

East Birmingham & North Solihull Project Board

Update to Economy, Skills and Transport Overview and Scrutiny Committee

November 2017

Ian MacLeod

Assistant Director Planning

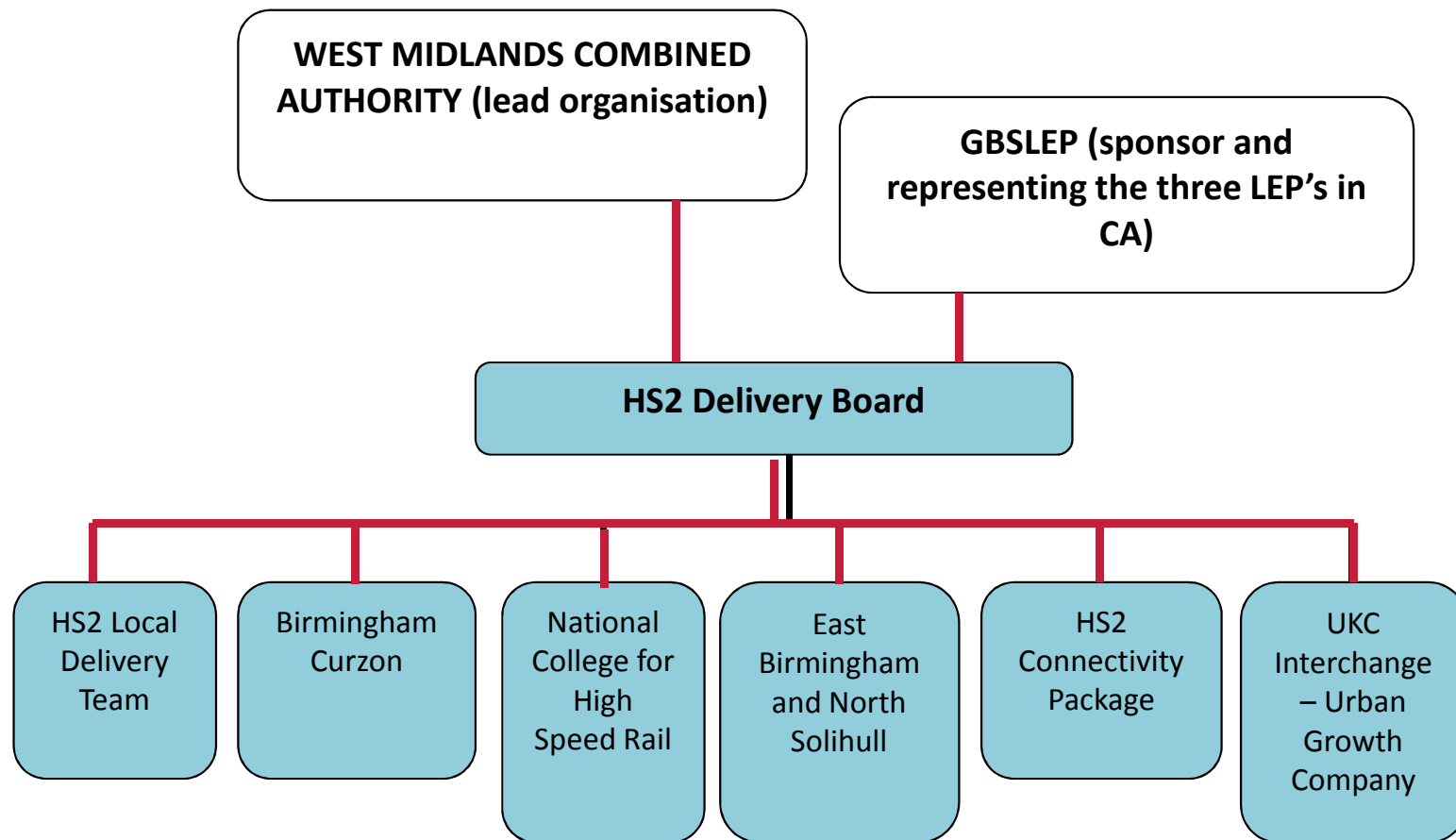
Doug Lee

East & South Birmingham Development Planning Manager

Why East Birmingham & North Solihull Project Board?

- Greater understanding of opportunities and challenges in East Birmingham & North Solihull
- HS2 – 2 stations and rolling stock maintenance depot in area.
- Identify opportunities for growth and enhanced social capital.
- Formulate a strategy to maximise impact of opportunities
- Comprehensive approach to East Birmingham & North Solihull – bringing together key stakeholders:
 - BCC
 - Solihull MBC
 - HCA
 - HS2
 - Department for Work and Pensions
 - Transport for West Midlands
 - NHS & Public Health
 - Schools & Colleges

HS2 Governance and Local Delivery Team



Next Steps – East Birmingham & North Solihull Master Plan Brief

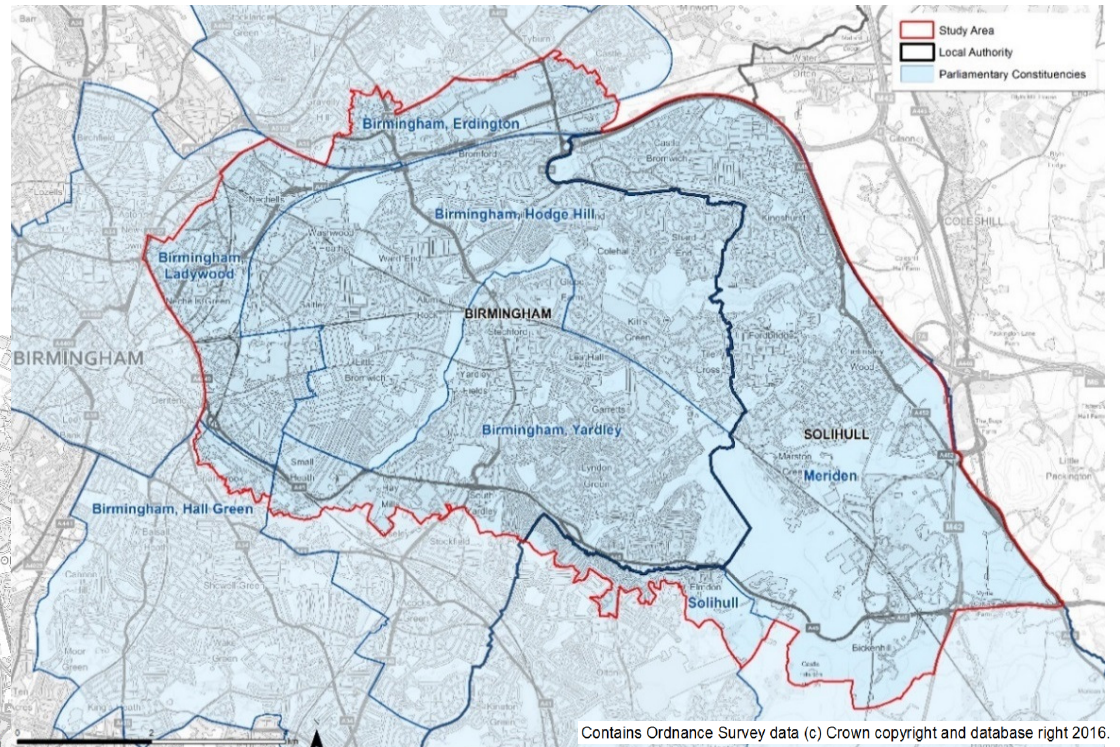
- Stage 1 – Infrastructure and Baseline Study
- Stage 2 – Development Strategy and Vision
- Stage 3 – Development Viability
- Stage 4 – Implementation Strategy
- Stage 5 – Funding and Financial Model

East Birmingham – North Solihull (EBNS)

Stage 1: Baseline

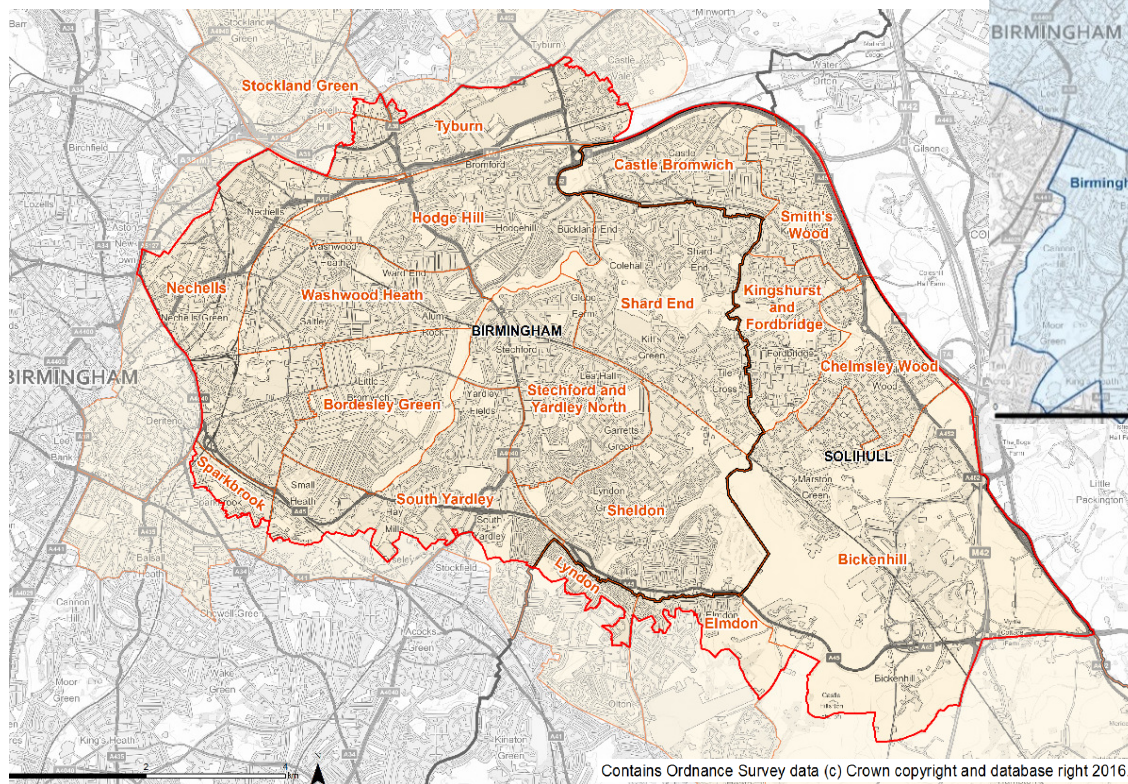
The EBNS study area includes seven parliamentary constituencies and 19 local government wards. It extends from the UK Central HS2 site in the east to the City ring road (A4540) in the west, and from Castle Vale in the north and A45 in the south, covering 7,586 Ha and nearly 300,000 people

EBNS parliamentary constituencies and study area



Source: BCC and SMBC

EBNS ward map and study area



Source: BCC and SMBC

The future opportunity

Key issues

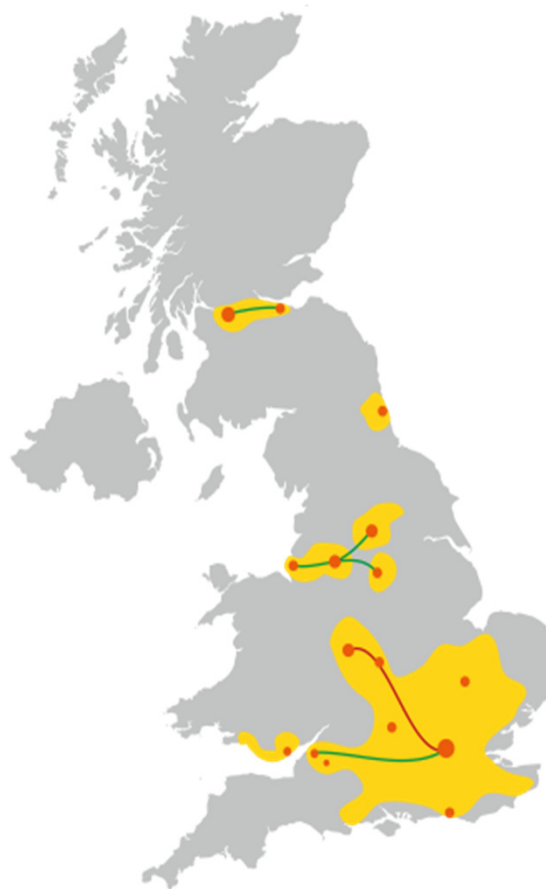
- The UK's new economic geography will favour East Birmingham & North Solihull
- Jobs growth is in the pipeline
- Transport investment is in the pipeline

The economic geography of the UK is changing. EBNS can benefit

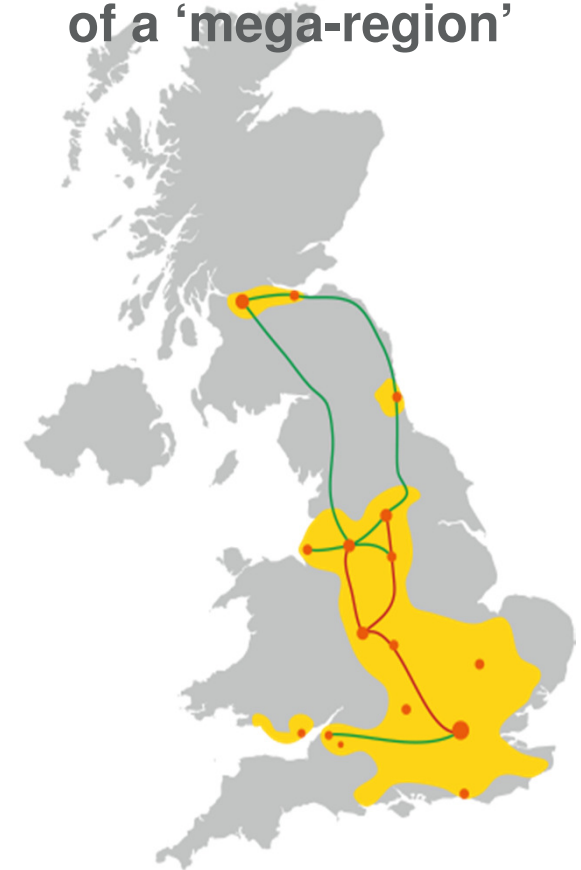
**Now: growth
predominantly centred
around local cities**



