

BIRMINGHAM CITY COUNCIL

CABINET

TUESDAY, 29 JUNE 2021 AT 10:00 HOURS
IN BMI LYTTLETON THEATRE, 9 MARGARET STREET,
BIRMINGHAM, B3 3BS

A G E N D A

1 NOTICE OF RECORDING/WEBCAST

The Chair to advise/meeting to note that this meeting will be webcast for live or subsequent broadcast via the Council's meeting You Tube site (www.youtube.com/channel/UCT2kT7ZRPFCXq6_5dnVnYlw) and that members of the press/public may record and take photographs except where there are confidential or exempt items.

2 APOLOGIES

To receive any apologies.

3 DECLARATIONS OF INTERESTS

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

4 EXEMPT INFORMATION – POSSIBLE EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC

a) To highlight reports or appendices which officers have identified as containing exempt information within the meaning of Section 100I of the Local Government Act 1972, and where officers consider that the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information, for the reasons outlined in the report.

b) To formally pass the following resolution:-

RESOLVED – That, in accordance with Regulation 4 of the Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements) (Meetings and Access to Information) (England) Regulations 2012, the public be excluded from the meeting during consideration of those parts of the agenda designated as exempt on the grounds that it is likely, in view of the nature of the business to be

transacted or the nature of the proceedings, that if members of the press and public were present there would be disclosure to them of exempt information.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----|--|---|
| | 5 | <u>UPDATE ON COVID -19</u> | To receive a verbal update on the item. |
| <u>1 - 26</u> | 6 | <u>BUILDING BIRMINGHAM, HIGHGATE ROAD DEVELOPMENT</u> | Report of Acting Director Inclusive Growth |
| <u>27 - 32</u> | 7 | <u>UPDATE ON GRAND CENTRAL</u> | Report of Acting Director, Inclusive Growth |
| <u>33 - 46</u> | 8 | <u>PROGRAMME TEAM FOR THE ENTERPRISE ZONE PROGRAMME</u> | Report of Acting Director Inclusive Growth |
| <u>47 - 162</u> | 9 | <u>BIRMINGHAM DEVELOPMENT PLAN REVIEW AND REVISED LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME'</u> | Report of Acting Director Inclusive Growth |
| <u>163 - 220</u> | 10 | <u>DATES OF MEETINGS, APPOINTMENT OF OTHER BODIES AND APPOINTMENTS TO OUTSIDE BODIES ETC. 2021/2022</u> | Report of the City Solicitor. |
| <u>221 - 318</u> | 11 | <u>OURTURN REPORT 2020-21</u> | Report of the Interim Director of Council Management. |
| <u>319 - 358</u> | 12 | <u>OUTCOME OF CIPFA'S ASSESSMENT OF THE COUNCIL'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT CAPABILITY</u> | Report of the Assistant Director, Service Finance. |
| <u>359 - 368</u> | 13 | <u>ROUGH SLEEPING INITIATIVE (RSI) YEAR 4 2021/22</u> | Report of Managing Director of City Housing |
| <u>369 - 444</u> | 14 | <u>BIRMINGHAM CITY COUNCIL PERFORMANCE AND PROGRESS AGAINST DELIVERY PLAN DURING Q4 2020-21</u> | Report of Assistant Chief Executive |
| <u>445 - 460</u> | 15 | <u>PLANNED PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES (JULY 2021 – SEPTEMBER 2021)</u> | |

16 **OTHER URGENT BUSINESS**

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

Birmingham City Council

Report to Cabinet

29 June 2021



Subject: Building Birmingham – Highgate Road Development

Report of: Ian MacLeod, Acting Director – Inclusive Growth

Relevant Cabinet Member: Councillor Ian Ward, Leader
Councillor Sharon Thompson, Cabinet Member for Homes and Neighbourhoods
Councillor Tristan Chatfield, Cabinet Member for Finance and Resources

Relevant O & S Chair(s): Councillor Penny Holbrook, Housing and Neighbourhoods
Councillor Mohammed Aikhlaq, Resources

Report author: Shahid Iqbal, Principal Housing Development Officer,
0121 303 6474
Email Address: Shahid.s.Iqbal@birmingham.gov.uk

Are specific wards affected?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No – All wards affected
If yes, name(s) of ward(s): Sparkbrook & Balsall Heath East		
Is this a key decision?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
If relevant, add Forward Plan Reference:007977/2020		
Is the decision eligible for call-in?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Does the report contain confidential or exempt information?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
If relevant, provide exempt information paragraph number or reason if confidential: Exempt Appendix F		

1 Executive Summary

- 1.1 The report seeks to obtain approval for the Full Business Case (FBC), and approval of the procurement strategy for the Highgate Road Development (the Scheme) for the construction of 61 new homes for social rent.

