% -25% of people were undecided on which way they would vote. A number of people stated that it was dependent on whether they would be better off In/Out of the EU.

It was difficult for the City Council to consider taking forward a position as many of the discussions had alluded to was that this was a decision for the public and it was their decision on whether we remain or leave the EU. It was important for people to take a decision based on as much information as possible. There was a lot of information for the public to make an informed decision.

In the time since the announcement for the referendum, it was difficult to bring all the facts and figures, but he had given commitment for his team to find some more information specific to Birmingham.

Trade – 50% of the West Midlands exports were to the EU. SMEs benefitting from access to the single market and tariffs free trade. £12b worth of trade had been exported in the last 12 months in the West Midlands. What would be the impact on West Midlands trade abilities should the UK leaves the EU? There would be two years of negotiation as part of that exit and during that time they would need to renegotiate new trade deal with the EU.

There were a number of models that were cited as an option as part of that deal: -

- The Norwegian model
- The Swiss model
- The Customs Union as was the case with
- The UK Free Trade Agreement

The point was taken on trade exports, but there was a need to focus on Birmingham as it could be equally stated that they had a trade deficit with the EU of £75b across the UK. None of the statistics meant much and they needed to be careful in doing parallels with other jurisdictions. They needed to look at Birmingham and focus on the effect on the City and the opportunities and risks.

Could consider the bits of trade that was Birmingham specific where possible and look at other cities across the globe with 1 million citizens who were not in the EU to see how they prosper.

Could get information on the UKTI for Birmingham and other local agencies concerning Birmingham's position in the world, Europe etc. with regard to its trading position etc. These were headline positions that were being used. Work would be facilitated around some of the key sectors and industries in Birmingham that was crucial in terms of jobs and employment and the impact on them.

The Committee then further debated the key benefits of investments, EU Funding, ESEF, EU Policy and Legislation and migration which was Birmingham specific. The Committee concluded that it was important to present a balanced report for people to make an informed decision; that more localised evidence that was specific to Birmingham's position was needed; it was necessary to drill down and produce the hard facts for a balanced and neutral report.

The Chairman thanked Lloyd Broad for attending the meeting and presenting the information.

**WORK PROGRAMME FOR THE ECONOMY, SKILLS AND SUSTAINABILITY
OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE 2015/2016**

The following work programme was submitted:-

(See document No 3)

79 **RESOLVED:-**

That the work programme be noted. The Committee agreed for the meeting that was scheduled for the 15 April 2016 to be brought forward to the 8 April 2016.

**REQUEST(S) FOR CALL IN/COUNCILLOR CALL FOR ACTION/PETITIONS
RECEIVED (IF ANY)**

80 The Chairman advised that there had been no requests for call in/councillor call for action/petitions received.

AUTHORITY TO CHAIRMAN AND OFFICERS

81 **RESOLVED:-**

That in an urgent situation between meetings the Chair, jointly with the relevant Chief Officer, has authority to act on behalf of the Committee.

The meeting ended at 1250 hours.

.....
CHAIRMAN

Briefing to:	Economy, Skills and Sustainability Overview and Scrutiny Committee
From	Acting Strategic Director Place, Jacqui Kennedy
Date	Friday 8th April 2016
Subject	Future Waste Strategy - Public Consultation
Contact Officer	Simeon Whittingham, 675 9926

1. Purpose of briefing

The briefing provides an update to the Economy, Skills and Sustainability Overview and Scrutiny Committee on the draft waste strategy public consultation.

2. Background

The Future Waste strategy continues to be developed through the cross party programme board supported by sector technical expertise and Council officers. To date this work has included:

- A series of workshops that have encouraged input from a range of national and local partners to help shape our aims, objectives and targets, and to explore what is possible in terms of more sustainable ways of managing our waste;
- Targeted interviews with local public, private and voluntary organisations across Birmingham to capture their views about the future of waste in the City,
- Utilising *Birmingham Speaks* to create a public space for comments and ideas from residents and businesses; and
- Ensuring *processes such as* the budget consultation included the opportunity for residents to comment about how we manage our waste.

Alongside this a consultation strategy is being developed which will seek to engage Councillors and secure the views of residents. The outline communication plan (detailed below) for the Future Waste strategy will likely take the form of a mini campaign, as part of the overall 'Cleaner, Greener Streets' campaign, which was launched recently.

Although a residents' survey/questionnaire was initially launched on 24 February 2016 on the Be Heard website it was removed following comments on its use of language which in hindsight was considered to be too technical and perhaps a little misleading.

As a consequence a revised questionnaire has now been developed and in view of the comments on the previous version will be shared with Scrutiny colleagues prior to its release on the Be Heard website week commencing 9 May 2016.

To complement this public engagement, a communication plan is proposed and this will include:

- A briefing for Members of the Future Waste Strategy steering group on the proposed engagement plan

- We will seek engagement/endorsement (not sign-off) of the Draft Future Waste Strategy through Birmingham Partners
- Ward councillors taking an active role in promoting the survey to help prioritise the public's key issues
- Engagement of the Citizen Panel
- Use of the Be Heard website
- An interactive online session for the public to ask questions of the Cabinet Member and senior officers

3. Recommendation

It is recommended that the Economy, Skills and Sustainability Overview & Scrutiny Committee:

- i. Support and endorse the actions proposed.
- ii. Members encourage their respective constituents to participate in the citizen survey questionnaire once it goes live in May 2016.

Birmingham Smithfield Briefing Note April 2016

Purpose

1. This briefing note provides an overview of the current and future activity of the City Council in realising the development opportunity at Birmingham Smithfield.
2. Birmingham Smithfield is an Enterprise Zone site that is identified in the Big City Plan and the Birmingham Development Plan as a major location for growth in the city. The Planning and Regeneration department have produced a detailed masterplan for the site which will inform all future planning and procurement activity.
3. The masterplan was launched in March at MIPIM, an international property event, and locally in Birmingham. The local launch marked the start of an 8 week public consultation on the masterplan which will run until the 23rd May 2016.
4. Following the consultation the masterplan will be adopted and the process of procuring a development partner or investor will begin in Autumn 2016.

Background

5. Birmingham Smithfield covers 14 hectares of land in the heart of the city centre bringing together a comprehensive site including the wholesale markets, the Bull Ring Markets and Moat Lane gyratory (plan attached). The City Council owns 8 hectares of the site.
6. The Wholesale Markets will be relocated in April 2017 to new premises within the city at The Hub in Witton. This relocation provides opportunity to comprehensively plan and redevelop this area and will create a once in a lifetime opportunity to create an exciting new destination for the city. Birmingham Smithfield is on the doorstep of many major assets including the Bullring, New Street Station, Grand Central, Digbeth Creative Quarter, Knowledge Hub, Southside and it is in close proximity to HS2 at Curzon. Its redevelopment will reconnect the area with its surroundings and create new activities and environments.
7. The future of Birmingham Smithfield fits within the city's exciting growth agenda delivering 51,000 new homes, 100,000 jobs and billions of pounds worth of investment in infrastructure to support the city's growing population. The LEP via the Enterprise Zone has allocated £35.47million of capital funding to support the site's development.
8. Delivering Birmingham Smithfield will also be central to unlocking a much wider area for transformation along the River Rea corridor. Alongside the activity underway for Birmingham Smithfield, there is work to deliver new residential communities and employment opportunities along the river corridor, with masterplanning work commenced in partnership with the Environment Agency and Severn Trent Water for the 68 hectares area termed the Southern Gateway.

Visioning Document – March 2015

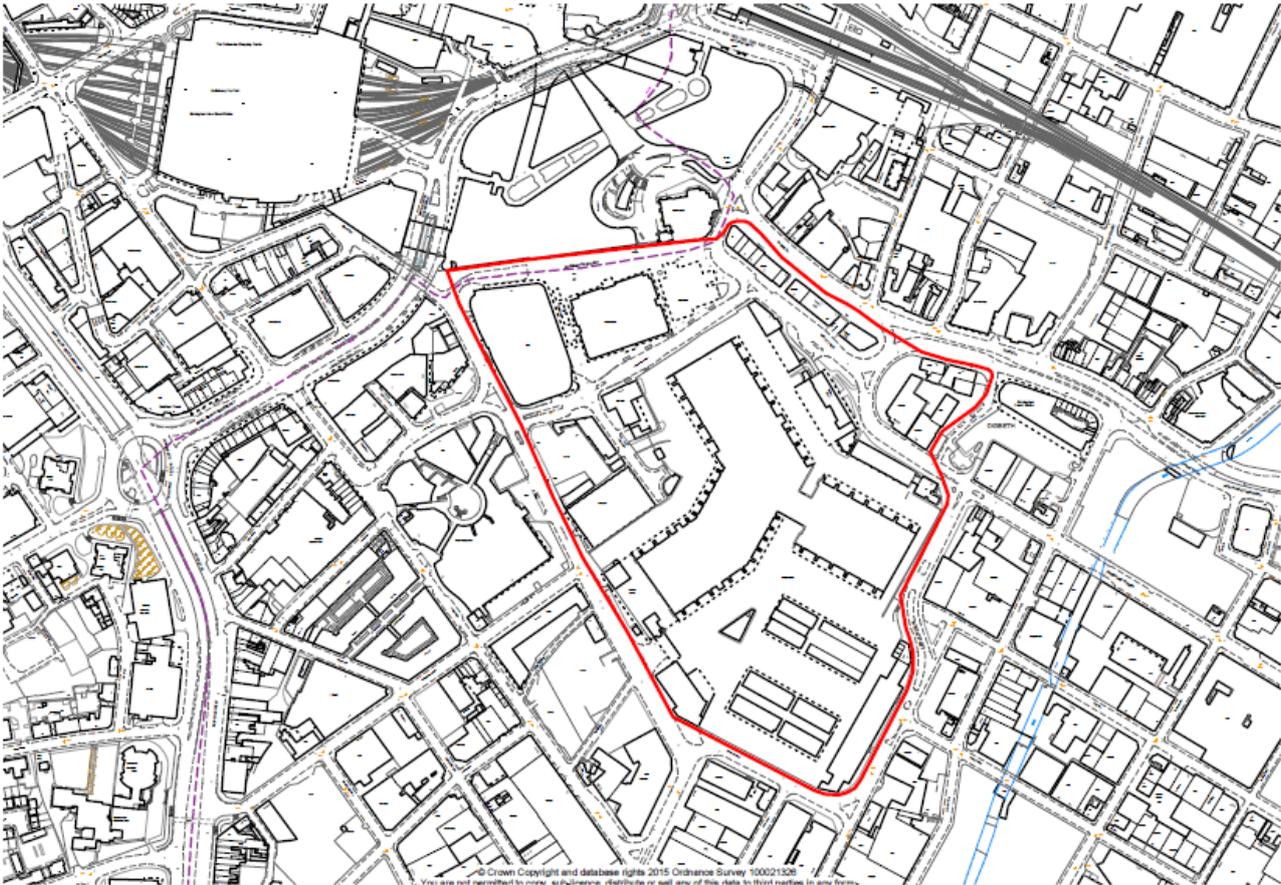
9. The first stage in realising the development opportunity was the launch of the Visioning Document at MIPIM in March 2015.
10. The Visioning Document presented the development opportunity and set out concepts for how the area could be developed in the future. It proposed four 'Big Moves' that could be at the