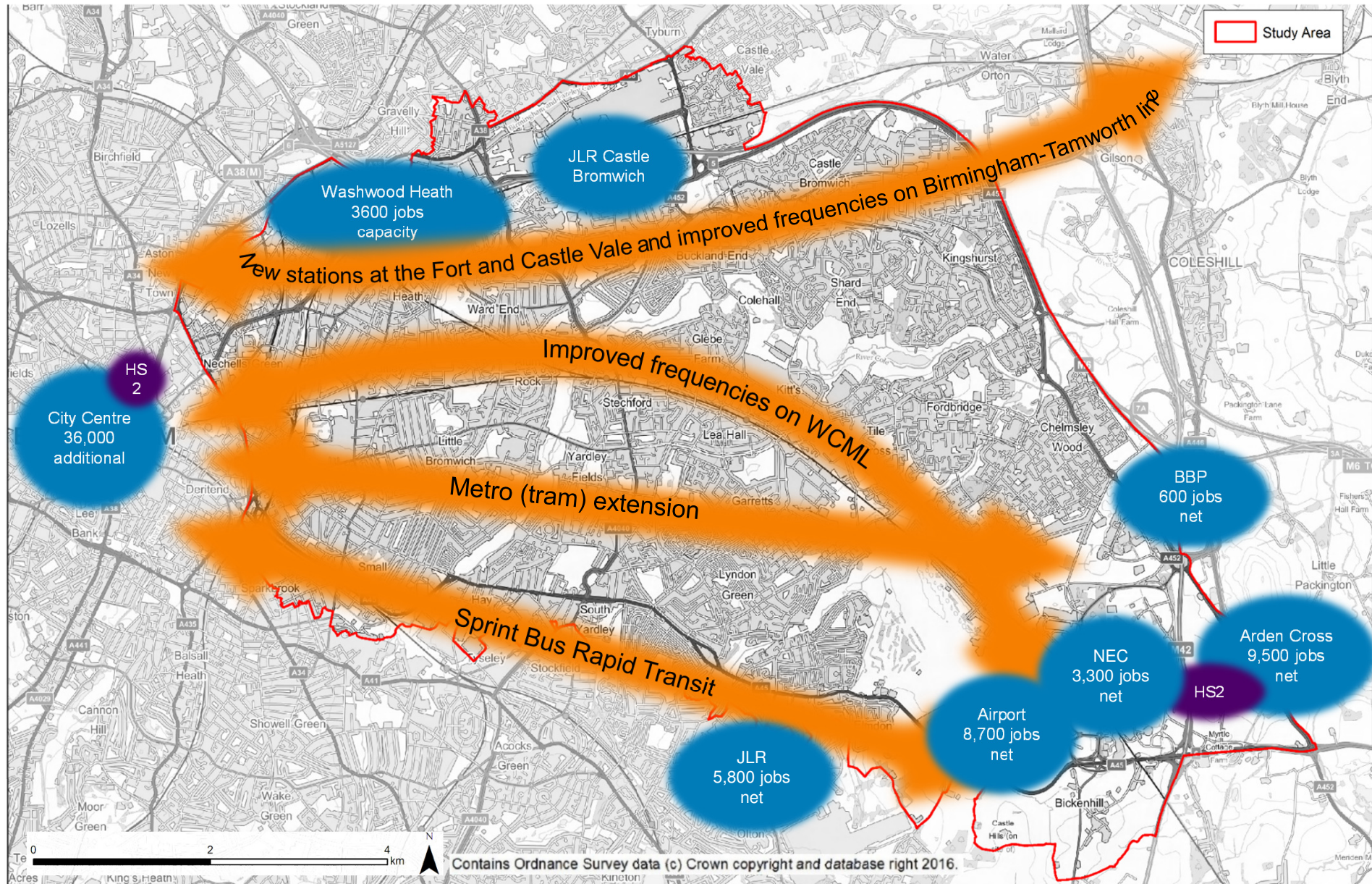
**2030: West Midlands
and south-east region
merge**



**2040: the West Midlands
with fast links to the
northern and southern
economies and the creation
of a 'mega-region'**



Jobs and connectivity in the pipeline



About early years, school and FE provision

Key issues

- Schools underperform, but differences in outcomes within the area
- Lower levels of HE involvement
- The possible importance of a view into world of work
- The experience of systematic improvements elsewhere

Impact: why is this issue important?

- Individual's school performance strongly indicative of future deprivation
- Building a long term culture of learning critical to future success

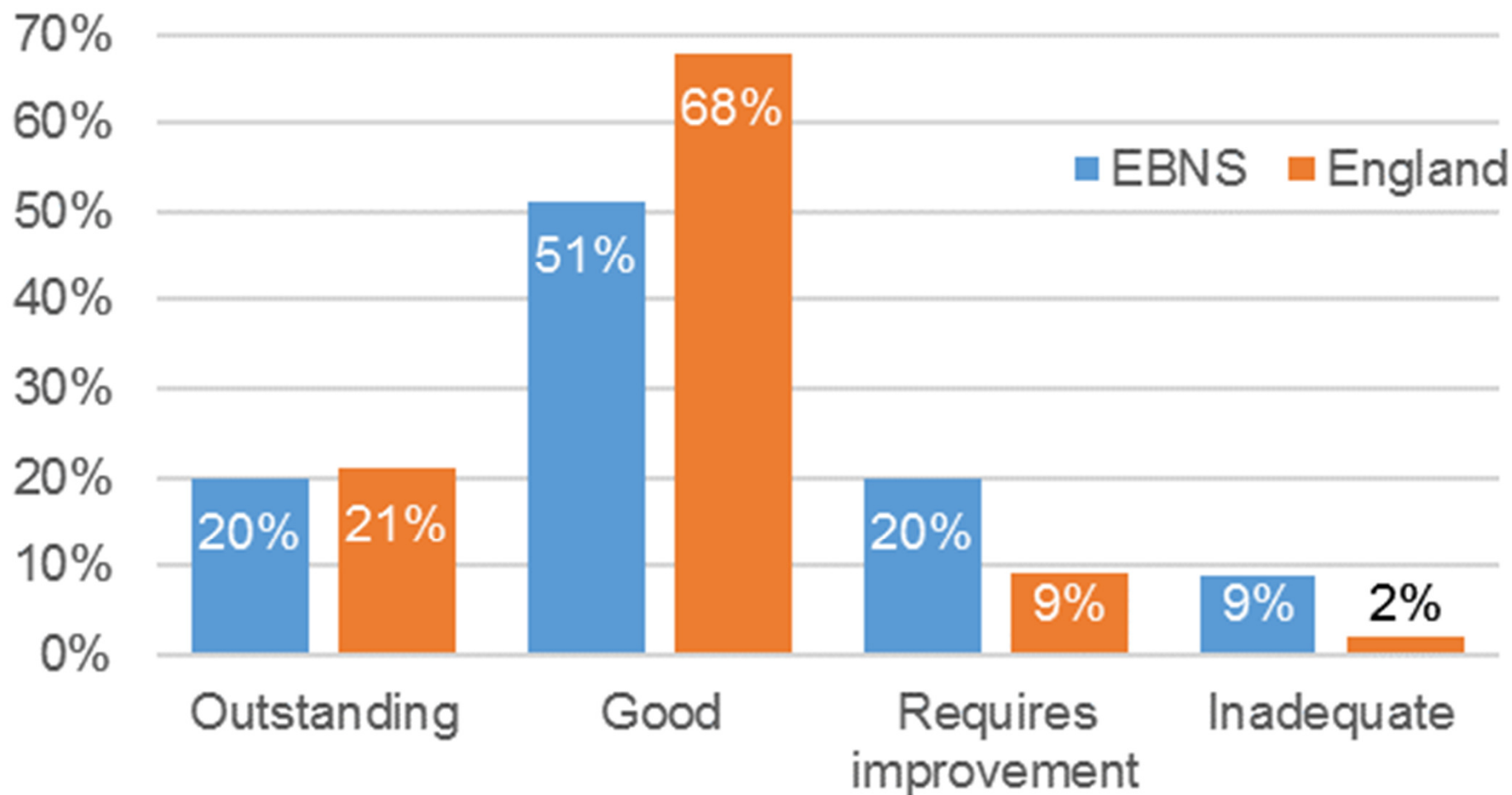
Evidence: what are the key issues to address?

1) Early Years Scores, KS1, KS2, GCSE below average

Area	Pupils achieving Key Stage 2, Level 4 in Reading, Writing and Maths (2013/14)
EBNS study area	71.5%
Birmingham LA	75.0%
Solihull LA	80.0%
WMCA constit LAs	76.3%
England	78.0%

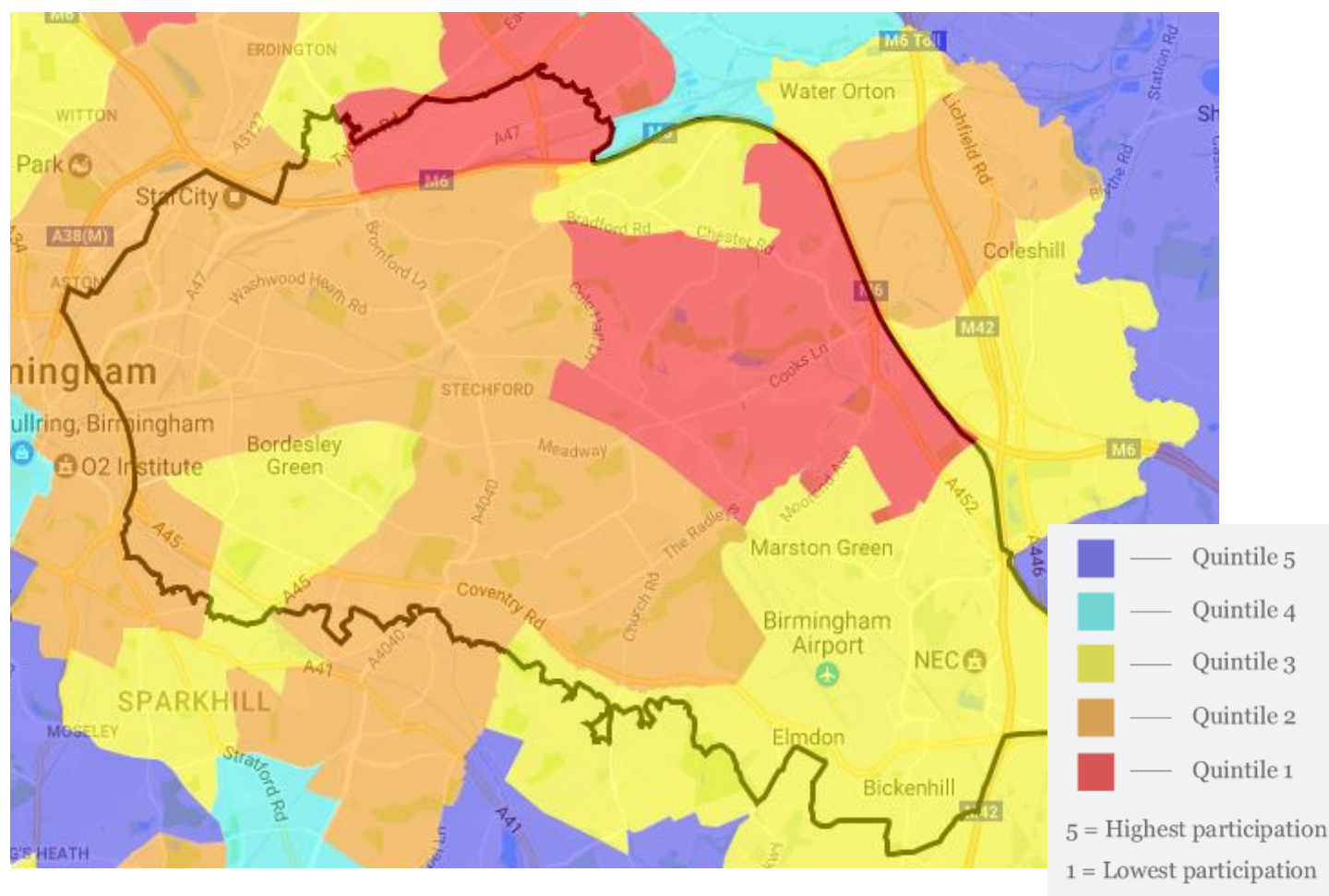
Area	GCSE average point score per pupil
EBNS study area	318.6
Birmingham LA	356.2
Solihull LA	399.3
WMCA constit LAs	353.1
England	368.0

According to the most recent Ofsted ratings, 71% of schools and nurseries in EBNS are rated Good or Outstanding, compared to 89% in England



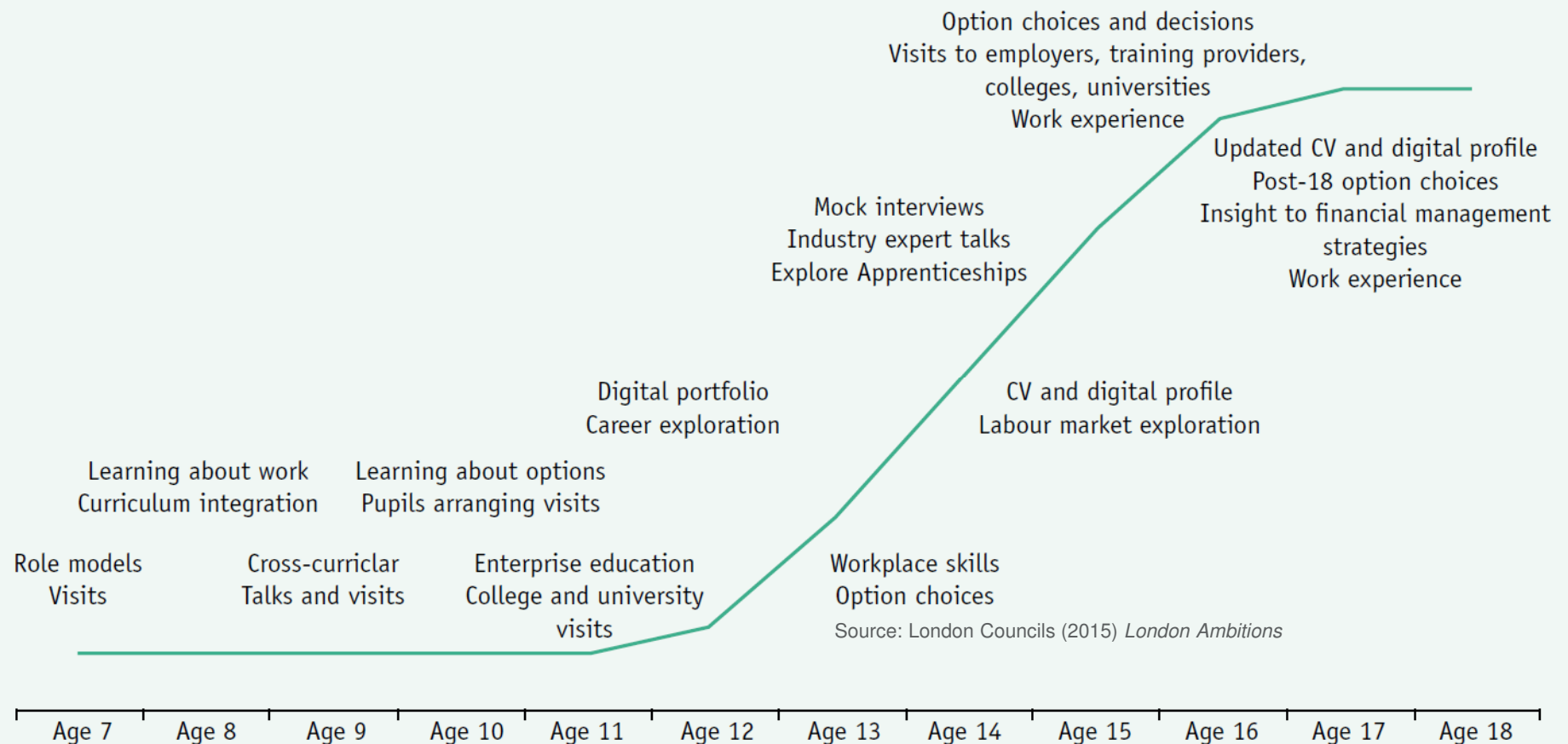
Evidence: EBNS has low levels of higher education participation amongst 18 and 19 year olds

Area	HE participation (%)	POLAR3 Quintile
Acock's Green (B)	23.2	2
Hodge Hill (B)	25.1	2
Nechells (B)	26.0	2
Shard End (B)	11.0	1
Sheldon (B)	23.1	2
Small Heath (B)	30.0	3
Washwood Heath (B)	23.0	2
Yardley (B)	26.3	2
Bickenhill (S)	31.4	3
Castle Bromwich (S)	33.1	3
Chelmsley Wood (S)	11.1	1
Fordbridge (S)	11.2	1
Kingshurst (S)	12.4	1
Smith's Wood (S)	10.7	1



Evidence: research elsewhere highlights the importance of clear 'lines of sight' from school to the workplace via high quality careers provision with employer engagement

100 hours experience in the world of work



Skills and labour market participation

Key issues:

- EBNS workers are less skilled than average
- Labour market participation effects vary by gender and ethnicity
- Long term and youth unemployment higher than average
- Evidence suggests that the combination of multiple actors, strategic overload and short term funding is unhelpful in getting solutions

Impact: why is this issue important?

Skills are

- Biggest long term driver of productivity
- Major determinant of investors' location decisions
- Labour market participation is key deprivation driver

Evidence: EBNS has a relatively unskilled workforce

People in the EBNS area are half as likely to hold degree level qualifications as the national average

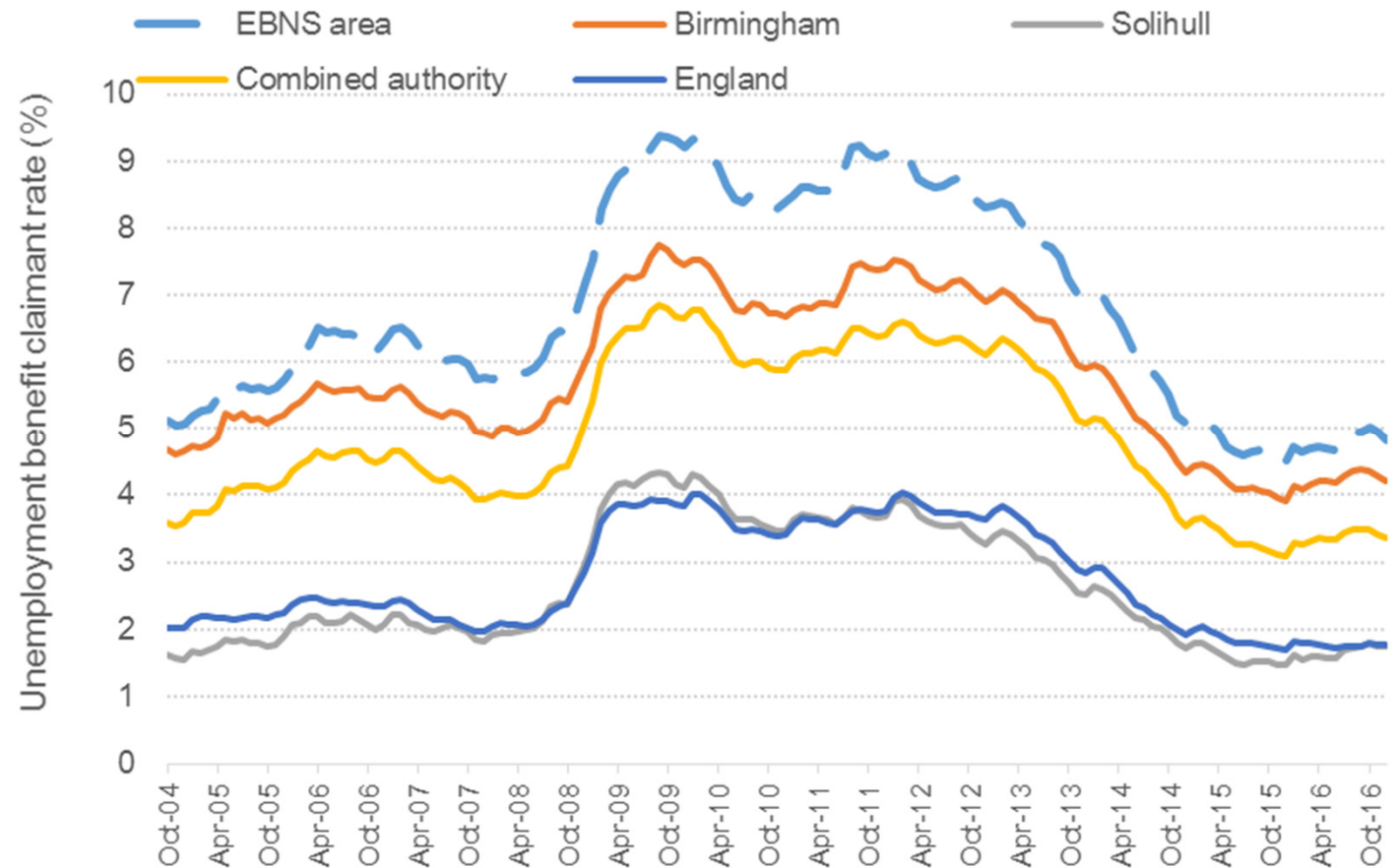
Area	Proportion of adults (aged 16+) with at least level 4 qualifications
EBNS area	13%
Birmingham	23%
Solihull	28.5%
Combined authorities	21.2%
England	27.4%

Evidence: unemployment is not a fleeting problem - consistently higher claimant rate over the last fifteen years

Shows the proportion people aged 16-64 claiming Jobseekers Allowance or Universal Credit for out of work reasons

Date: December 2016

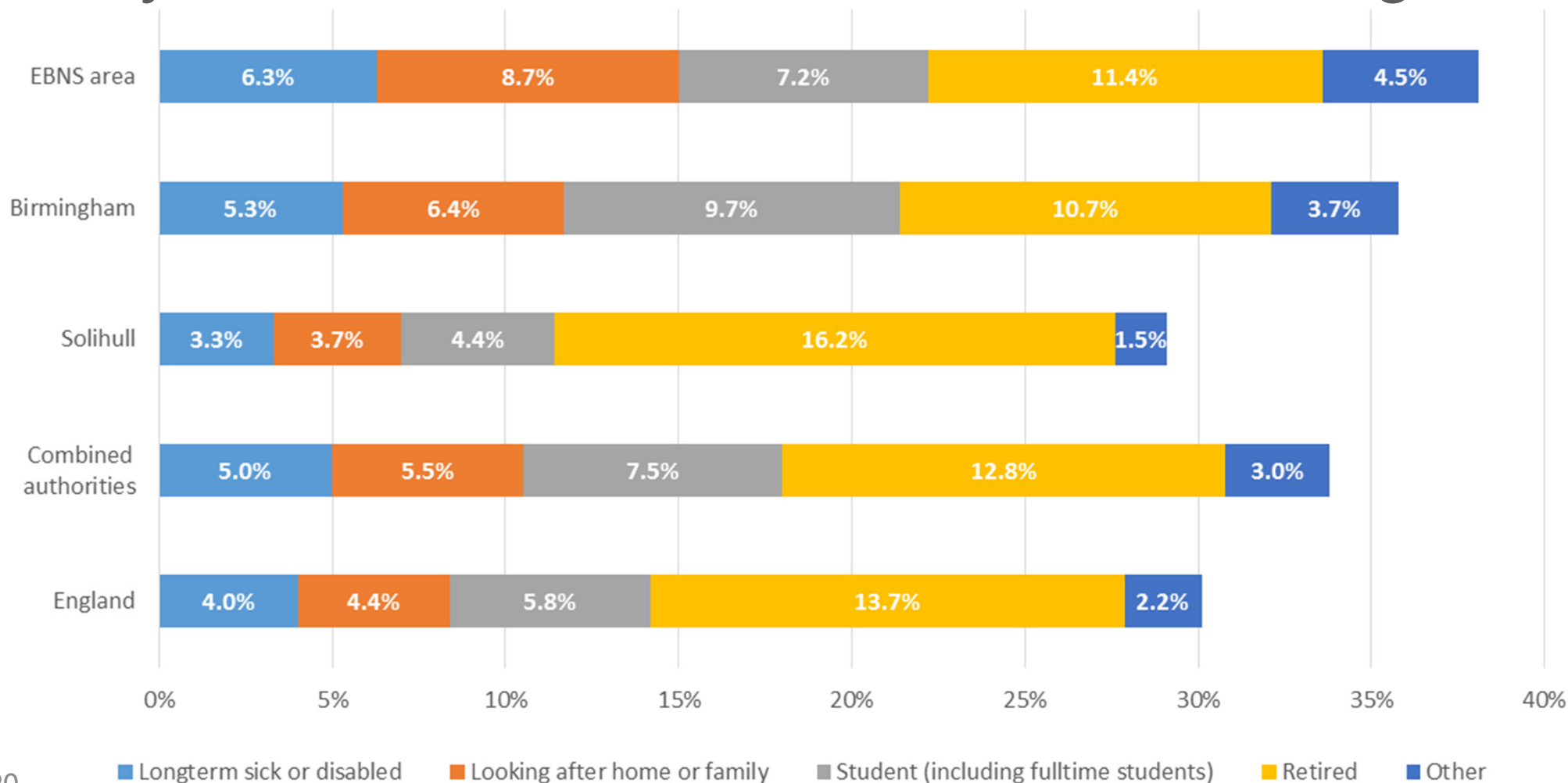
Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)



Area	JSA and Universal Credit claimants aged 16-64 (Dec-16)
EBNS study area	4.8%
Birmingham LA	4.2%
Solihull LA	1.8%
Combined authorities	3.4%
England	1.8%

Evidence: hidden by the average

Causes: people in the EBNS area are more than twice as likely to be out of work due to home and family commitments than the national average



Evidence: Long-term unemployment is also widespread, with most of the area in the worst 10% for England

Area	People aged 16-64 claiming benefits for over 12 months	
	No. of claimants	% of claimants aged 18-24 in each area
Acock's Green (B)	220	1.1
Hodge Hill (B)	195	1.2
Nechells (B)	345	1.3
Shard End (B)	285	1.8
Sheldon (B)	140	1.0
Small Heath (B)	325	1.4
Washwood Heath (B)	480	2.2
Yardley (B)	205	1.3
Bickenhill (S)	50	0.6
Castle Bromwich (S)	15	0.2
Chelmsley Wood (S)	100	1.5
Fordbridge (S)	50	1.0
Kingshurst (S)	50	1.0
Smith's Wood (S)	80	1.2

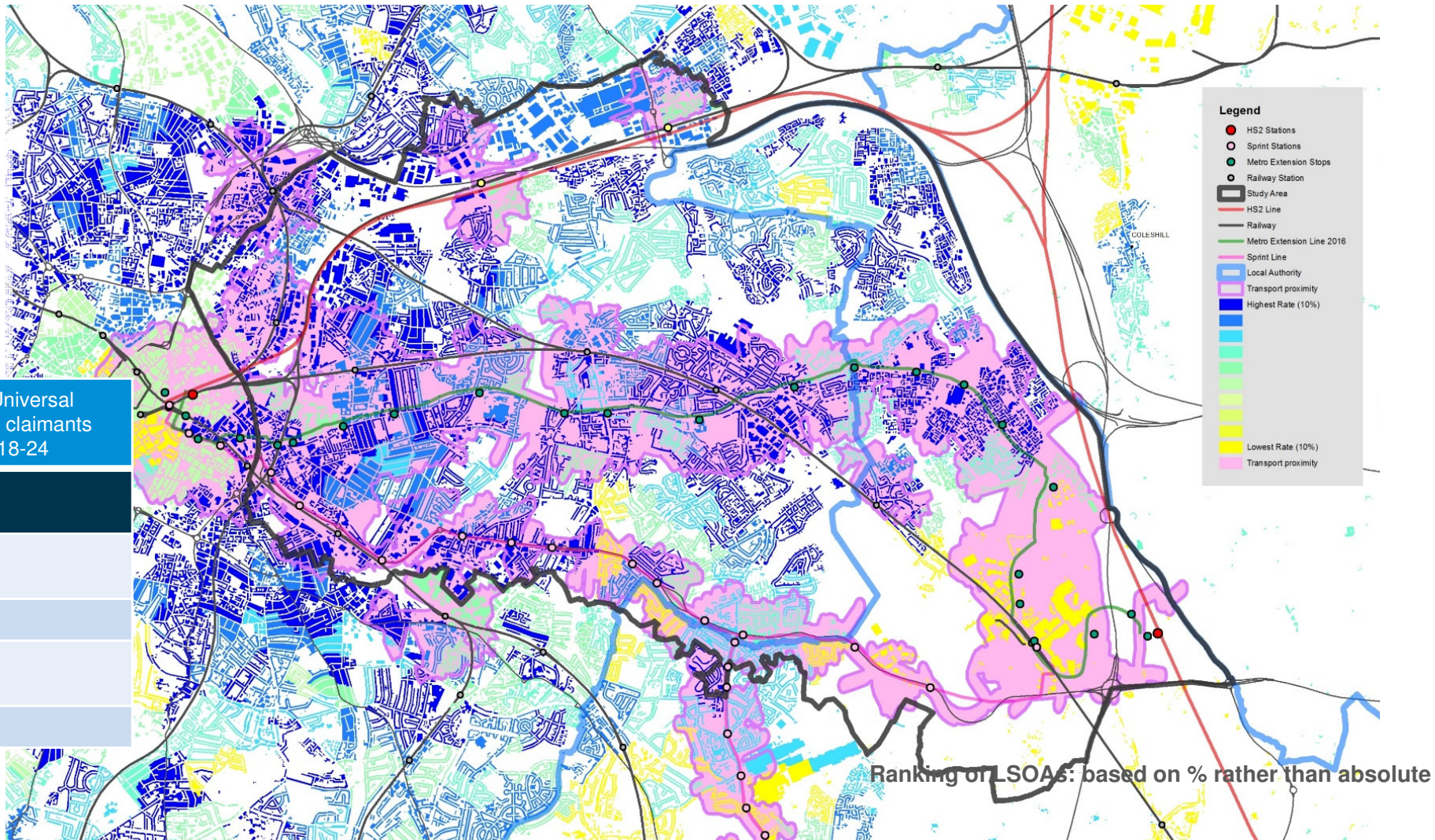
Evidence: Youth unemployment is more than double the national average across the EBNS area