heart of any future redevelopment: (1) a vibrant market and family leisure quarter; (2) a market square; (3) a pedestrian spine; and (4) integrated public transport.

11. The Visioning Document underwent an 8 week public consultation which enabled ideas to evolve and develop. There was a positive response to the proposals with the main issues being a call for a green park and the secured future of the retail markets. The consultation has informed the production of the masterplan.

The Masterplan - March 2016.

12. The masterplan will be used to market the site, inform procurement activity, guide planning and delivery. In order to comprehensively develop the site the masterplan has been supported by a series of baseline and technical studies. The masterplan sets out the following: (1) the vision for the area including details of the five 'Big Moves' to bring about major transformation; (2) principles for redevelopment that will be central to creating a high quality, sustainable place; and (3) a strategy for delivery.
13. Birmingham Smithfield will radically transform the city's visitor economy creating a major cultural and leisure destination that extends the city's existing offer with new vibrant retail markets, family entertainment, museums and galleries. As an exemplar sustainable development it will create a distinctive place with high quality architecture, public spaces and squares and a dynamic mix of uses including a new residential offer. It will reconnect this part of the city centre through new streets, public transport accessibility and pedestrian and cycle priority.
14. The five 'Big Moves' that will realise the vision and maximise this once in a lifetime opportunity: (1) vibrant markets and leisure; (2) Festival Square, a major public space; (3) a pedestrian boulevard to reconnect the area; (4) integrated public transport that will bring the Metro into the area and (5) an exemplar residential neighbourhood.
15. The masterplan also highlights the need for sustainable and high quality development which is reflected in its core development principles; (1) sustainability; (2) connectivity; (3) uses and (4) design. These core principles will help Birmingham Smithfield stand the test of time and become a successful place. The site is also one of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development's (WBCSD) Zero Emissions Cities which sets out to create a zero carbon city through the use of smart technology, efficient buildings and integrated waste and energy infrastructure.



Birmingham Smithfield



Birmingham Smithfield Masterplan

March 2016



live destination retail
 location enjoy visit work markets
 leisure relax shop celebrate vision
 eat live visit entertain destination
 play markets attraction drink festival
 relax shop culture invest eat location
 live destination enjoy visit culture

vision markets work entertain
 entertain shop eat culture visit
 live destination retail location
 location leisure relax shop
 attraction culture markets



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Birmingham Smithfield is a once in a generation opportunity

Foreword

Birmingham is currently experiencing an unprecedented period of change as billions of pounds of investment transform the city's economy.

Over the next decade this will continue at a dramatic pace as new jobs, transport facilities and residential communities are delivered. The impact of this will see Birmingham realise its full potential, becoming a truly international city at the centre of a successful region and a driving force of the UK.

As one of the largest and most attractive city centre development sites in the country, Birmingham Smithfield will be a key part of this evolving growth story.

The site has all the ingredients to become a hugely successful and vibrant place. It will be able to capitalise on the rich history of the area; proximity to the major retail offer, the creative quarter and knowledge hub and the future city centre terminus for High Speed 2.

The future vision for Birmingham Smithfield includes new vibrant retail markets, exciting family leisure, cultural buildings, homes, public squares and transport facilities. Delivering 300,000sq.m of new floorspace, 2,000 new homes and an investment value of over £500 million.

But what will be truly transformational is the creation of a legacy for the city; a place for people that stands the test of time as an international exemplar of sustainable development.

As part of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) Zero Emissions Cities programme Birmingham Smithfield is already at the forefront of this agenda. This masterplan is a statement of intent for the future. The city council is committed to delivering the transformational potential and realising the vision.

I am therefore delighted to launch this masterplan as a key step toward delivering this unique opportunity for the city.

Councillor John Clancy
Leader
Birmingham City Council



introduction



Introduction

Birmingham Smithfield will be a once in a generation opportunity to create a truly transformational development that will drive the city's international standing and reputation. The opportunity to reimagine 14 hectares of land in the heart of the city is rare but one that this masterplan has been designed to maximise.

Delivering upon the overarching vision of the Big City Plan, the strategic city centre masterplan, Birmingham Smithfield will be the next phase of major investment in the centre that has seen the area become one of the UK's premium business, tourist and retail destinations.

As an Enterprise Zone site, located within close proximity of many of the city's major economic assets, the scene is set to bring forward the next phase of city centre growth.

At the forefront of realising the ambition the masterplan builds on the work of the Birmingham Smithfield Visioning Document launched in March 2015, and defines the big moves and principles that will deliver the highest quality sustainable place for the future.

In creating this future the redevelopment will be able to call upon the area's unique heritage as the birthplace of the city and the establishment of markets in 1166. Throughout its history, the area has evolved but at its core is a place to meet, trade and share ideas and experiences.

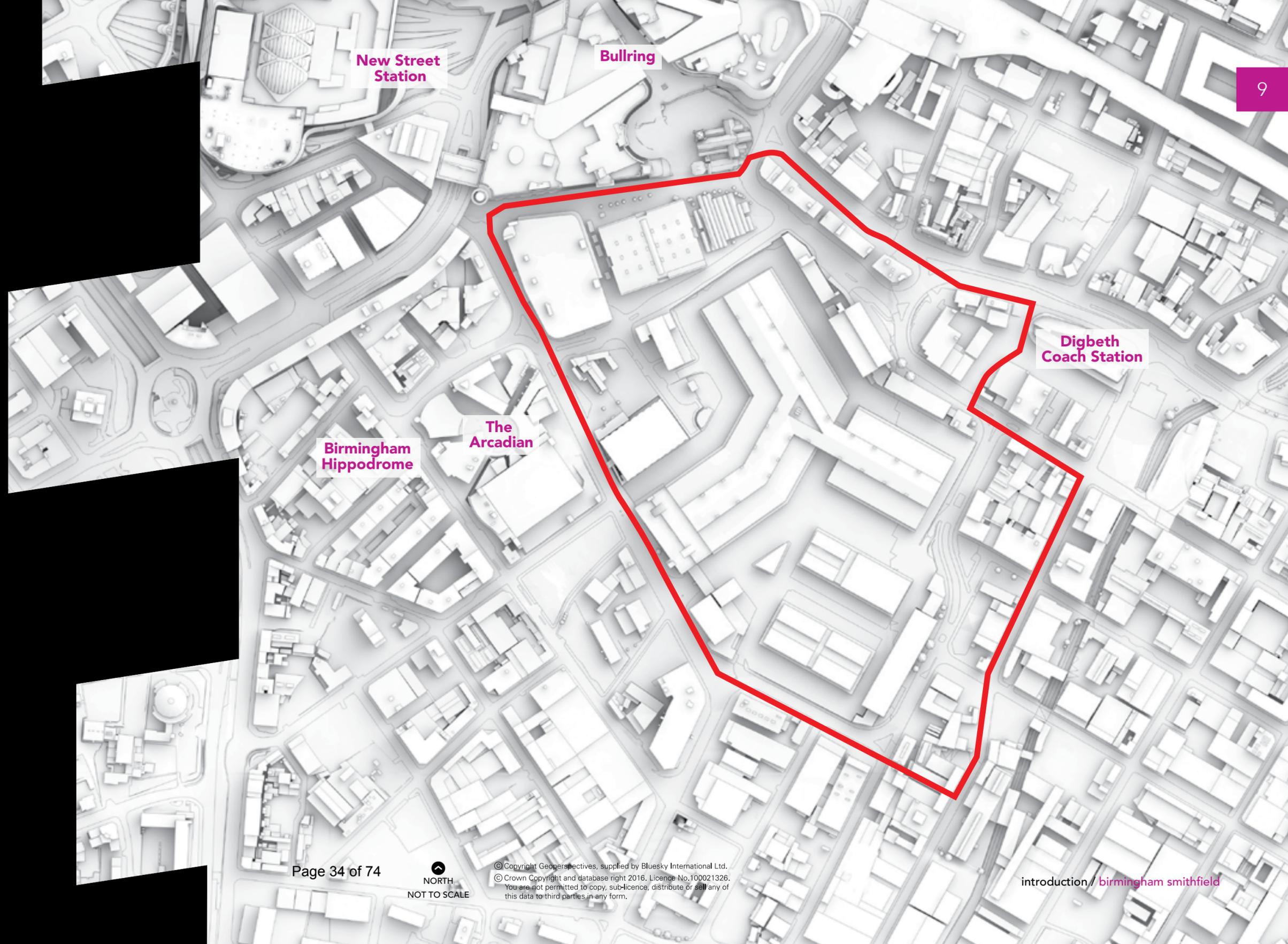
The relocation of the wholesale markets from the area to new facilities within the city in 2017, marks the beginning of a new era and the opportunity to realise the transformational potential.