Dataset: Proportion people aged 18-24 claiming Jobseekers Allowance or Universal Credit for out of work reasons

Date: December 2016

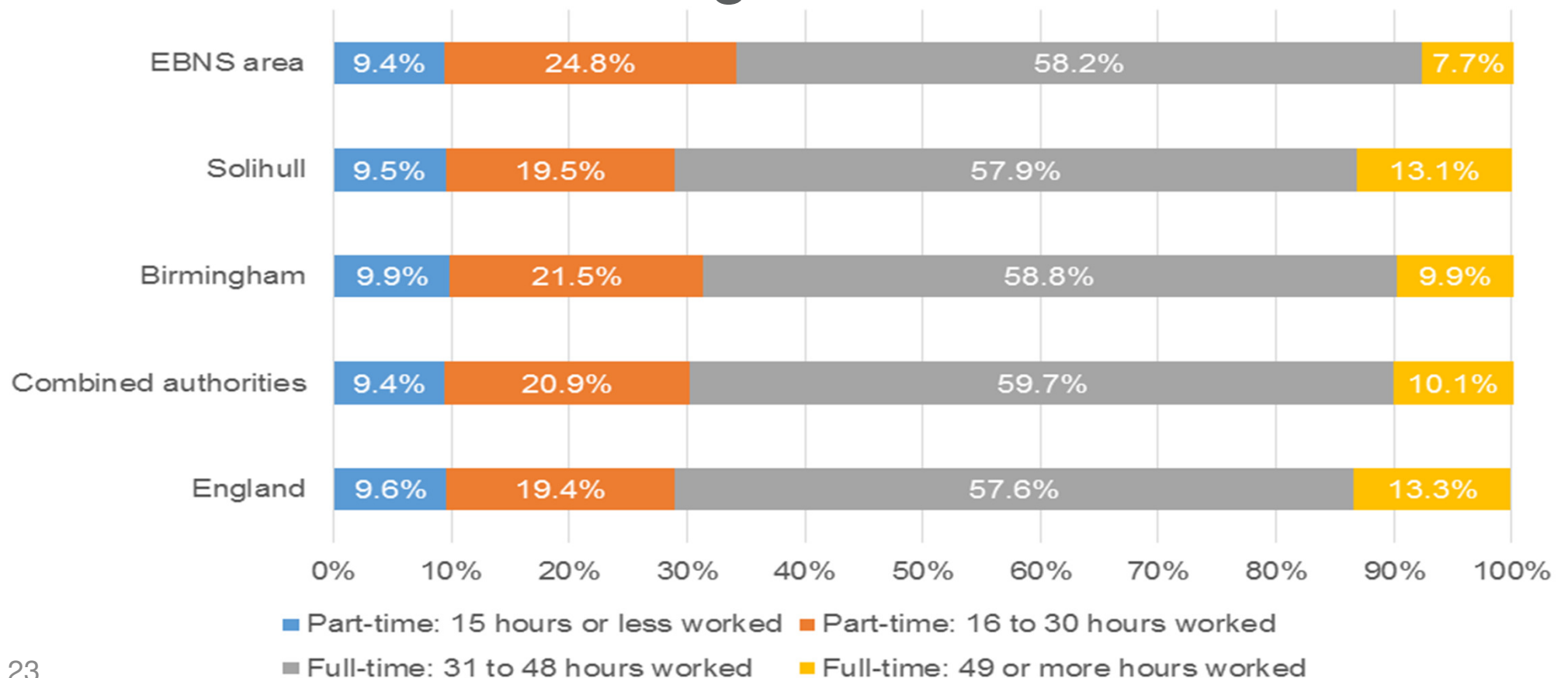
Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

Area	JSA/Universal Credit claimants aged 18-24
EBNS study area	5.1%
Birmingham LA	3.8%
Solihull LA	2.9%
Combined authorities	3.5%
England	2.1%



Evidence: under-employment could also be a problem.

EBNS residents who are in employment are more 25% more likely to be working part time than the national average



Evidence: combination of multiple actors, strategic overload, short term funding is unhelpful?

- **We've arrived in a place no-one intended?**
- Cluttered strategic picture, unclear roles and responsibilities?
- Project delivery inefficiencies due to short term funding?
- Understanding of particular sub-groups needs could improve?
- Public sector employers – eg Heartlands Hospital – developing local skills?
- Continue need to getting Work Coaches out of job centres and into community?
- Need to explore innovative approaches – including more private sector involvement in schools?

Health and Wellbeing

Key issues:

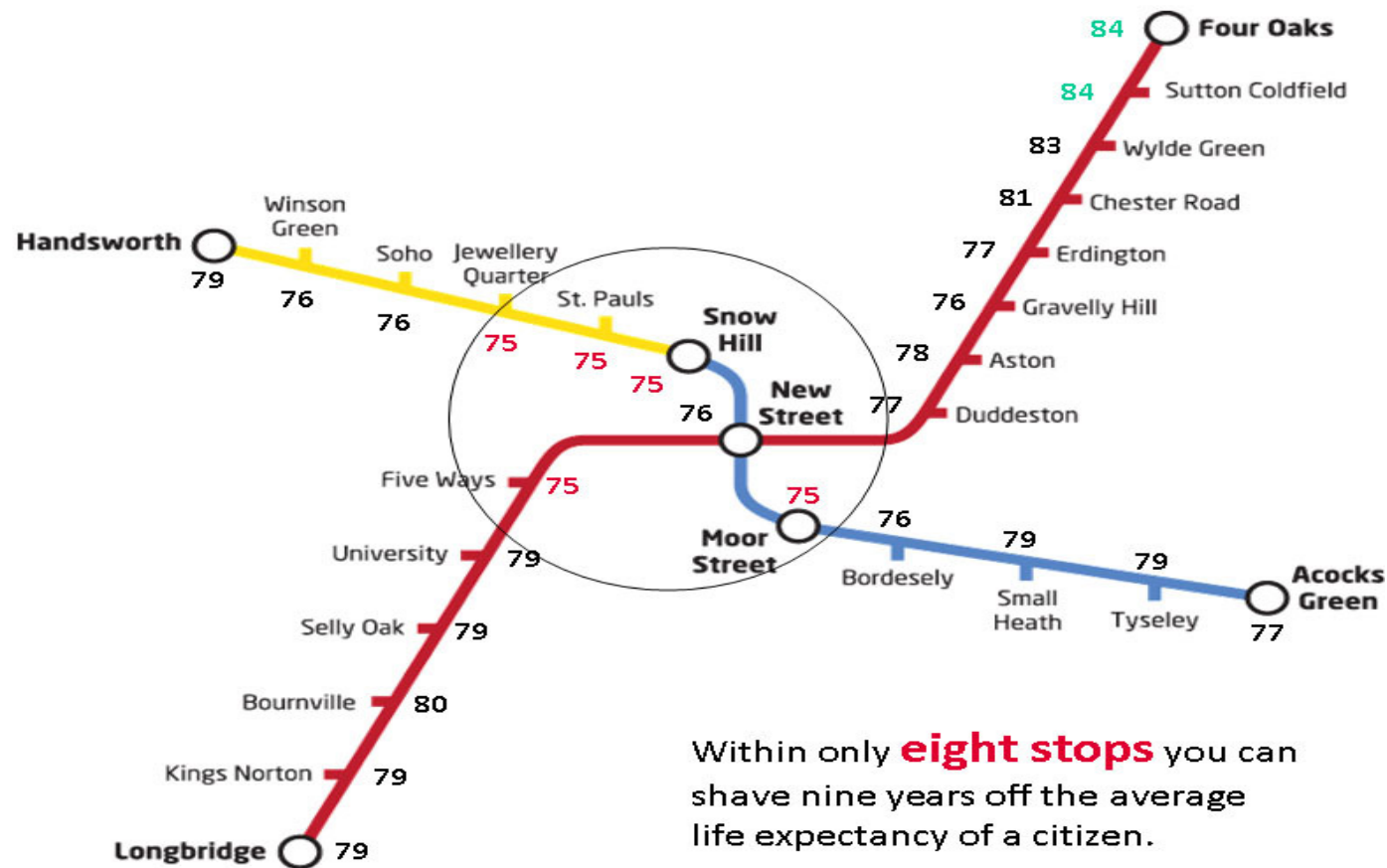
- Prevention and early intervention on lifestyle related conditions remains important
- Long term sickness is higher than average, with mental and behavioural disorder being a significant problem
- Adverse childhood experiences and child poverty create long term problems
- Obesity and poor air quality are major issues
- Interdisciplinary solutions could get traction

Impact: why is this issue important?

- Health & wellbeing (H&W) major driver of inequality
- Affects peoples' long term capabilities (what people are able to do or be in their lives)
- Major labour market implications
- H&W will improve as economy improves in long run
- **But we cannot ignore the importance of the 'here-and-now'**

Evidence: health and wellbeing indicators show common issues in EBNS

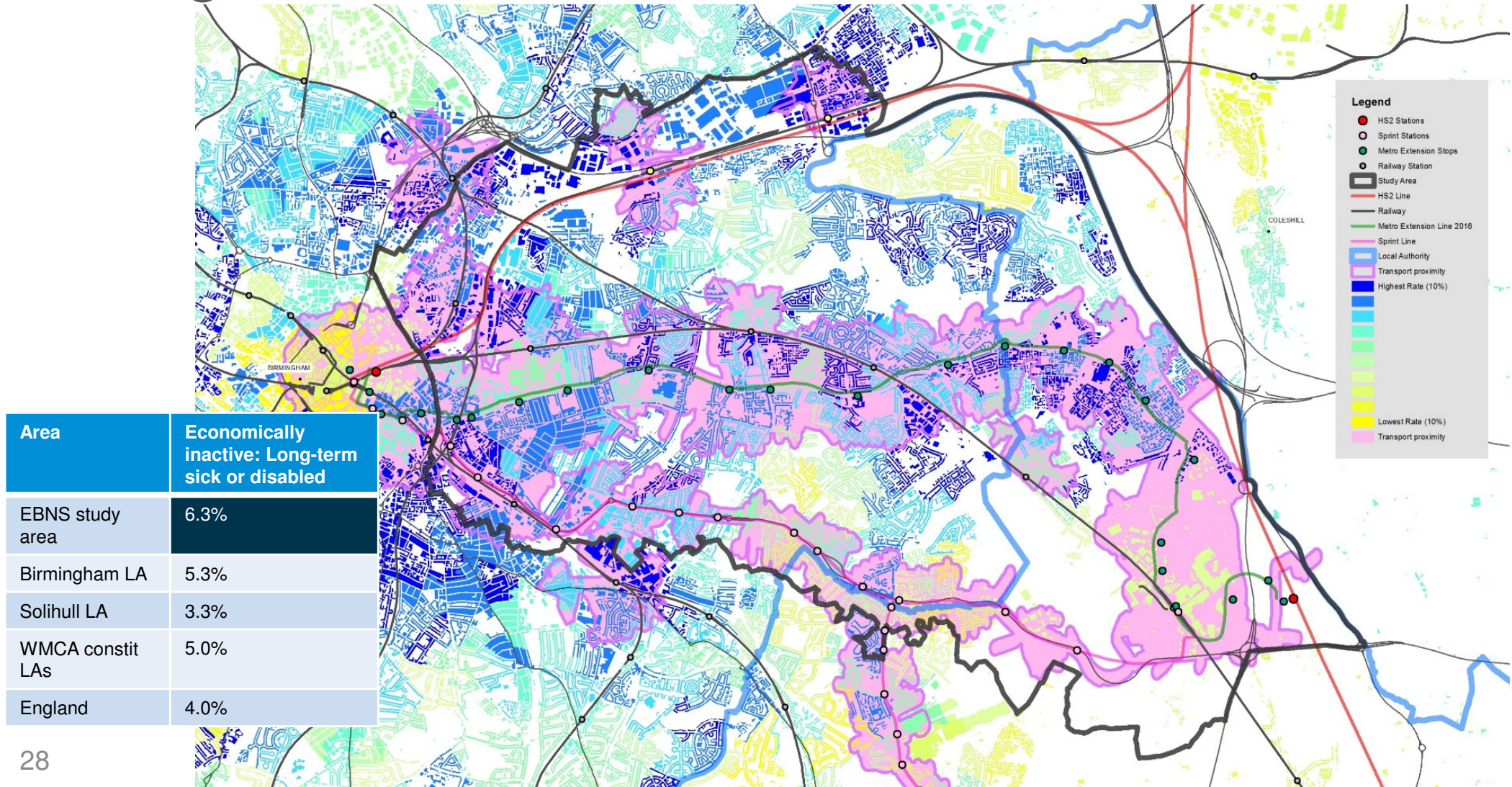
Life Expectancy: Rate at birth (2007/09) Birmingham mean 79



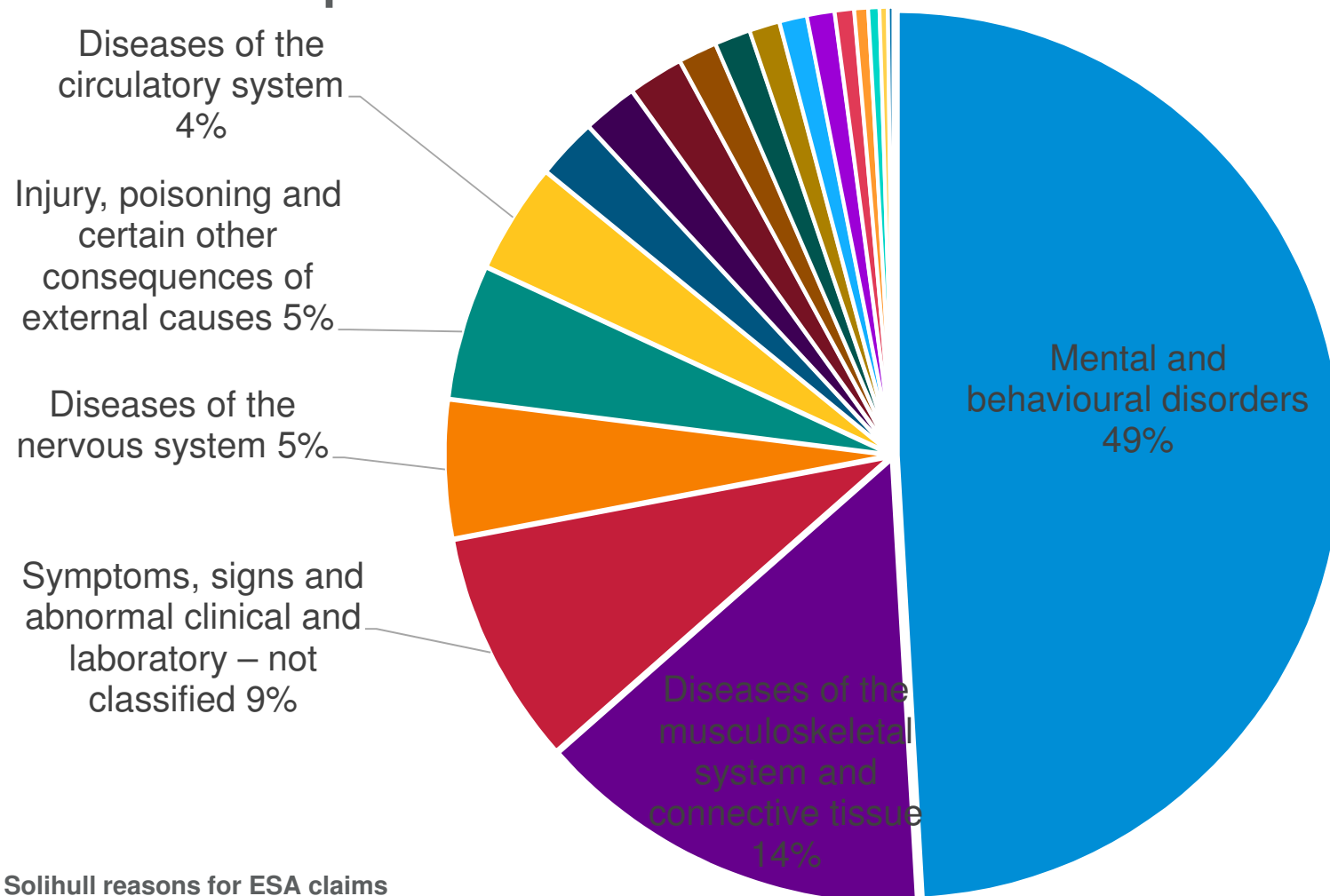
Data source: Birmingham Electoral Ward Profiles (August 2011) Birmingham Public Health Information Team <http://bit.ly/phitwp0811>

Evidence: long term sickness and disability in EBNS is around 50% higher than the English average

Proportion of adults aged 16-74 who are economically inactive and have a long term sickness or disability



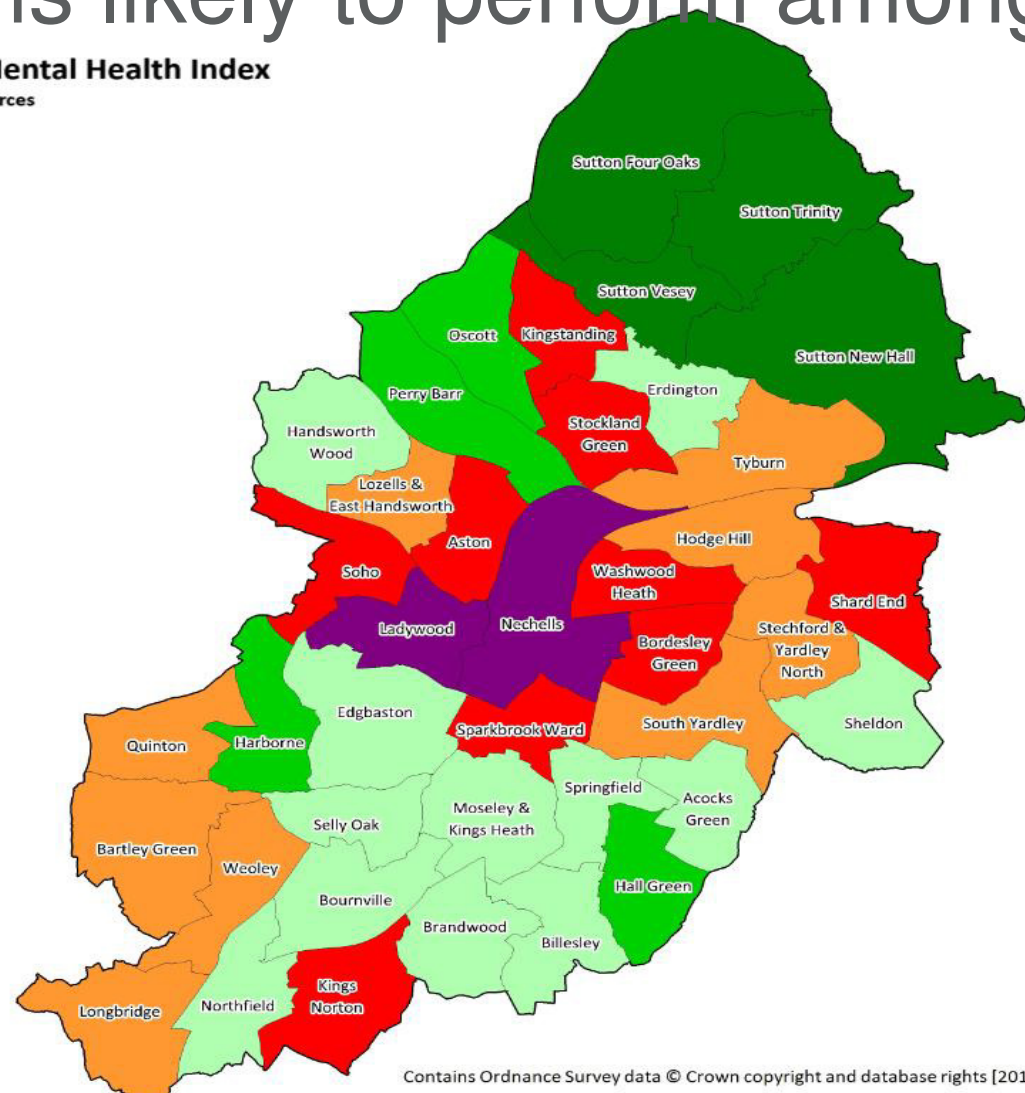
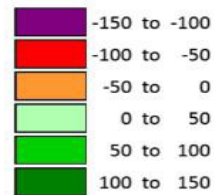
Evidence: Mental and behavioural disorder is by far the biggest reason why people are claiming ESA/IB. Estimate of economic impact in EBNS: £100m pa



Evidence: Birmingham performs badly on child mental health. Within Birmingham, evidence suggests that EBNS is likely to perform amongst the worst

Experimental Mental Health Index

Source: Various Data Sources



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Evidence: child mental health matters for the long-term wellbeing and productivity of citizens

Research: Adverse Childhood Experiences “...**lead to mental health illnesses and diseases such as cancer, heart disease and diabetes later in life.**”

“Experiencing ACEs means individuals are more likely to perform poorly in school, more likely to be involved in crime and **ultimately less likely to be a productive member of society.**”

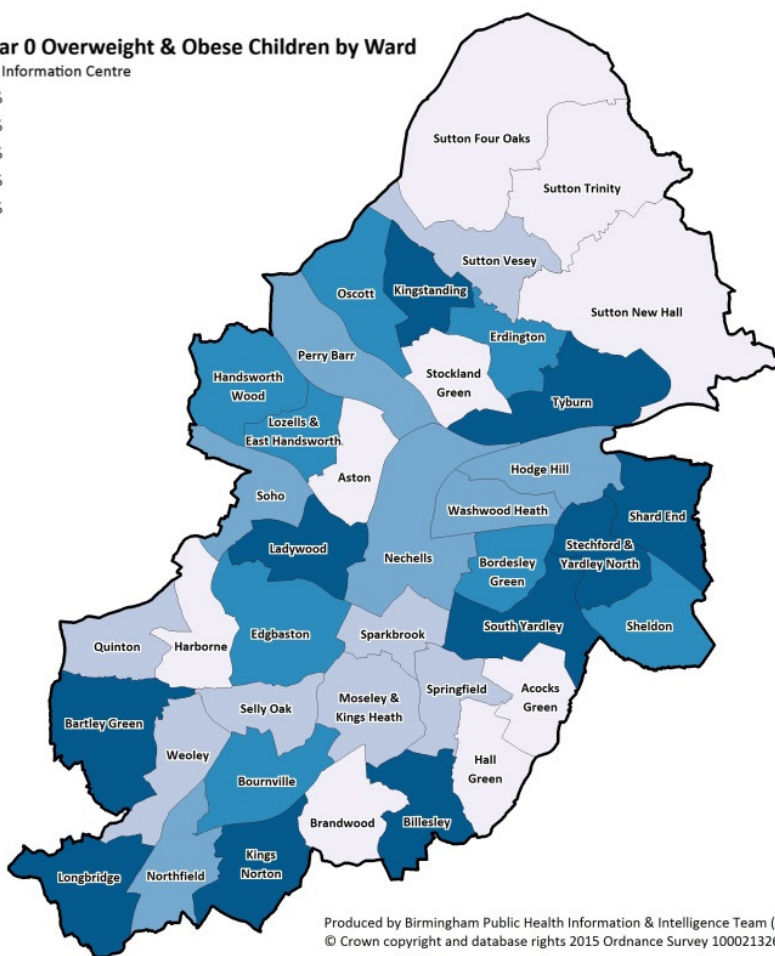
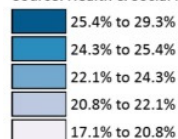


Source: 2015 Public Health Wales NHS Trust

Evidence: obesity generating major long-term health costs

Prevalence of Year 0 Overweight & Obese Children by Ward

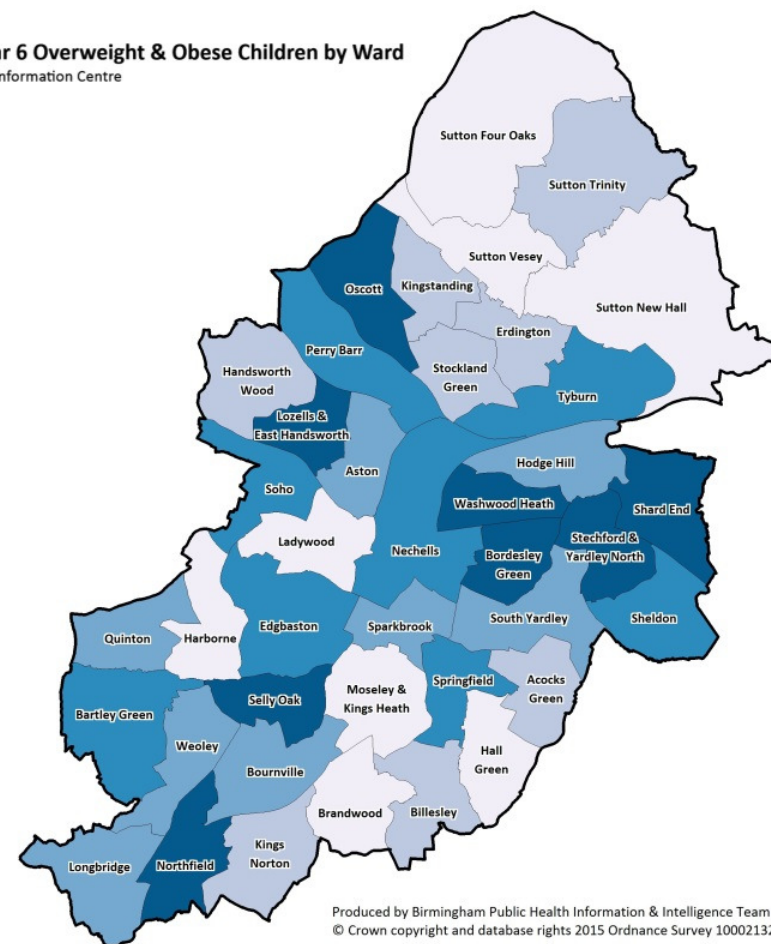
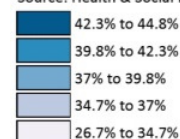
Source: Health & Social Information Centre



Produced by Birmingham Public Health Information & Intelligence Team (May 2015)
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Prevalence of Year 6 Overweight & Obese Children by Ward

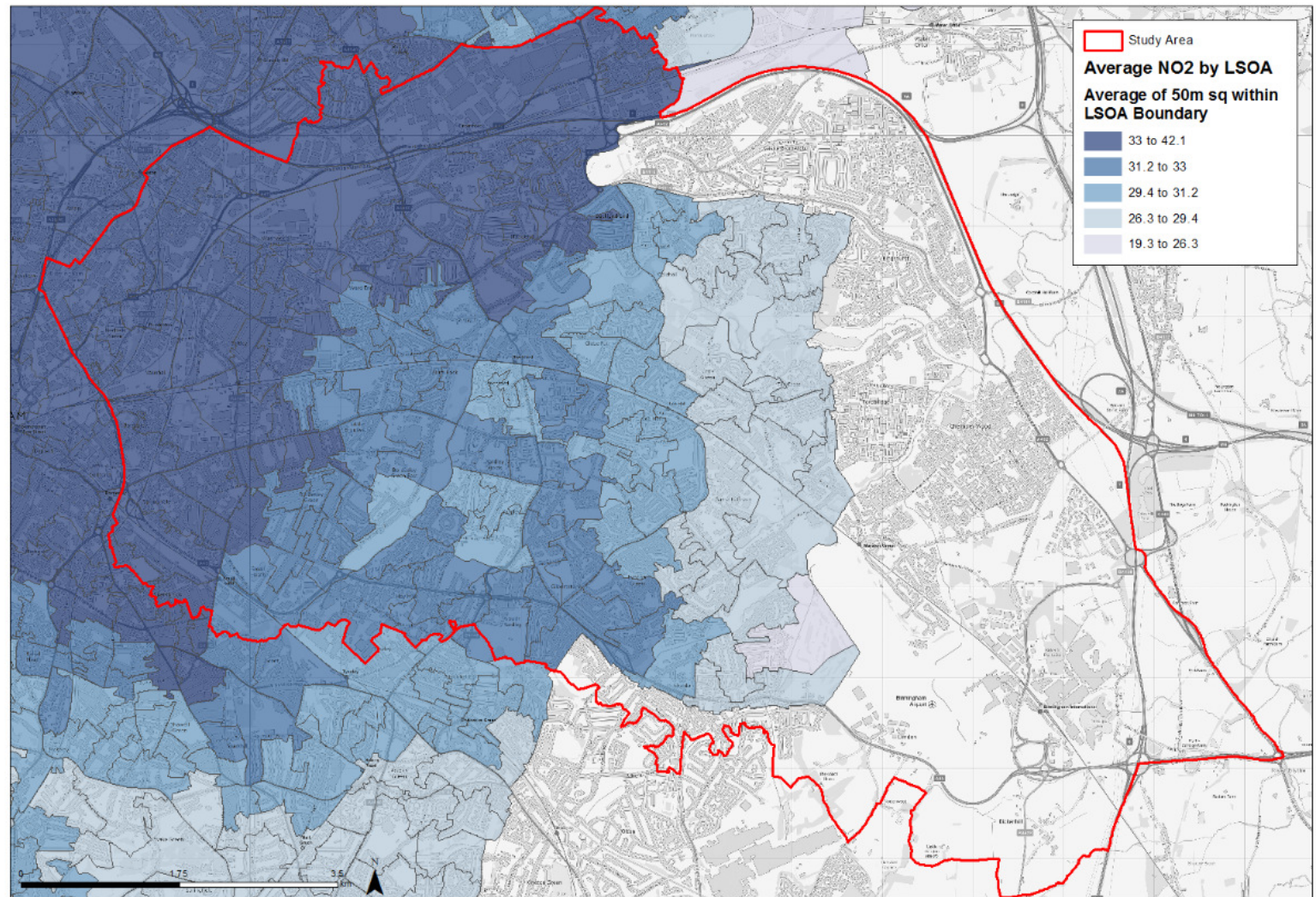
Source: Health & Social Information Centre