Following an international launch and extensive public consultation the masterplan's vision for the site will be formally established. It will form the basis for the procurement of a development partner and a guide for the detailed planning and delivery phases that follow.

Plan 1 Masterplan boundary

Key

— Area boundary





context



Birmingham Smithfield sits within a part of the city that has and will continue to experience huge transformation. Major developments, significant transport infrastructure and vibrant communities are all clustered within walking distance of the site. In creating Birmingham Smithfield, this vibrancy and growth will be capitalised on to deliver a dynamic, thriving and successful destination.

Birmingham Smithfield will become part of the city's exciting growth agenda that will see 51,000 new homes, 100,000 new jobs and billions of pounds worth of investment in infrastructure. This growth will continue to strengthen the city's national and international standing, placing it at the heart of an economic renaissance of the Midlands.

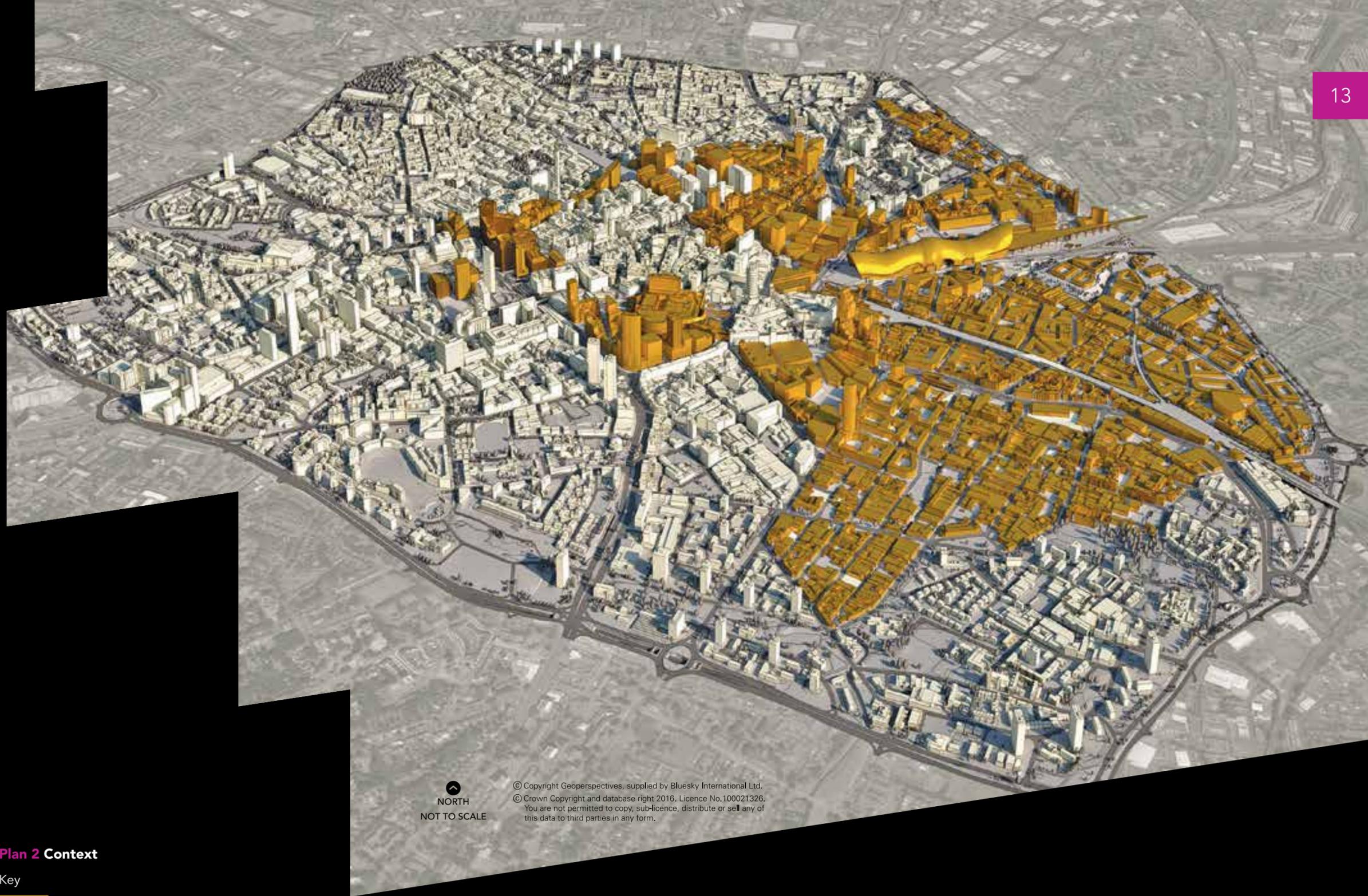
Unparalleled in its mix of uses, Birmingham Smithfield forms part of the city that is growing as a focus for culture, leisure and retail. Sitting alongside **Southside's** lively theatre, entertainment, restaurant and gay scene, Birmingham Smithfield will benefit from the tens of thousands of people that visit its attractions every year. As a cultural focus for the city's growing Chinese community, **Southside** is seeing new investment and development that is bringing added vibrancy to the whole area.

Birmingham Smithfield's advantageous position adjacent to the city's highly successful **Retail Core** will further strengthen Birmingham's status as one of the UK's top shopping destinations, which currently attracts over £2 billion of expenditure and more than 40 million visitors a year. The Retail Core's premium offer at Grand Central Birmingham and The Mailbox anchored by the brand new John Lewis and Harvey Nichols department stores, high street

favourites at the Bullring with its iconic Selfridges building and clusters of exciting independent retailers are all part of what makes Birmingham a great place to visit.

The future development can also tap into the exciting new creative quarter that is flourishing in **Digbeth**. Neighbouring Birmingham Smithfield, Digbeth is fast growing as a location for companies involved with digital technologies, design, media, TV production and arts. This economic activity is already clustered at The Custard Factory and Fazeley Studios which brings an innovative edge to the city.

The city's **Irish Quarter** has a strong history in the area. Home to a wealth of Irish based businesses and organisations centred on St Anne's Church. The quarter is yet another element of the area's distinctive character.



Plan 2 Context

Key

Areas of Transformation



With the **Knowledge Hub** at Birmingham Curzon there is a mass of talent, ideas and ambition that will drive the city's future economy and feed into the future vibrancy of the city centre. A hub for research, technology and education the Knowledge Hub is being boosted by continued investment totalling over £700m from its key institutions including Aston University, Birmingham Science Park Aston and Birmingham City University. The area is primed to attract new companies and investment to the city, with a strong pool of graduate talent, world class research and excellent connectivity.

Birmingham Smithfield will be able to capitalise on unrivalled transport accessibility provided by **Birmingham New Street Station** with direct rail connections across the UK. Birmingham is at the heart of the network and in easy reach of millions of people. The recent £600 million major redevelopment of the station has given the city a bright, modern transport hub. Five minutes' walk from Birmingham Smithfield, the vastly improved station and associated Grand Central Birmingham, is generating

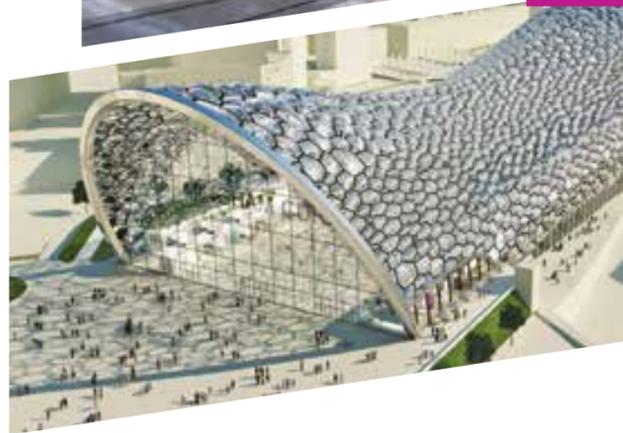
and supporting greater visitor numbers, having a profound impact on the whole of the city and its economic success. New Street Station links the city centre to Birmingham Airport with a 9 minute journey time. Birmingham Airport provides connections to over 140 destinations worldwide.

The proposed **High Speed 2 (HS2)** rail link, initially between Birmingham and London, will bring 21st century rail connections into the heart of the city centre when it opens in 2026. Within a 10 minute walk, or 2 minute tram ride of Birmingham Smithfield, the new terminus station at Birmingham Curzon will bring significant numbers of new jobs and visitors to the city and help promote investment and regeneration opportunities. Future phases of the high-speed network will strengthen Birmingham's role at the centre of the UK's rail system - and provide opportunities for direct high-speed rail connections into Europe.

Significant investment in **Midland Metro** is already delivering quick and efficient links throughout the city centre and into the

wider region. Upwards of £300 million is being invested in extending the network that will link key city centre destinations - New Street Station with HS2 at Birmingham Curzon, the business district at Snow Hill, the civic areas around Victoria Square and Centenary Square, Digbeth and Birmingham Smithfield. The line has potential to extend across a wider area running from Birmingham Smithfield to the south of the city to the University of Birmingham, Life Sciences Campus and Queen Elizabeth Hospital.

The successful redevelopment of Birmingham Smithfield will unlock the River Rea corridor and realise the opportunity of the whole **Southern Gateway**. The Southern Gateway is one of the area's of transformation identified in the Big City Plan with potential for over 4,000 new homes. Focused around the River Rea corridor the Southern Gateway is the next phase of major change in this part of the city centre extending out from the redevelopment of Birmingham Smithfield. A separate masterplanning exercise is currently underway which will establish how a series



of sustainable residential neighbourhoods can be created around the River Rea. The natural environment will be at the heart of this masterplan creating development that responds to the localised challenges of flood risk, water management and biodiversity as well as delivering the quality of place and community. The masterplan, which is being prepared in partnership with the Environment Agency and Severn Trent Water, for this 80 ha area will come forward in late 2016/early 2017 and build upon the vision for Birmingham Smithfield.