Produced by Birmingham Public Health Information & Intelligence Team (May 2015)
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Evidence: in Birmingham overall , it is likely that air pollution is second only to tobacco smoke in causing premature death (before the age of 75) - causing almost 900 premature deaths a year

Average NO2 by LSOA



Evidence on delivery: a number of lines for future investigation

- Multi-disciplinary working group?
- Mental health interventions with adults
- Focus on ACEs – focusing on breaking intergenerational cycle of deprivation?
- Continued work on obesity – esp walking and cycling?
- Review of air quality interventions?

Connectivity

Key issues:

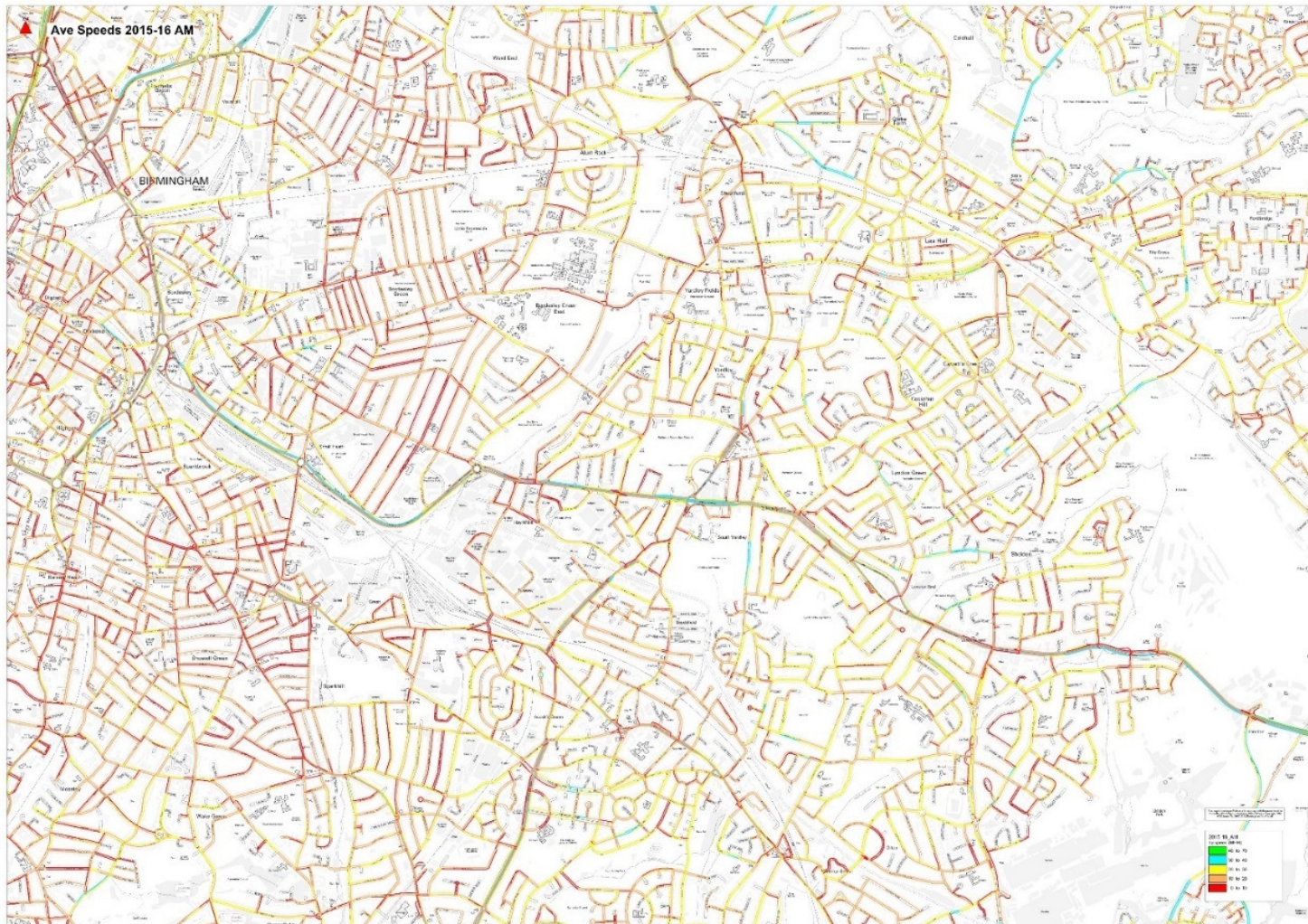
- The future will see several high quality transport corridors through the EBNS area, bringing useful labour market effects
- Further 'last mile' walking and cycling could improve connectivity to new investment and create health and wellbeing benefits
- Not everywhere is better connected - new bus routes could be useful
- Further innovations could be explored – perhaps including park and ride at Metro stops and upgraded train stations

Impact: why is this issue important?

- Transport connects people to employers
- And employers to labour and product markets
- Significant driver of investment choices

Evidence: EBNS road infrastructure is highly congested. Road capacity is going to need to move from cars to public transport

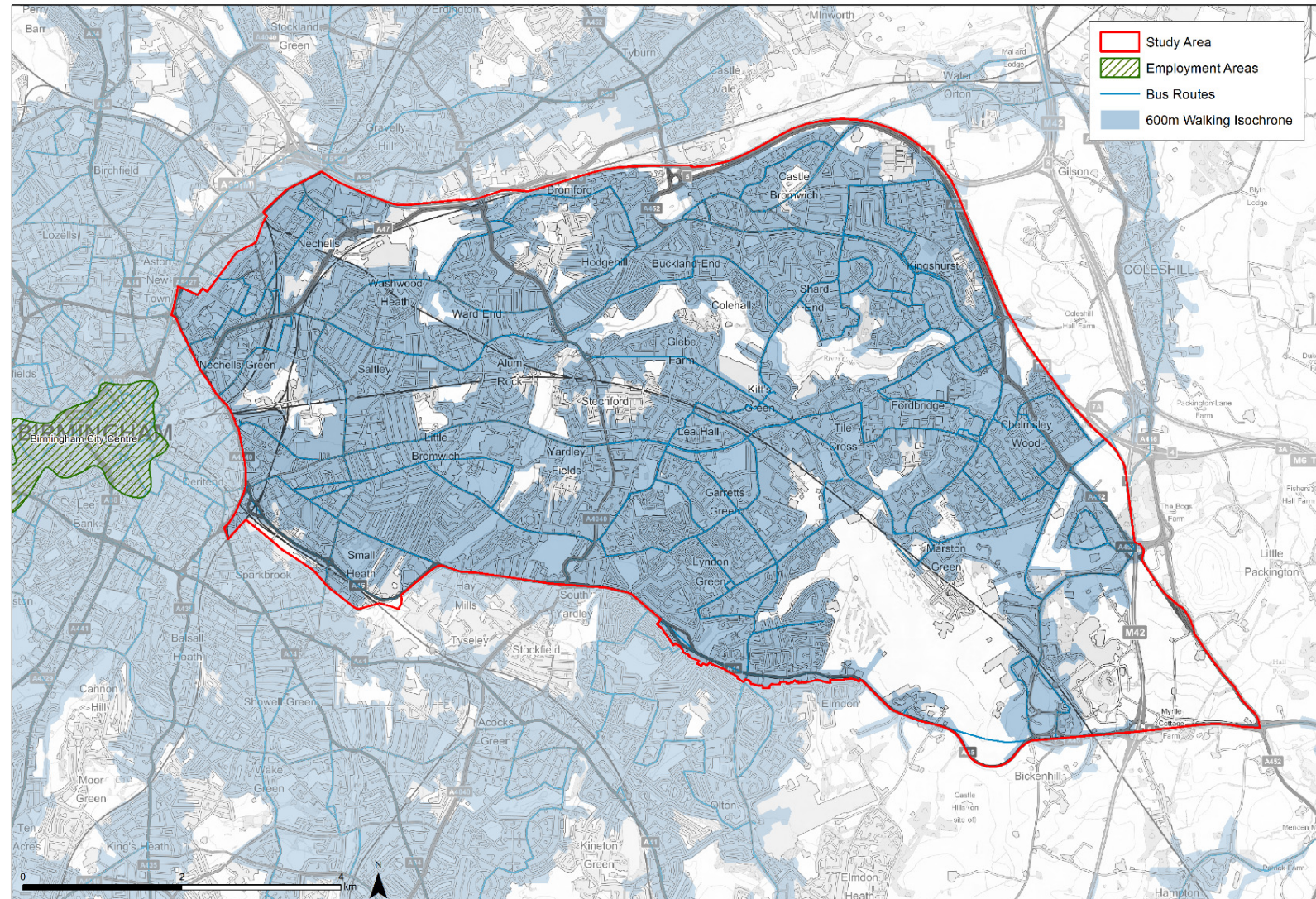
Average road speed 08:00 - 09:00 (2015-16)



Area	Average A Road speed
Birmingham LA	18.6
Solihull LA	29.9
Combined authorities	20.4
England	25.2

Evidence: There are very few real gaps in the public transport network which lack a bus service

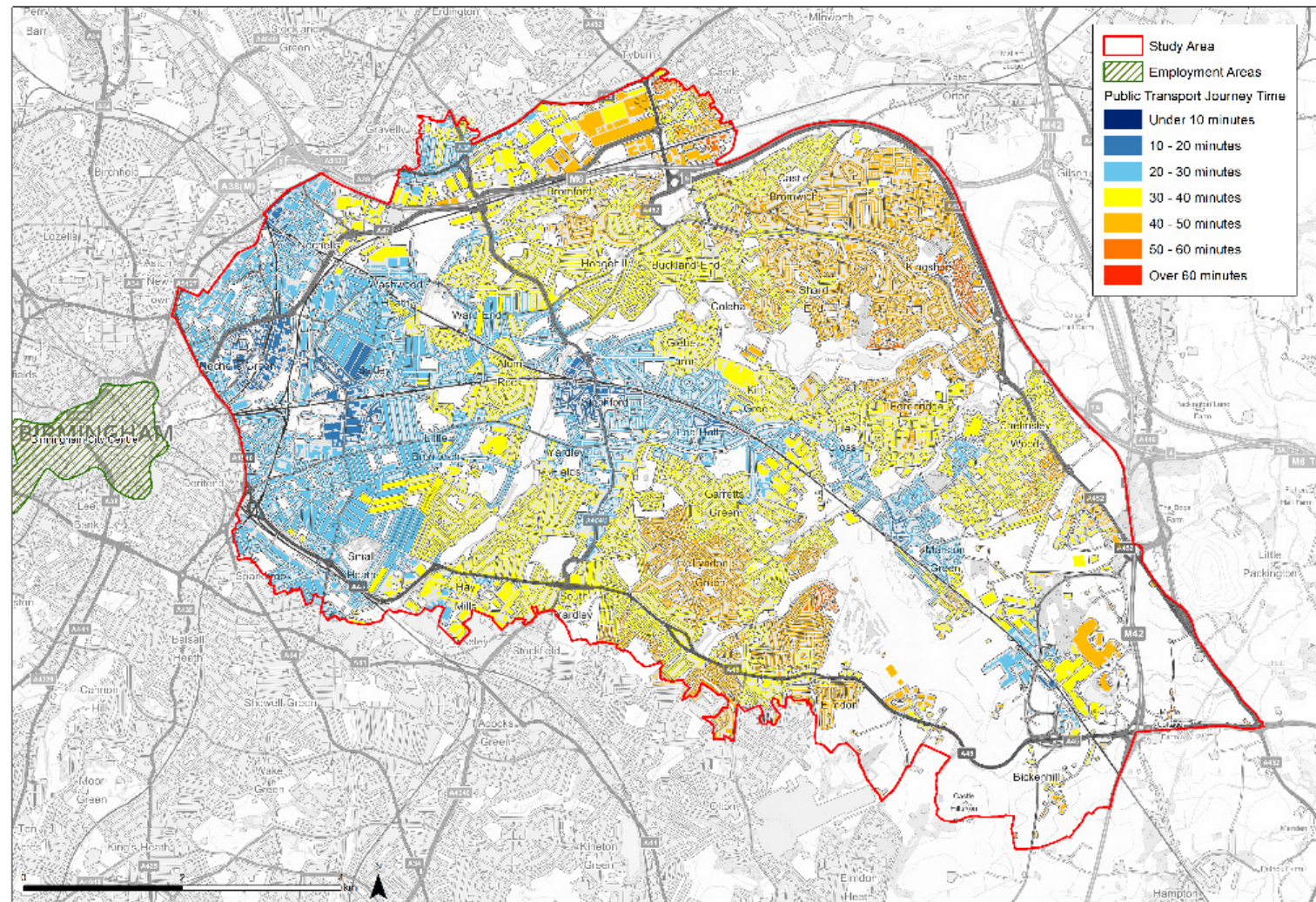
Areas within
6 minute
walk of a
bus to the
city centre



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Evidence: peak period journey times are high.
Eg 48 minutes Chelmsley Wood to Birmingham City centre by bus – a journey of 8 miles