Timeline showing the area's evolution as the home of the markets to the launch of this masterplan





masterplan



Masterplan

Capitalising on the city's already established assets, the overarching vision for Birmingham Smithfield will be of a sustainable and inclusive place that has people at the heart of a zero carbon development. It will drive opportunities for the city's economy creating new cultural and leisure attractions, vibrant retail markets and space for start-ups, small businesses and entrepreneurs. It will be a distinctive place, with high quality architecture, public spaces and squares and a dynamic new residential neighbourhood, that is reconnected to the wider city through new streets, public transport and pedestrian and cycle routes.

This vision will be secured through the delivery of a series of big moves and underpinned by key development principles.

BIG MOVES

Vibrant markets and leisure

This will be at the heart of Birmingham Smithfield and see fantastic market shopping attracting new and existing customers and a range of leisure uses supported by cafes, independent shops, restaurants and hotels. The new home for the markets will become a destination in its own right, with a mix of activity across a multi-layered building bringing life throughout the day and night. Innovative design and servicing will support its long term operation.

Festival Square

The square will be a major new public space for the city that is a lively hub for cultural events, activities, festivals and an attractive place for people to meet and relax.

Pedestrian boulevard

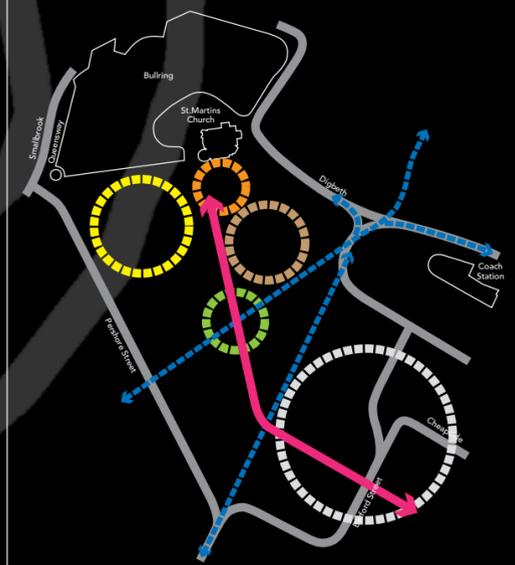
A wide pedestrian boulevard will transform pedestrian connections into the site allowing people to walk through the area easily and reach it from other parts of the city centre.

Integrated public transport

Metro, bus and sprint (rapid transit bus) will run through the site in dedicated public corridors providing people with a quick and efficient way of getting around the area and linking to the wider city and beyond.

Residential neighbourhood

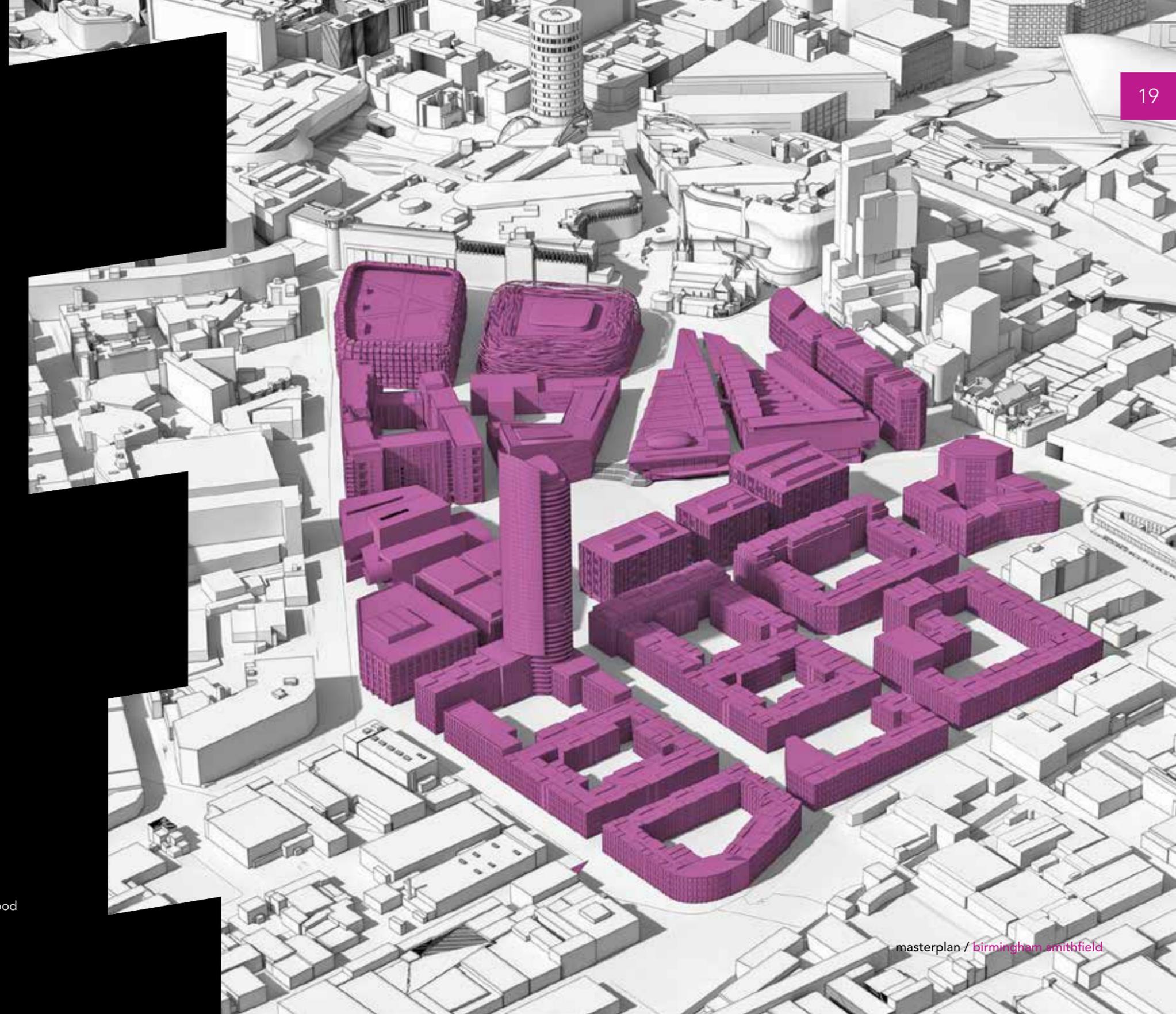
A mixture of new, modern sustainable homes in a green setting supported by a range of community facilities will create an exemplar residential neighbourhood that will be one of the most desirable places to live in the city centre. At the heart of the residential neighbourhood will be a major new park creating a setting and location for amenity assets for the whole area.



Plan 3 Big moves

Key

-  Retail Markets
-  Market Square
-  Leisure attractions
-  Festival Square
-  Pedestrian boulevard
-  Public transport routes
-  Residential neighbourhood





DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES

Three site-wide development principles will, alongside the big moves, be at the forefront of creating a sustainable and inclusive place. The delivery of these development principles will ensure that Birmingham Smithfield becomes an exemplar development and legacy for future generations, with a distinctive sense of place and identity.

The overriding development principles are set out over the following pages:

Connectivity

The development will deliver radical improvements to accessibility and reconnect the site to the wider city. The enhancement of walking, cycling and public transport, and the creation of a consistent, high quality public realm, will be central to the transformation of the area and the realisation of its huge potential.

Activity

Birmingham Smithfield will be defined by its dynamic mix of uses that create a major cultural and leisure destination, business space and new residential communities.

Design

The approach to the design of the site, its buildings and spaces will need to be focused on the delivery of the highest quality place and the most sustainable form of development.

- 1 *Bordeaux Tram, France.*
- 2 *Festival of lights Potsdamer Platz, Berlin, Germany.*
- 3 *Sheffield City Centre, United Kingdom.*
- 4 *Rotterdam Markethal, Netherlands.*
- 5 *Federation Square, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 6 *Millennium Park, Chicago, United States.*
- 7 *Marina Village, Barcelona, Spain.*
- 8 *Buenos Aires mixed use development, Argentina.*
- 9 *Example of city centre apartments.*
- 10 *Shoppers in the Rotterdam Markethal, Netherlands.*
- 11 *La Rambla, Barcelona, Spain.*



Connectivity

The development will deliver radical improvements to accessibility and reconnect the site to the wider city. The enhancement of walking, cycling and public transport, and the creation of a consistent, high quality public realm, will be central to the transformation of the area and the realisation of its huge potential.

Streets, Squares and Spaces

New streets will give priority to pedestrians and cyclists, linking together a series of landmark public spaces. This will provide amenity space and form attractive settings for new development. The north-south pedestrian boulevard will reconnect the area to the City Centre Core, Digbeth and the

wider Southern Gateway. The boulevard will be supported by a network of new streets and spaces, allowing pedestrians and cyclists to move easily through the area.

The historic street grid will be recreated throughout the new residential neighbourhood increasing connectivity and permeability. This will deliver a truly walkable place. Cycle routes across the site will connect into the city's wider cycle network and link with public transport hubs, providing a safe, quick and active way to get around the city. Cycle parking will be integrated as part of the development utilising the level change for underground storage and services.

Festival Square will be a major new public space for the city and a focal point for the site. This high quality space will be a meeting place and an exciting hub for cultural events, activities and festivals. It will be a centrepiece in a series of vibrant



• View from Bradford Street looking towards Markets

and welcoming public spaces across the area, with pedestrian routes converging on the square to create a space that is active and lively. Around it will sit the home of the markets, business space, cultural buildings, leisure attractions, hotel, independent shops, restaurants and cafes all bringing people into the square to shop, eat and meet. The integration of the public transport route along Bromsgrove Street will be vital to accessibility.

Plan 4 Pedestrian and cycle connections

- Key
- New development blocks
 - Primary pedestrian route
 - Secondary pedestrian routes
 - Public space/square
 - Linear park/green space
 - Key cycle routes
 - Cycle parking



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Festival Square will be supported by a network of other squares and spaces such as Market Square. This square will provide an attractive setting for the markets and the church of St Martin-in-the-Bull Ring. Within the residential neighbourhood, a balance of public and private spaces will provide significant natural areas enhancing the appeal as a place to live. A major new park will be the focal point for the residential neighbourhood and wider community. It will provide a range of amenities including green space, play areas, allotments and habitats benefitting the site and the wider city. The new park will become part of

the city's network of well-designed green spaces. Walking and cycling routes will converge on these squares and spaces ensuring that they are active and lively.

A distinctive high quality, appropriate palette of materials will be used on public realm throughout the site as set out in the city council's emerging Strategy for Streets, Squares and Spaces. A sustainable approach will be needed to the use of materials and resources that considers sourcing, conservation and re-use. Investment in the long term maintenance and management of public realm will be vital.

Integrated Public Transport

At the heart of creating one of the most accessible destinations in the city will be the integration of public transport. Radical improvements to local access will be made by re-connecting Bromsgrove Street across the area from east-west to provide a dedicated bus and sprint route serving the markets and leisure attractions and making them easily accessible to shoppers and visitors. The new route will need to be carefully planned in its interface with Festival Square and ensure that it contributes to the creation of a place and destination. Bus stops, road materials and signage will all need to be carefully designed to integrate into the overall vision for the site and Festival Square.

Brand new mass rapid transport facilities will be brought into the site through the creation of a dedicated route for the Midland Metro. This will run through the site along an extended Sherlock Street with a stop between Festival Square and the new residential community. It will provide quick



• View from Digbeth High Street looking towards Rotunda

and convenient connections to New Street Station, Moor Street Station, Birmingham Coach Station, the HS2 terminus at Birmingham Curzon and the wider city. It could form the first phase of a wider route into the south of the city.

A focus for interchange between public transport modes within the site will be important with bus/sprint stops at key and convenient points, and smart technology will be used to aid its efficient use. These improvements will reduce traffic congestion and carbon dioxide emissions as well as delivering improvements in air quality.

Plan 5 Public transport and access

- Key
- ▬▬▬▬ Two way vehicular movement
 - ▬▬▬▬ Vehicular access/servicing
 - ▬(M)▬ Metro route/stop
 - ▬▬▬▬ Sprint/bus route
 - (P) Car parking



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Private cars will be moved around the edges of the area, with vehicle access for disabled users, taxis and servicing into the mixed use, leisure and markets areas only to make it a largely car free environment. Servicing will be underground, making use of the level change over the site.

A comprehensive access, servicing and management strategy will be required for the area. Parking for private cars will be rationalised with limited provision in a

multi-storey and underground car park on the edges to reflect the highly centralised and connected nature of the site. Park and ride facilities will also be available to serve the area utilising Metro connections.

The quality of the streets surrounding the site will be improved to create a street scene that is rationalised and effective in its movement of traffic, with active frontages and high quality public realm. This will ensure intergration of the redevelopment

with surroundings and support pedestraian movement.

With the closure of Moat Lane and Upper Dean Street to traffic, Digbeth High Street will be redesigned to provide two way movement of traffic allowing access into the Bullring car park and bus priority. Bradford Street will have an important role as a main transport corridor and route for vehicle access.

The closure of Park Street and Moor Street to private vehicles, as per plans associated with HS2, will change the feel and function of Digbeth High Street. Similarly, Pershore Road will be greatly improved, with public realm and junction improvements forming part of a pleasant walking route between Birmingham Smithfield, Southside and Birmingham New Street that takes in Southside's newly pedestrianised Ladywell Walk and planned Theatre Square.

Digital technology will be an important tool in the future knowledge economy and the provision of infrastructure and new technologies which enhance digital connectivity will form a central part of the development. This will need to be designed into buildings and spaces upfront to ensure future resilience to emerging digital technological advances.

• View from Sherlock Street looking towards Festival Square



• View from Rea Street looking towards Cheapside





Activity

Birmingham Smithfield will be defined by its dynamic mix of uses that create a major cultural and leisure destination, business space and new residential community.

Vibrant markets will be at the heart of Birmingham Smithfield and the destination for shoppers and visitors to the city. The city's existing Bull Ring Markets comprised of the Indoor, Outdoor and Rag Markets will be bought together in a brand new landmark home, positioned front and

centre, re-establishing the rich and diverse market as a key anchor in the city. Building on their distinct character and existing quality offer, the market will provide a revitalised shopping and eating offer for the city that continues to be a good value and easily accessible source of fresh food and goods for residents.

Open throughout the day and well into the evening it will be a lively destination and hive of activity. As a multi-layered

environment it will encompass a mix of uses including eateries, restaurants, small retail outlets and business space for start-ups and small enterprises, offering real opportunities for growing independent businesses. This mix will create a distinctly Birmingham market and in turn encourage economic activity in and around.



• View from Markets interior looking towards St Martin's Church

Plan 6 Activity and scale

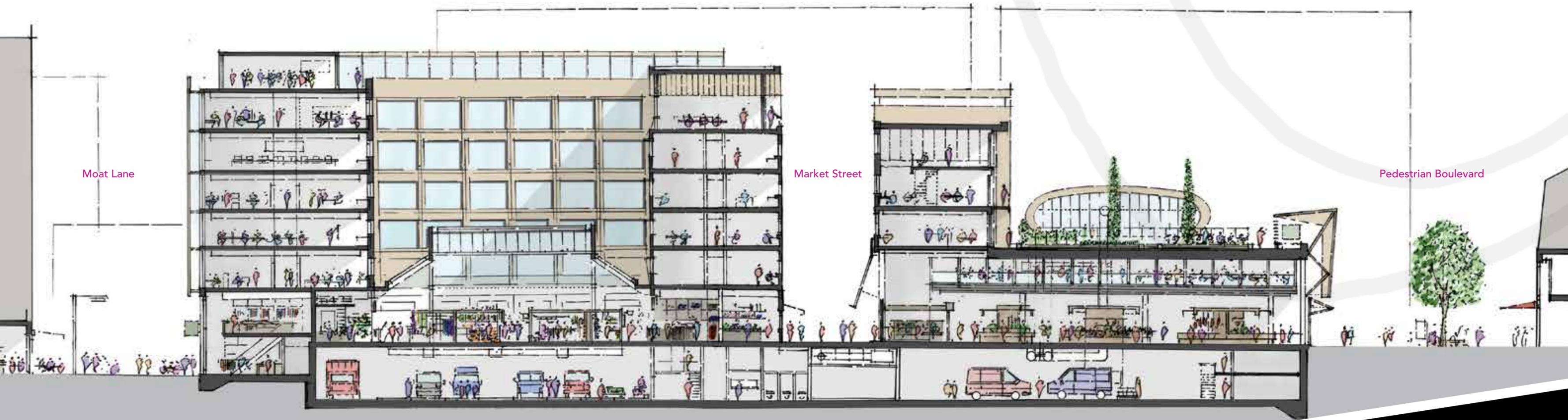
Key

- Markets
- Cultural buildings
- Mixed use
- Leisure
- Residential
- Hotel
- 3 Height/number of storeys
- Existing/approved blocks
- Active frontage
- * Landmark building



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• Section through Markets/Market Street
viewed from St Martin's Church

It will be served by a dedicated bus/sprint route and public transport interchange on Bromsgrove Street. New and improved pedestrian routes will converge on the markets bringing in shoppers.

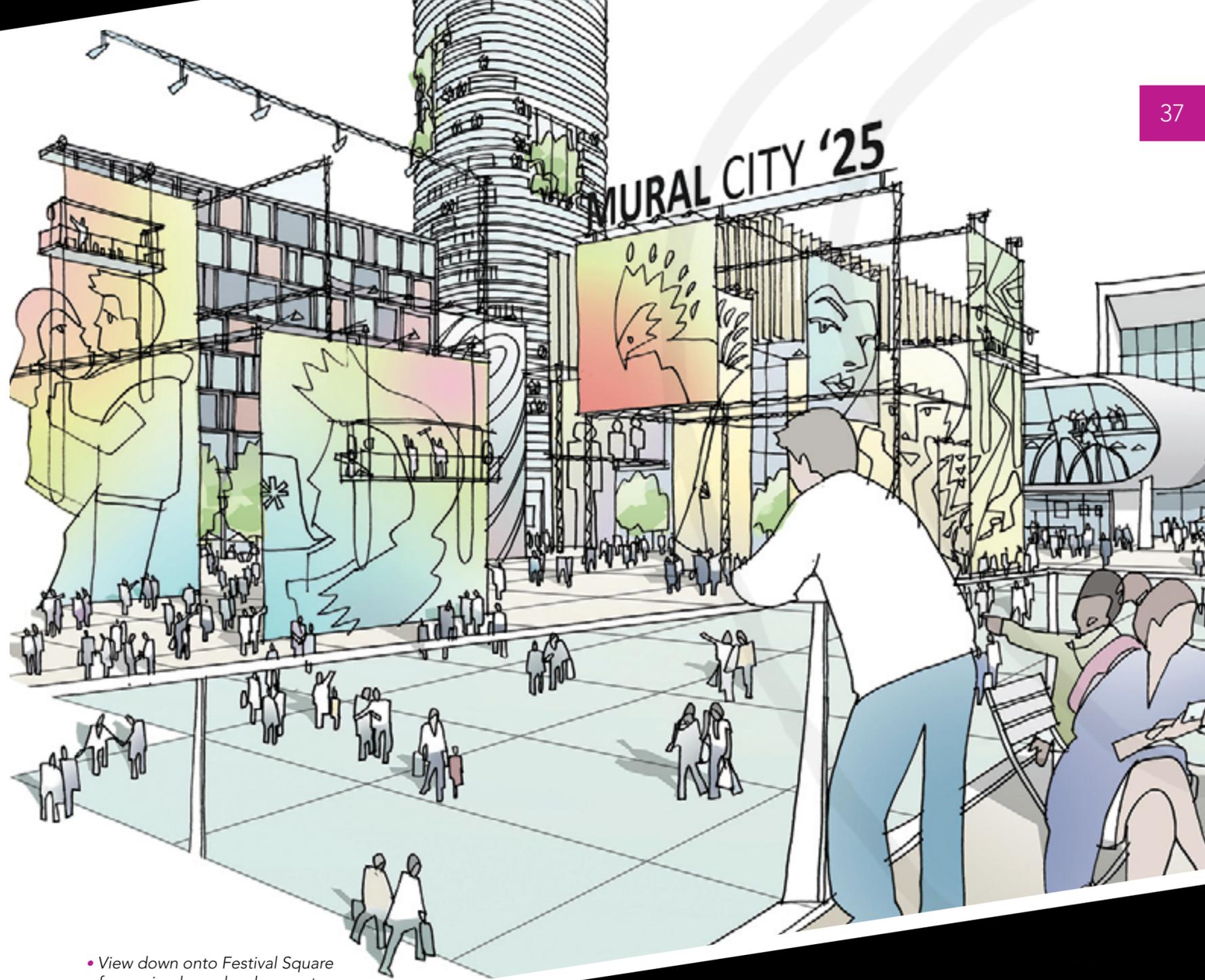
This unrivalled opportunity for a new home for the retail markets will deliver a contemporary and innovative design that captures the distinct character of the markets. The spaces will be fit for purpose with modern stalls laid out around a central meeting point that allows shoppers to find