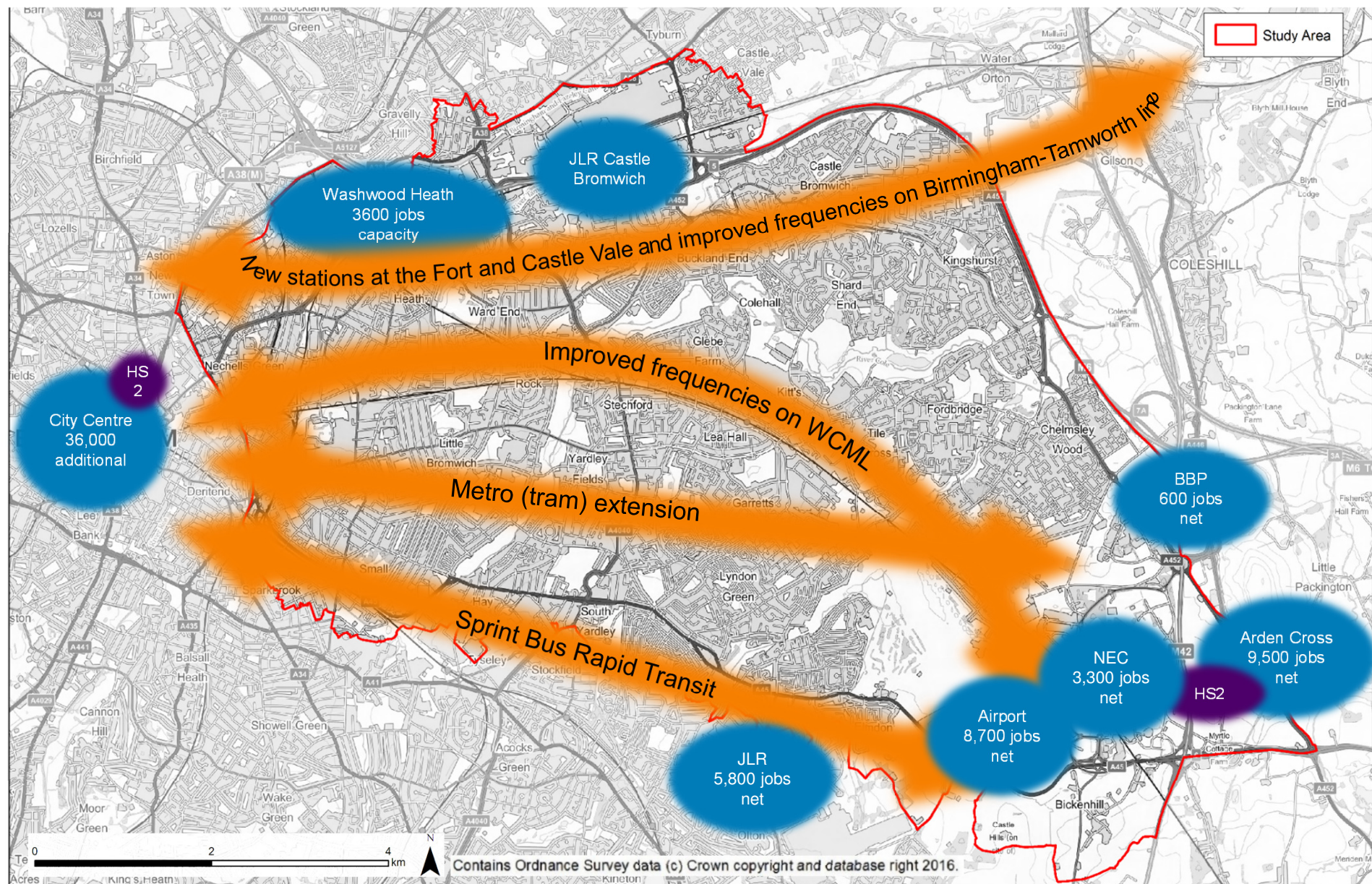
Travel time to Birmingham City Centre



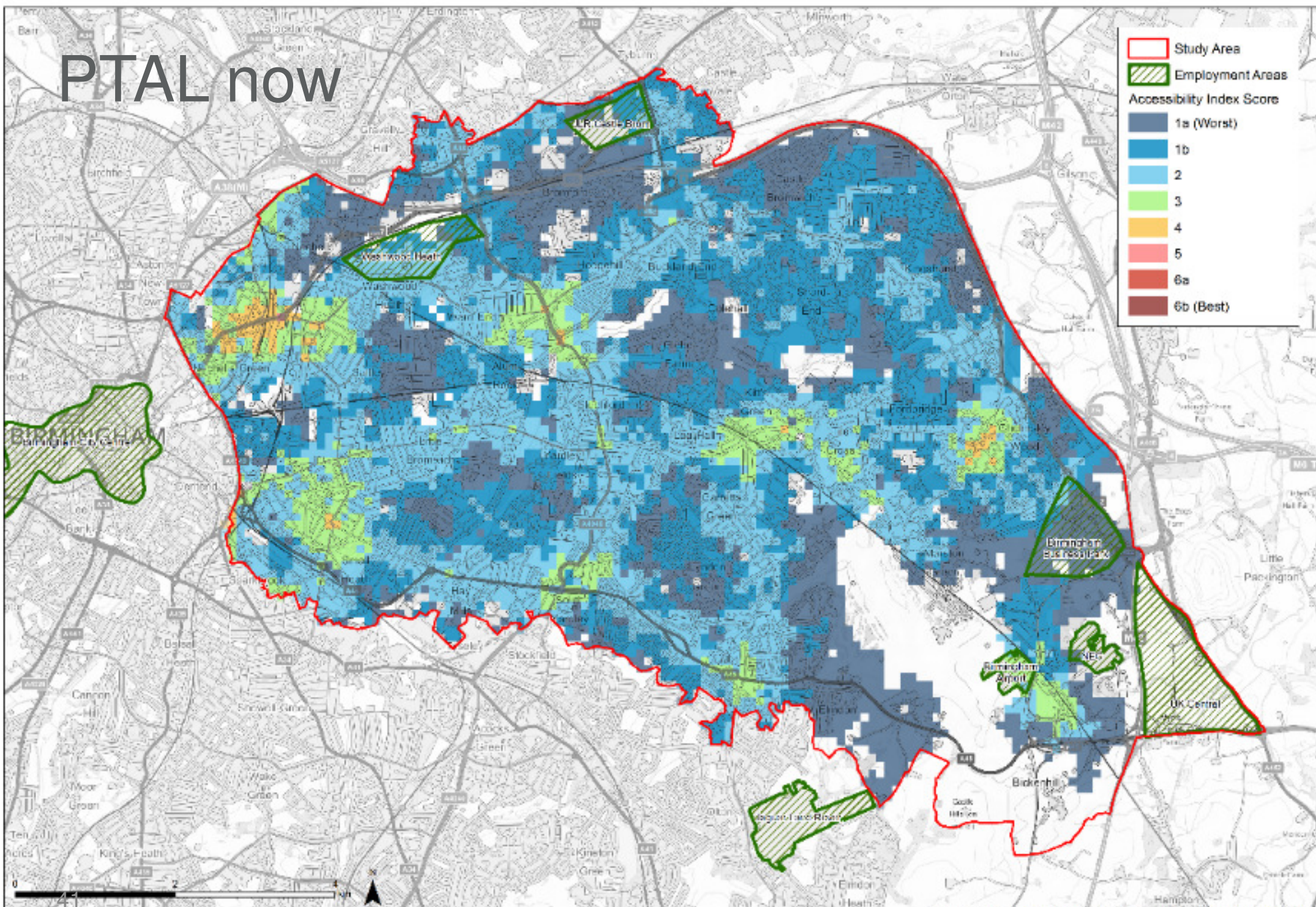
Off peak
journeys for
shift workers
less good

Non-radial
routes demand
frequent
changes

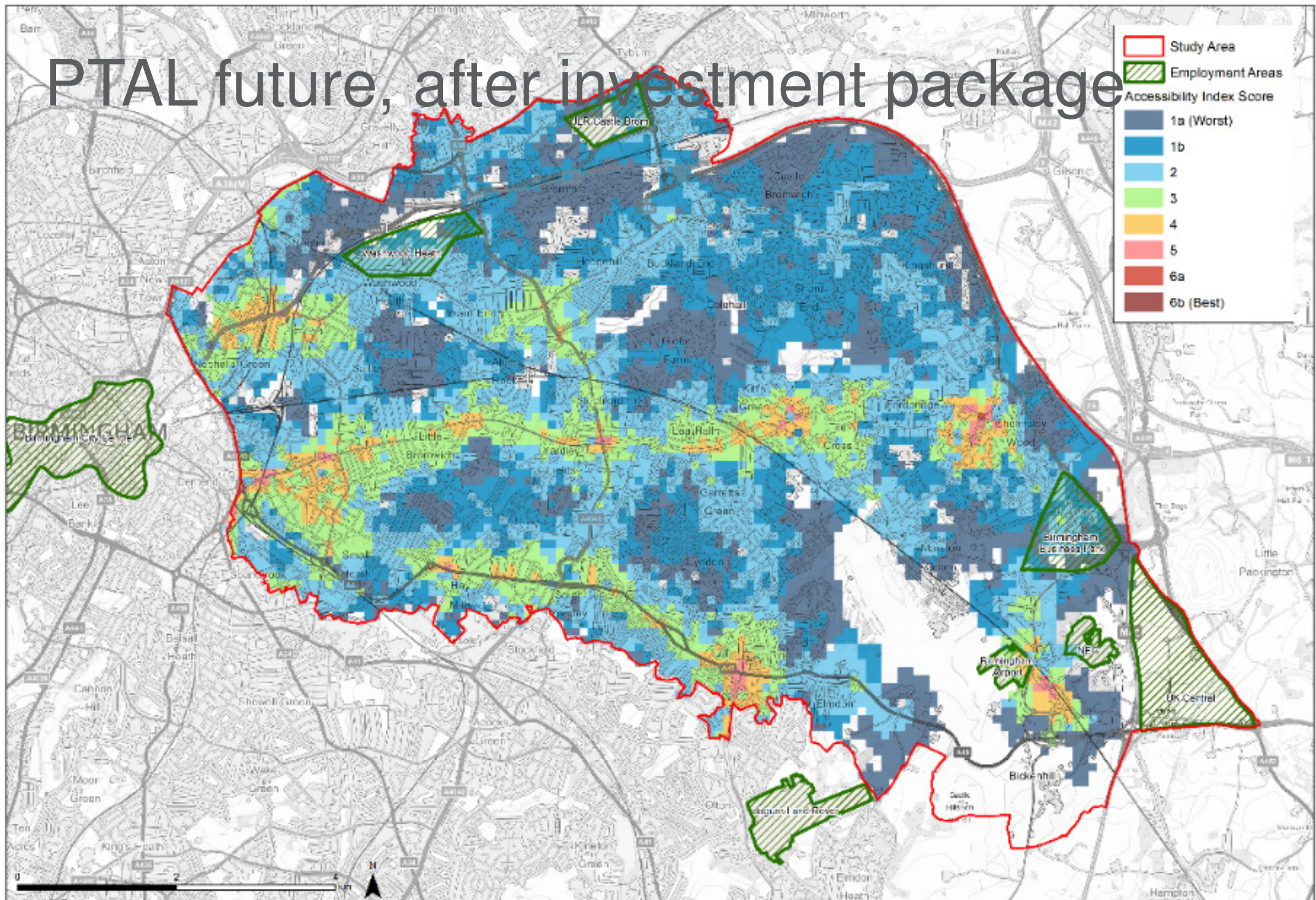
Evidence: solutions are being sought – they have important labour market effects