their way around easily. This new Market Street will provide a central boulevard for the building and a vibrant street for the new community and customers.

Integrated servicing, waste, recycling, storage and preparation areas with capacity to service the operation will be vital to its success. The building will be skinned with small retail units and eateries to become a 360 degree place that is vibrant and accessible from the surrounding area with a series of clear, wide entrances.



• View from Market Street looking towards St Martin's Church



• View down onto Festival Square from mixed use development

A mix of family friendly leisure uses such as museums, cultural attractions, cinemas, bowling and recreation/sporting activities, will complement the markets, providing attractions and activities that will draw more people into the area throughout the day and evening. New uses will extend the city's existing leisure and visitor offer and will be supported by cafes, independent shops, restaurants and hotels.

New, modern sustainable homes in a green setting will create a new residential neighbourhood that is an attractive place to live. It will be a neighbourhood with a mixture of 2,3,4 bed apartments that are at the forefront of sustainable residential design and modern living with the space for storage, bicycles, waste and recycling all integrated into the offer. It will be a neighbourhood that caters to its community,

with private and shared open and green spaces, leisure and community facilities such as a health centre and primary school all contributing to the creation of a great place to live.



• View from linear park looking back towards St Martin's Church

• View from Festival Square looking towards St Martin's Church



Design

The approach to the design of the site, its buildings and spaces will need to be focused on the delivery of the highest quality place for people and the most sustainable form of development. Buildings, public spaces and infrastructure must be designed to be adaptable to economic, social, technological and environmental change.

Sustainable building design and construction that considers whole life cost will be key, alongside creating a distinctive character that forms part of the city reflecting its history as well as innovation and creativity. Design that responds to site conditions and uses appropriate and robust materials to create a consistent high level of quality throughout the area will be key.

Ensuring that development is constructed in the most sustainable way will need to include measures that reduce energy and water consumption, minimise waste and use sustainable building materials.

Minimising energy demand, while ensuring the community's needs are met over the long term, will be central to meeting this ambition. Harnessing opportunities to generate low and zero carbon heat and power locally will be important, as will exploring opportunities for its generation. Smart technology should be employed to help balance energy generation and demand, such as the use of Smart Grids. A Smart Grid delivers electricity from suppliers to consumers using digital technology to save energy and reduce costs.

Water and its management will become a central feature for the site. Forming part of the River Rea's catchment area there will need to be a careful approach to the management of on-site surface water, minimising flood risk, improving water quality and enhancing biodiversity. Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) will form part of development throughout the site managing and treating surface water runoff. The reduction of potable water demand through the efficient use of water and wastewater will also contribute to the management and sustainable use of water.

Green infrastructure will need to feature as an integral part of the site through the use of green walls, green and brown roofs and the provision of habitat features. Green streets will be created through integration of

trees and other features in highway design, enhancing air quality and reducing noise pollution. Productive landscapes will form part of the residential neighbourhood with community assets, such as urban orchards and city allotments, integrated into its network of street and spaces. Throughout the site roof space will be utilised for productive uses and amenity space with plant and equipment carefully managed.

The important heritage of the area will need to play a central role informing the future approach to design. The Grade II* church of St Martin-in-the-Bull Ring and historic buildings of Digbeth, Deritend and Bordesley High Streets Conservation Area which neighbour the site contribute to local distinctiveness and sense of place. The possible existence of archaeological

remains dating from the site's earliest development of a sixteenth century manor house and moat provide a link to the past. Development will reinforce and reveal this historic environment by, for example, retaining key views to the church, reinforcing the historic grid pattern of streets, retaining existing buildings of merit and the inclusion of public art.

The layout of development will continue the existing scale and pattern of city blocks fitting within a logical and legible network of streets and spaces, reconnecting the site to the wider area. Development will bring life and activity to streets through the provision of active frontages. This will be particularly important along key routes and around public spaces. Alternative measures such as green or art walls will be encouraged.

• *View along linear looking towards Festival Square*



The changes in level from the top of the site, into Festival Square and residential area will be utilised as part of development to provide, for example, underground servicing, cycle and car parking.

The new development will need to become inclusive and safe with security measures integrated and designed as part of the architecture and public realm.

The scale of development will be appropriate to the site's city centre location with building heights of between 6 and 10 storeys that are in keeping with the scale of existing buildings and of emerging schemes. Taller buildings will enclose major public spaces, mark corners and create landmarks. The opportunity for a landmark tower to mark the pedestrian boulevard will create an alternative focal point for the site and the wider area.

Within the residential area there will be a high density of development, in line with the urban setting, with building heights of 6 to 8 storeys along the metro route, dropping to 5 storeys on Rea Street retaining the grid character of the narrow, historic streets to create a human scale and liveable environment.



• View from Barford Street looking towards Cheapside



• View from Rea Street looking towards Bradford Street





delivery



Delivering the vision and principles of this masterplan will require a comprehensive approach to the site's redevelopment and a management and ownership structure that ensures long term stewardship.

Due to the site's size a phased approach to development will occur with opportunities to bring forward different elements dependant on market conditions. It will be essential that the infrastructure, including pedestrian/cycle routes, public transport corridors and squares are delivered first. The new home for the markets will also form an early phase to bring life and vibrancy to the area and secure a long term future for this important asset.

As the phased development occurs temporary uses will need to bring the space to life and create activity. Such uses could include festivals, sporting events and temporary leisure attractions. With the wholesale markets relocating in 2017 a strategy for temporary uses will be produced along with an interim management plan for the site, to ensure the existing community is supported during the construction phase.

The designation as an Enterprise Zone site will in itself bring added impetus to the area, boosting economic activity and supporting delivery, particularly in the context of funding the provision of infrastructure.

Enterprise Zone funding has already been secured to support the site's development. This demonstrates the commitment of the Greater Birmingham and Solihull LEP to driving economic growth and realising the full potential of the area.

Strong partnerships and the participation of stakeholders and the community will be key to the long term success of the site. The comprehensive approach to estate management and stewardship of the whole site will also be vital.

The procurement process that will follow on from the formal adoption of this masterplan will focus on the importance of delivering the city's vision for the highest quality sustainable development that creates a place for people.

Following public consultation on the masterplan and its subsequent adoption, the city council, as the owner of the wholesale markets site, the largest single piece of land, will commence the process of procuring a development partner and securing the private investment to deliver Birmingham Smithfield.

Waheed Nazir
Strategic Director of Economy



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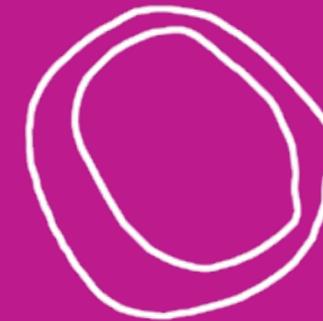
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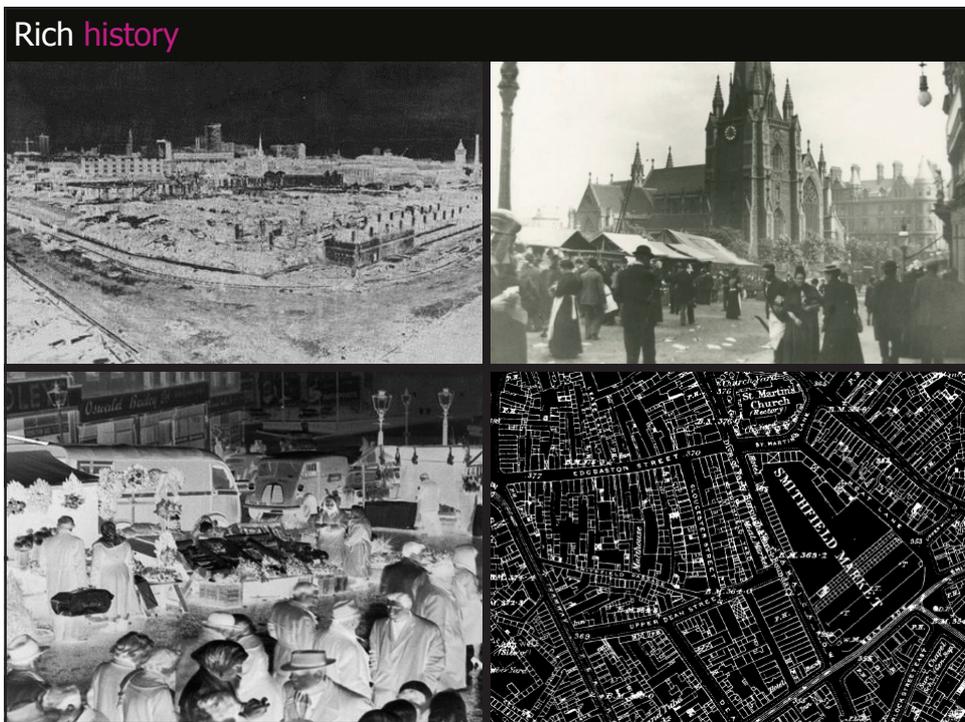
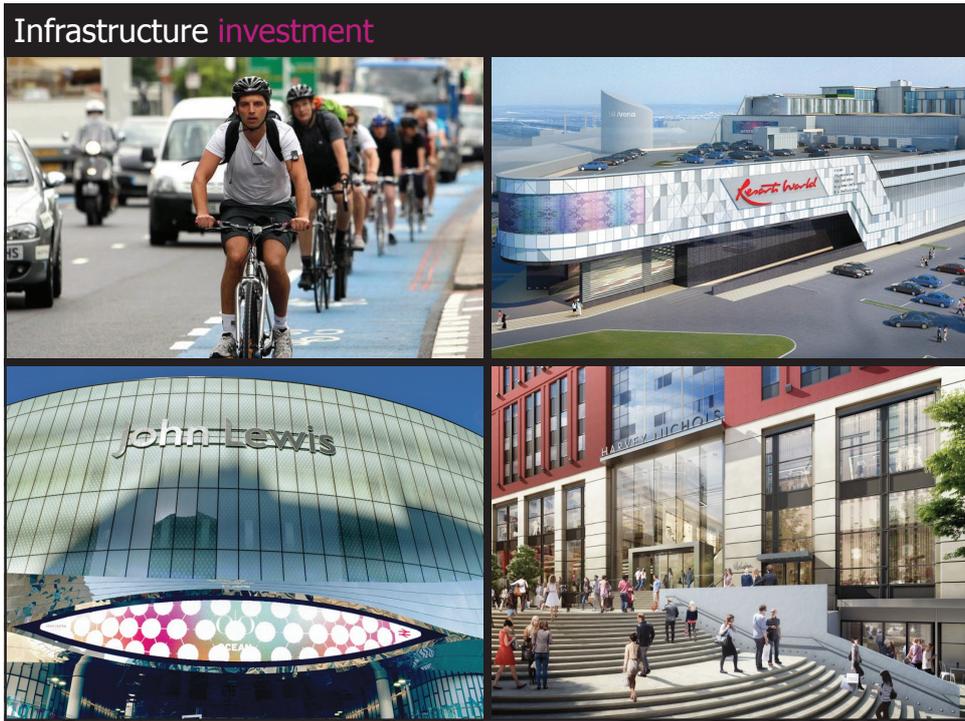


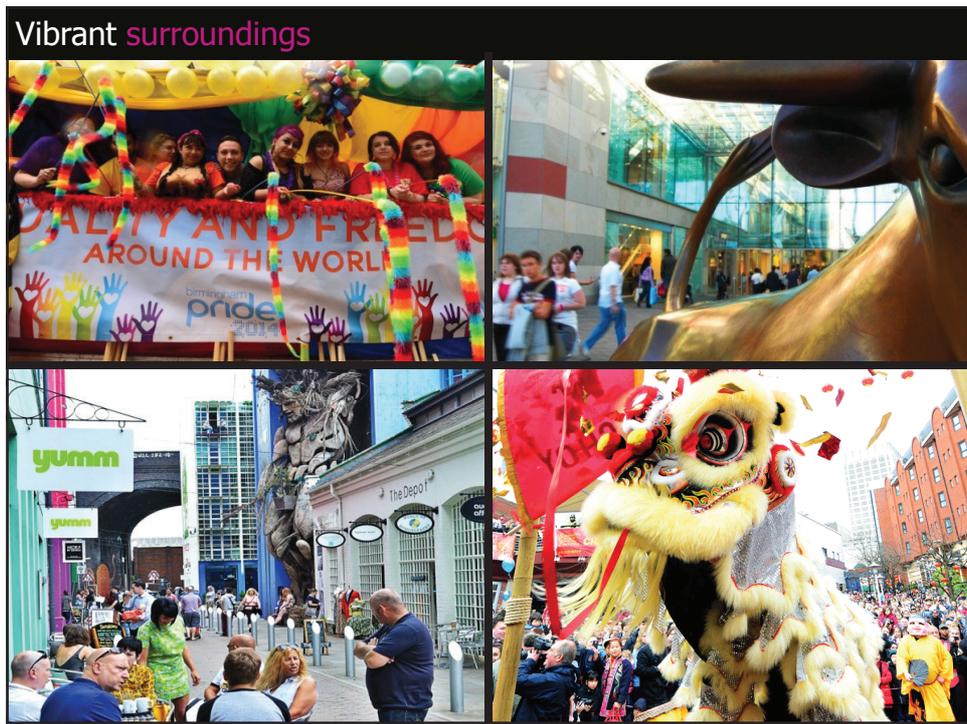
Growing the City Centre Core



Infrastructure investment





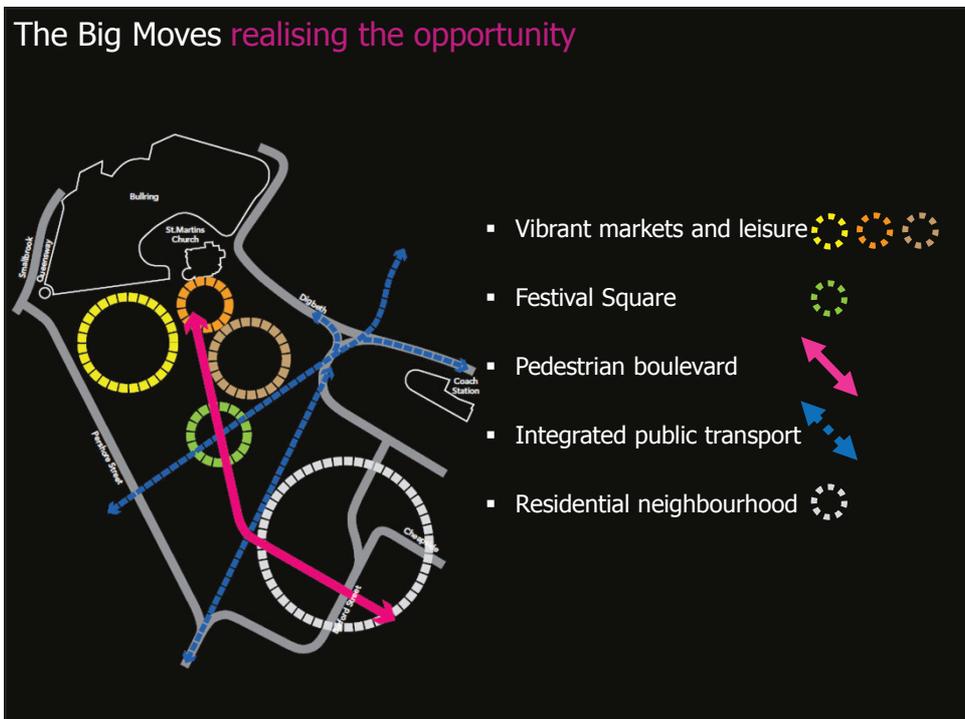


Vision

“Birmingham Smithfield will be a unique and exciting place with people at its heart.

New cultural and leisure attractions, vibrant retail markets and space for new businesses will drive economic opportunities.

High quality architecture, public squares, pedestrian and cycle routes, public transport and a dynamic new residential offer will make it a great place to meet, live and shop.”



Vibrant markets and leisure



Festival Square



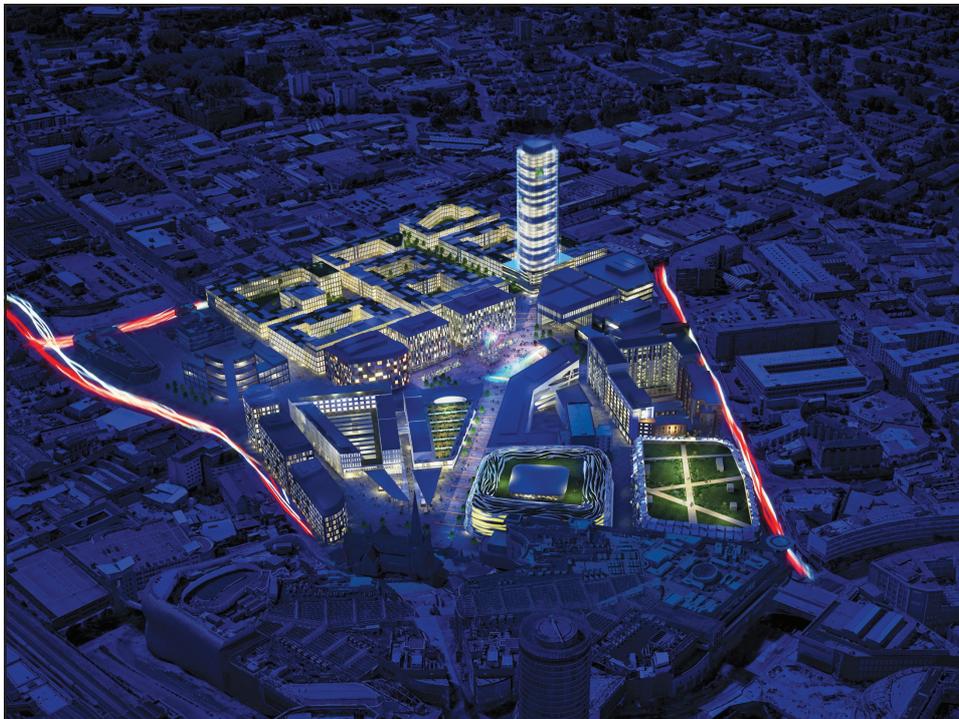
Pedestrian boulevard



Integrated public transport



Residential neighbourhood



Public consultation

- 8 weeks, March 21st – May 23rd
- Online questionnaire
- Exhibitions, drop-in sessions
- Market Trader sessions
- Meetings stakeholders, groups
- Press coverage