PTAL now

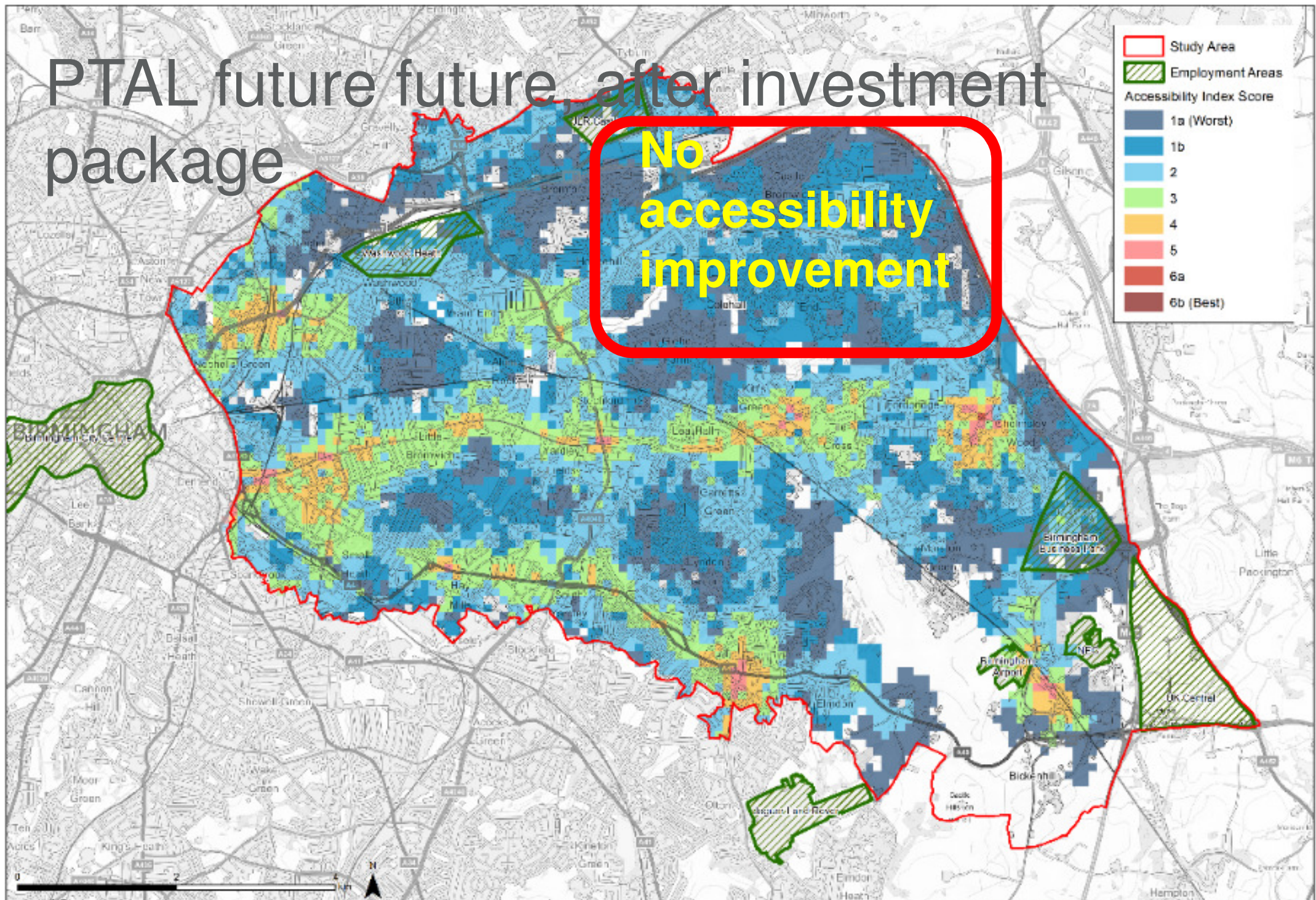


PTAL future, after investment package



PTAL future future, after investment package

**No
accessibility
improvement**



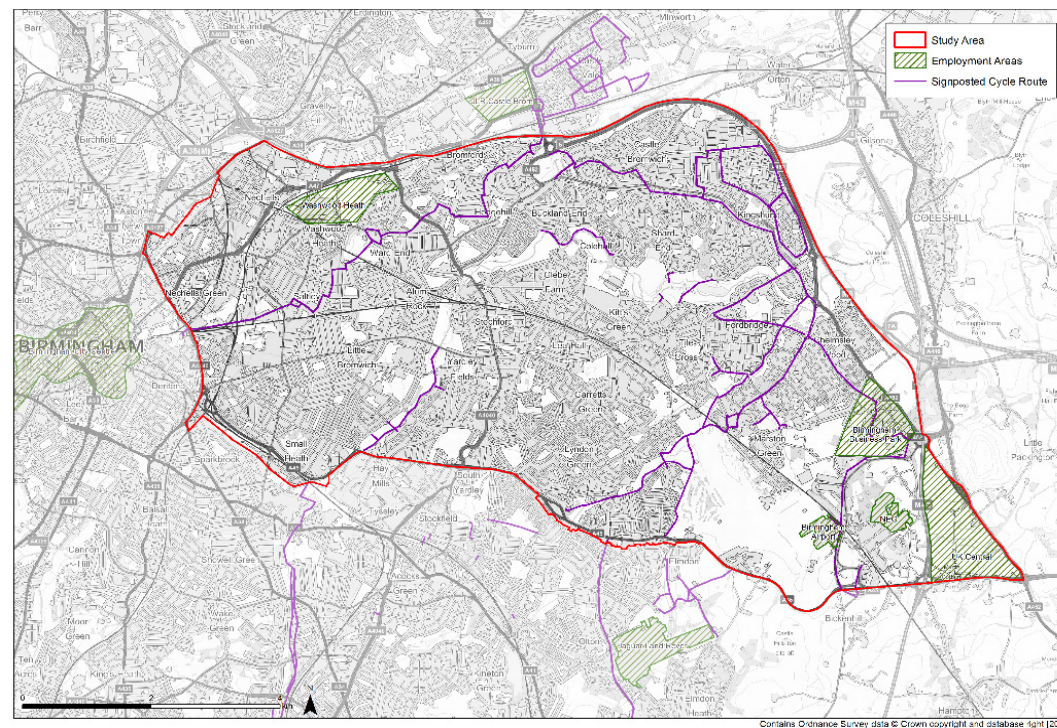
Evidence: Walking is subject to significant lines of severance, hindering some access to new transport infrastructure



Evidence: Birmingham Cycle Revolution is planning cycling improvements. Scope for more?

Can we integrate cycling and walking to new infrastructure ('Last Mile Strategy')? How can we best address Health & Wellbeing issues?

Existing signposted cycle routes



Dataset: Shows the signposted cycle network around EBNS

Date: 2017

Source: PBA

Evidence on delivery: further improvements are likely to be required to fix provision in northern parts of the study area. New bus routes? Scope for park & ride facilities around Metro or rail stations?

New Bus Route possibilities



Accelerating place investment

Key issues:

- Housing development viability is poor, slowing the delivery of change
- Transport is part of the viability solution and creates opportunities
- Retail is struggling in some places, and could be reconfigured

Impact: why is this issue important?

- Transport investment is going to happen – to get maximum benefit we must have aligned land use policies
- Creating opportunities to anchor growth locally
- Economic modernisation depends on reconfiguring built assets in response to change

Evidence: new and emerging policy environment

The Birmingham Development Plan (BDP) sees two growth areas

- Bordesley Park - 750 new homes and up to 3,000 new jobs
- Eastern Triangle - (covering Stetchford, Meadway and Shard End) will deliver regeneration and around 1,000 new homes

Solihull Draft Plan

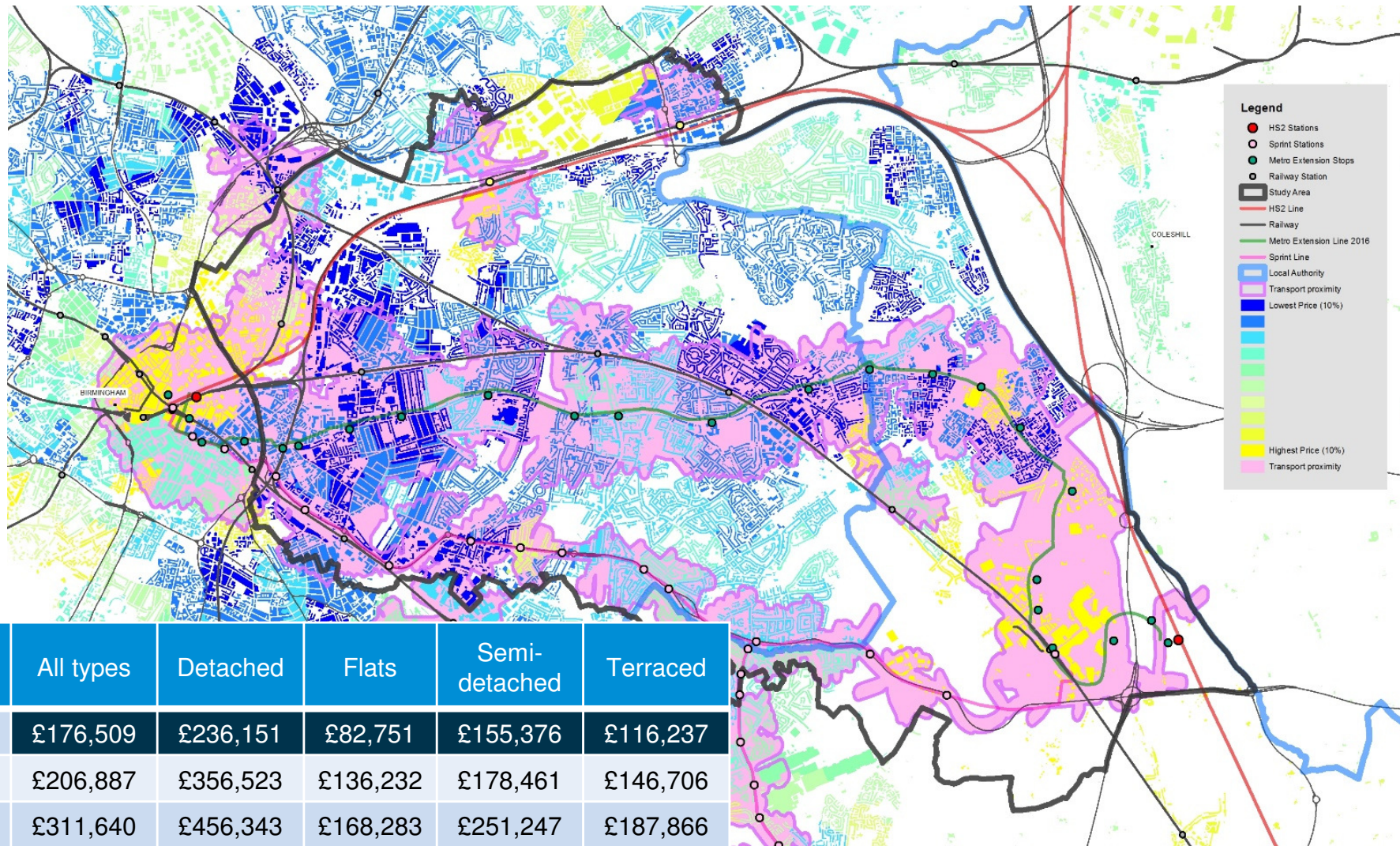
- North Solihull regeneration area
- UK Central – has Growth and Infrastructure Plan

Transport investment can raise currently low development values – so accelerating market development opportunities

Dataset: Average house-price for all properties, over the last 12 months. The Land Registry collect data on all housing transactions, published by individual property and date.

Date: Jun-15 to May-16

Source: Land Registry



Property price by house type	All types	Detached	Flats	Semi-detached	Terraced
EBNS study area	£176,509	£236,151	£82,751	£155,376	£116,237
Birmingham LA	£206,887	£356,523	£136,232	£178,461	£146,706
Solihull LA	£311,640	£456,343	£168,283	£251,247	£187,866
Combined authorities	£228,237	£396,524	£142,594	£194,321	£151,480
England	£300,314	£386,568	£269,473	£238,292	£233,163

Rank LSOA: average house price

Evidence: exciting change is viable through densification

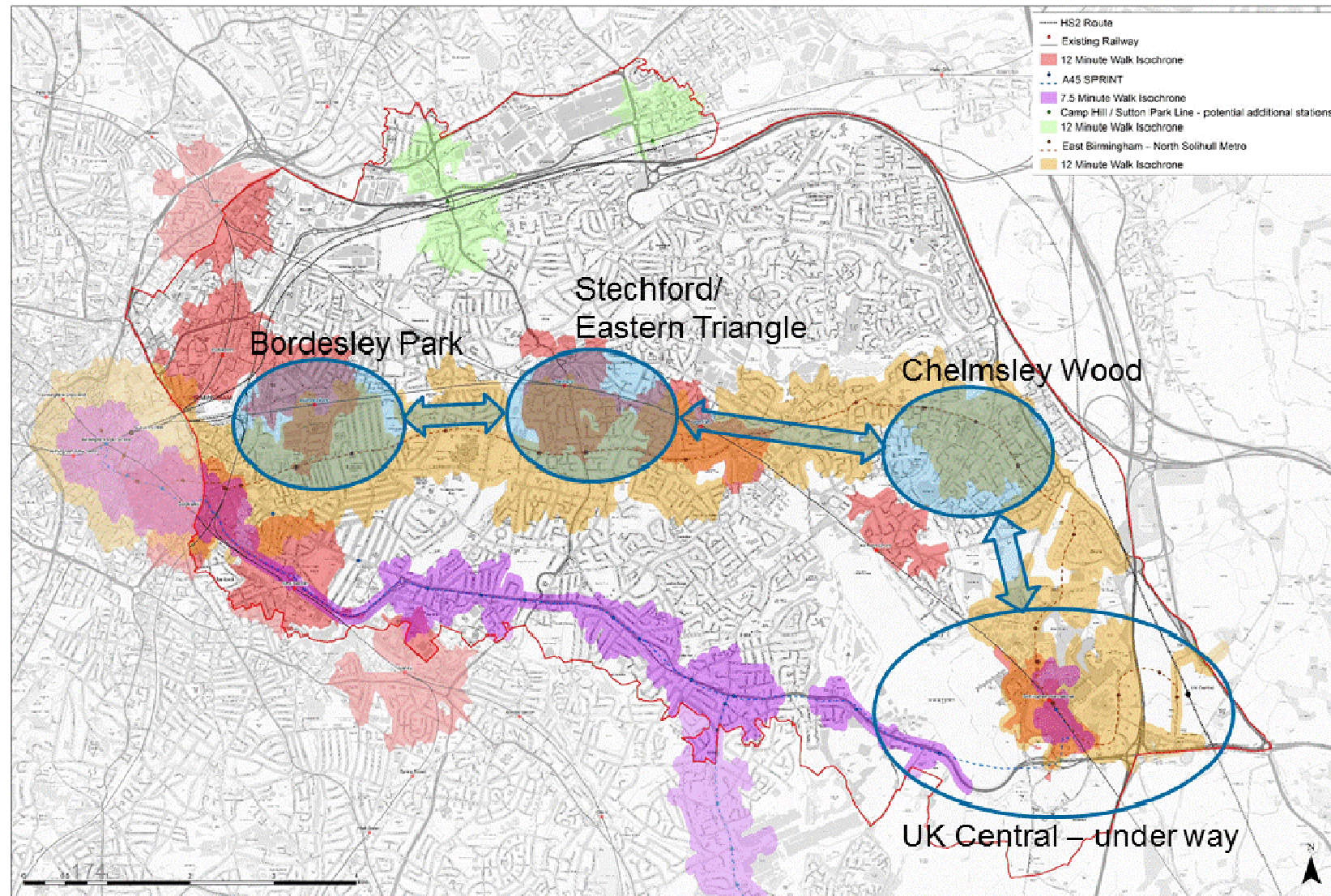
- Initial modelled sample
- Uses value increase from more attractive environment and connectivity
- Transformed from a relatively low value suburban neighbourhood into a higher value urban neighbourhood
- It's viable – in some instances

Delivering physical change

Key issues

- Triggering market regeneration processes
- Focusing public and private investment
- Delivering and managing change
- Creating a cross-sector 'growth coalition'

Evidence suggests three new 'Opportunity Areas' could help EBNS to make step change. (UK Central effectively already an Opportunity Area)



Summary and next steps

PBA Executive Summary

“Standing back, the evidence shows that EBNS is a place of very significant untapped potential. The fundamental drivers around jobs growth and connectivity suggest that the future is bright. Consistent progress on education, skills, and health and wellbeing, together with work to accerate place investment, could see the benefits from transport investment maximised.

A new growth trajectory for the area is the prize, creating very real benefits for the current and future residents of the area”.

Metro Extension

- Transport & Works Act Order made for Eastside Extension Oct 2016
- Works programmed to start on site 2019
- Eastside extension operational 2022 /23
- EB&NS Extension Transport & Works Act Order programmed for end of 2018.
- EB&NS utility diversions start late 2021
- EB&NS start on site programmed for early 2023
- EB&NS programmed operation 2026



Housing Infrastructure Fund

- Bid prepared for East Birmingham under HIF Marginal Viability Fund
- East Birmingham bid covers sites at former Yardley Sewage Works, Bromford Estate and Hall Green
- Total bid £8.2m to facilitate delivery of 907 new homes.
- Bid submitted September 2017.
- Decision anticipated by end of January

Next Steps

- Development Strategy & Vision to be prepared jointly – BCC & Solihull MBC
- Establishment of expert panel to report to Project Board – health; education & connectivity.
- EB&NS Project Board - revised membership and terms of reference.
- Agree programme for completion of strategy & vision.