Delivery / next steps

- Masterplan public consultation – March 2016 onwards
- Masterplan adoption – Summer 2016
- Procurement of development partner/investor – Autumn 2016 onwards
- Wholesale markets site vacant – April 2017
- Outline planning – Autumn 2017





Economy, Skills & Sustainability O&S Committee: Work Programme 2015/16

Chair: Cllr Victoria Quinn

Committee Members: Cllrs Caroline Badley, David Barrie, Jerry Evans, Des Hughes, Timothy Huxtable, Ziaul Islam, Merion Jenkins, Josh Jones, John O'Shea, Habib Rehman and Claire Spencer

1 Meeting Schedule

Date	What	Officer Contact / Attendees
19 th June 2015 (informal) 1000 hours Committee Room 6	Scrutiny Update	Emma Williamson, Head of Scrutiny Services
	Work Programme discussion including: Updates from Waheed Nazir on Planning and Regeneration issues and Anne Shaw on Transportation matters and Councillor Penny Holbrook on the Skills and Learning agenda	Benita Wishart/Baseema Begum, Scrutiny Office
10 th July 2015 1000 hours Committee Rooms 3&4	Virgin Trains: West Coast Main Line Franchise	Phil Cavender, Route Director/ Annabel Gaba, Head of Public Affairs, Virgin Trains Communications
	Super September: Grand Central/New St Station Opening	Jacqui Kennedy, Acting Director for Place Others TBC
	Cabinet Member for Skills, Learning and Culture – Update on Culture agenda	Cllr Penny Holbrook Jon Lawton, Cabinet Support Officer
16 th October 2015 1000 hours Committee Rooms 3&4	Movement for Growth: The West Midlands Strategic Transport Plan - Public Consultation Draft	Laura Shoaf, Strategic Director for Transport and Jake Thrush, Transport Strategy Manager, ITA
	Public Realm – The City's Streets, Squares & Spaces	Waheed Nazir, Director of Planning & Regeneration & Craig Rowbottom, Principal Development Planning Officer
	Birmingham Youth Promise	Councillor Penny Holbrook, Cabinet Member Shilpi Akbar, Assistant Director, Employment



Date	What	Officer Contact / Attendees
23rd October 2015 1000 hours Committee Rooms 3&4	Consultation with Committee on the Road Safety Strategy	Philip Edwards, Head of Growth & Transportation and David Harris, Transportation Policy Manager
	Birmingham Cycle Revolution - Miles Covered: Investigatory session to develop TOR to update the Changing Gear Report including Bike Life Report	Councillor Lisa Trickett, Cabinet Member Anne Shaw, Head of Transportation Services Varinder Raulia, Head of Infrastructure Projects Andy Middleton, Cycling Programme Manager Yvonne Gilligan, Sustrans
13th November 2015 1000 hours Committee Rooms 3&4	Rockefeller 100 Resilient Cities Challenge	Nick Grayson, Climate Change and Sustainability Manager
	Highways Challenges Around Major City Events	Deputy Leader Cabinet Member for Development, Transport and the Economy BCC Highways, Transportation & Major Events
11th December 2015 1000 hours Committee Rooms 3&4	Cabinet Member for Sustainability	Cllr Trickett, Cabinet Member
	Tracking Report for From Waste to Resource	Jacqui Kennedy, Acting Director for Place/ Chloe Tringham, FWM
	Tracking Report for Household Recycling Centres	Chloe Tringham, Fleet and Waste Management
15th January 2016 1000 hours Committee Rooms 3&4	Skills Investment Plan	Jane Newman, Employment Development Manager
	Severn Trent Water – Birmingham Resilience Project	Sarah-Jayne O’Kane, Public Relations Manager and Dominic Moore, Land and Planning Manager, Severn Trent Water Ltd
12th February 2016 1000 hours Committee Rooms 3&4	Cabinet Member for Development, Transport and the Economy	Chris Brockie, Cabinet Support Officer
	Flood Risk Management and Response Annual Report	Clive Wright, Drainage and Flood Risk Manager



Date	What	Officer Contact / Attendees
additional meeting 19th February 2016 1000 hours Committee Room 2	Update on Business Improvement Districts	Deputy Leader - Cllr Ian Ward Cabinet Member for Development, Transport and the Economy – Cllr Tahir Ali
11th March 2016 1000 hours Committee Rooms 3&4	Update on Green Commission	Councillor Lisa Trickett, Cabinet Member for Sustainability and Jackie Homan, Sustainability and Science Manager
	Greater Birmingham LEP – Employment, Skills and Growth Deal opportunities	Rachel Egan, Employment & Skills Manager, Solihull MBC & Skills Strategy lead for the GBSLEP; Shilpi Akbar, Assistant Director, Employment; Ian McLaughlan, GBSLEP Growth Hub Manager
	Discussion – Birmingham in the European Union: Positions to explore in perspective of the Referendum	Lloyd Broad, Head of European and International Affairs
8th April 2016 1000 hours Committee Room A, Council House Extension Margaret Street	Parking Strategy	Philip Edwards/David Harris, Transportation Strategy
	Draft Waste Consultation Strategy	Jacqui Kennedy, Acting Director for Place
	Update on Smithfield Masterplan Consultation	Richard Cowell Area Planning and Regeneration Manager and Josie Turner, Senior Development Planning Officer

2 Further work areas of interest

2.1 The following work programme items could be scheduled if members wish to investigate further:

- Local Centres
- Work Programme Providers
- Housing Strategy/ Affordable housing/ Sustainable Urban Extension
- Technical City Enterprise Zone
- Update on the Enterprise Zones and lessons learned
- HS2 with reference to the Skills agenda



3 Other Meetings

16 th October	1.30 – 3.30pm	Visit to Virgin Trains HQ to learn about their skills and employee development practices and opportunities.
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Call in Meetings

29th May 2015	Westside Bid	Decision: Not Called-In
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Petitions

*None
scheduled*

Councillor Call for Action requests

*None
scheduled*

It is suggested that the Committee approve Friday at 10.00am as a suitable day and time each week for any additional meetings required to consider 'requests for call in' which may be lodged in respect of Executive decisions.

4 Forward Plan for Cabinet Decisions

The following decisions, extracted from the Cabinet Office Forward Plan of Decisions, are likely to be relevant to the Economy, Skills & Sustainability O&S Committee's remit.

Reference	Title	Portfolio	Proposed Date of Decision
001613/2016	Creative Equity Fund - Investment Strategy - Public	Deputy Leader	19 Apr 2016
000312/2015	Ashted Circus Pinch Point	Development, Transport & the Economy	19 Apr 2016
000315/2015	Iron Lane – Stechford Junction Improvements – Full Business Case	Development, Transport & the Economy	19 Apr 2016
001227/2016	Building Birmingham: BMHT Development Programme for 2016/17 & 2017/18	Development, Transport & the Economy	19 Apr 2016
000811/2015	Jewellery Quarter Cemeteries: FBC and Heritage	Development, Transport & the Economy	19 Apr 2016
000934/2016	Local Growth Fund Transport and Connectivity Hagley Road SPRINT Scheme	Development, Transport & the Economy	19 Apr 2016



Reference	Title	Portfolio	Proposed Date of Decision
001093/2016	ERDF Business Growth Programme (BGP) – Acceptance of Offer Letter	Development, Transport & the Economy	19 Apr 2016
001097/2016	ERDF Property Investment Programme (PIP) - Acceptance of Offer Letter	Development, Transport & the Economy	19 Apr 2016
001415/2016	Centenary Square Re-Development	Development, Transport & the Economy	19 Apr 2016
001462/2016	Tender Strategy For The Birmingham Municipal Housing Trust Contractor Framework Agreement - PUBLIC	Development, Transport & the Economy	19 Apr 2016
001470/2016	Proposed Future Operating Model for Business Improvement Districts (BIDs)	Development, Transport & the Economy	19 Apr 2016
001585/2016	Disposal of Prospect Place Industrial Estate at Clifton Road, Balsall Heath	Development, Transport & the Economy	19 Apr 2016
000313/2015	Birmingham Cultural Strategy 2015-19	Skills, Learning & Culture	19 Apr 2016
001511/2016	Continuation of the delivery of the Birmingham Jobs Fund (BJF) from 2016/17 through to 2018/19	Skills, Learning & Culture	19 Apr 2016
000223/2015	Birmingham Community Energy Company - PUBLIC	Sustainability	19 Apr 2016
001228/2016	Metro Complementary Highway Works – Swallow Street Link Revised Project Definition Document	Development, Transport & the Economy	17 May 2016
001246/2016	Enterprise Zone (EZ) Funding Agreements	Development, Transport & the Economy	17 May 2016
001414/2016	Curzon Investment Plan	Development, Transport & the Economy	17 May 2016
001663/2016	Transition Regions Towards Industrial Symbiosis	Sustainability	17 May 2016
000246/2015	HS2 Programme Delivery Plan and Resource Requirement	Deputy Leader	28 Jun 2016
000316/2015	Battery Way Extension	Development, Transport & the Economy	28 Jun 2016



Reference	Title	Portfolio	Proposed Date of Decision
001227/2016	Building Birmingham: BMHT Development Programme for 2016/17 and 2017/18	Development, Transport & the Economy	28 Jun 2016
001506/2016	From Waste to Resource Strategy for Birmingham - Reduce Reuse Recycle	Sustainability	28 Jun 2016
001605/2016	Meadway Regeneration - Recommended Contract Award - PUBLIC	Development, Transport & the Economy	26 Jul 2016