2 Recommendations

- 2.1 Approves the FBC attached to this report as Appendix A for the Scheme, and delegates any changes to the FBC for the Scheme financial expenditure of up to 10% to the Acting Director, Inclusive Growth.
- 2.2 Approves the procurement strategy and commencement of the procurement activity for the housing development and associated works for the Scheme using the Homes England Delivery Partner Panel 3 ((DPP3) Framework Agreement.
- 2.3 Delegates the approval of the contract award for the Scheme to the Acting Director, Inclusive Growth in conjunction with the Assistant Director, Development and Commercial (or their delegate), the Interim Chief Finance Officer (or their delegate) and the City Solicitor (or their delegate) subject to the costs being within the FBC approval in accordance with paragraph 2.1.
- 2.4 Authorises the Acting Director, Inclusive Growth to seek consent from the Secretary of State under Section 174 of Localism Act 2011, to exclude the new council properties developed through the Scheme from the Right to Buy pooling requirements, and to ensure that any capital receipts generated from any future sale of homes under the Right to Buy are retained by the Council for reinvestment in future housing delivery.
- 2.5 Authorises the Assistant Director, Transport and Connectivity to grant technical approval of the Scheme highways proposals and progress the preferred option to detailed design which will be the responsibility of the appointed contractor.
- 2.6 Authorises the Acting Director, Inclusive Growth to submit and process all necessary highway closures and notices required to facilitate the Scheme highlighted in the FBC and to enter into any appropriate agreements for the creation, improvement and alterations to highway access to the sites.
- 2.7 Delegates to the Acting Director, Inclusive Growth the power to amend or vary the development boundaries by up to 10% for the Scheme.
- 2.8 Delegates authority to the Acting Director, Inclusive Growth to submit funding applications to Homes England (HE), West Midlands Combined Authority (WMCA), the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG), European Regional Fund or any other funding agency to facilitate the scheme development where required.
- 2.9 Authorises the City Solicitor (or their delegate) to take all steps necessary for the preparation of any documents, to negotiate, execute and complete all necessary documentation to give effect to the above recommendations.

3 Background

- 3.1 The proposed development site at Highgate Road is located between Highgate Road and Woodfield Crescent, Sparkbrook and Balsall Heath East Ward, and is close to the city centre, and provides convenient access to the local Ladypool Neighbourhood Centre.

- 3.2 The site was appropriated into the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) for housing development purposes in an appropriations report to Cabinet in March 2018.
- 3.3 The site was identified for housing development in the Balsall Heath Neighbourhood plan that was adopted by the Council in 2018.
- 3.4 There are three residential dwellings in council ownership and a commercial premises in private ownership operating as a restaurant on the site, however, these have been excluded from the development area as they are subject to a proposed Highway Improvement Line.
- 3.5 The scheme was identified in the Birmingham Municipal Housing Trust (BMHT) Delivery Plan 2019-2029 report to Cabinet on 14 May 2019. The Outline Business Case for the scheme contained within the report was for 30 units, however, during the design process, an opportunity to increase the density on the site resulted in an increase in the number of units to 61. All units will be for Social Rent. (See appendix B, site layout plan).
- 3.6 The site now comprises of the following:

House Type	No of units for this house type
2Bed 4Person FOD (Flat Over Drive)	3
2Bed 4Person Flat	11
2Bed 4Person Corner Flat A	1
3Bed 5Person Corner Flat B	2
3Bed 6Person Mansion Flat A	5
3Bed 6Person Mansion Flat B	10
3Bed 6Person Flat C	4
2Bed 4Person Weoley House	5
2Bed 4Person Weoley House (i)	2
4Bed 7Person House	4
5Bed 8Person House	8
6Bed 9Person House	6
Total number of dwellings	61

- 3.7 A planning application for the scheme was submitted on 01 March 2021 and the reference number is 2021/01793/PA.

4 Options considered and Recommended Proposal

- 4.1 To develop the Scheme as outlined in this report through Birmingham Municipal Housing Trust (BMHT) and with resources for the development being made available through the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) business plan. This is the recommended proposal.
- 4.2 To do nothing – this is not an option as the scheme will contribute to the Council's target for new homes for the city and also the BMHT 10 year delivery plan.

5 Consultation

5.1 Please see Appendix C, Consultation Plan.

6 Risk Management

6.1 Please see Appendix D, Risk Register.

7 Compliance Issues:

7.1 How are the recommended decisions consistent with the City Council's priorities, plans and strategies?

7.1.1 The scheme is in accordance with the objectives of the housing revenue account (HRA) Business Plan 2021+.

7.1.2 The scheme on the proposed site supports the delivery of the core objectives of the Birmingham Development Plan (BDP) which was adopted by the Council on 10 January 2017 to increase housing growth.

7.1.3 The scheme is in line with the Council's Route to Zero Strategy approved by Cabinet in January 2021. The Strategy commits to reducing the city's carbon emissions and limit climate crisis.

7.1.4 The scheme will make a direct contribution and is consistent with the Council's Plan 2018 – 2022 (as updated in 2020) priorities and outcomes as outlined below:

- Birmingham is an aspirational city to grow up in; new homes will be developed which will provide a safe, warm, sustainable and connected neighbourhood in which our children can thrive.
- A city that takes a leading role in tackling climate change; the new homes will be built to a high standard of energy efficiency by using the latest technologies.
- Birmingham is a great city to live in; the Council is committed to the development of enough high-quality new homes to meet the needs of a growing city, and the proposals within this report to accelerate housing growth in the City by providing new homes for rent on the proposed sites. New homes will help ease pressure on the housing active applicants on the housing register which is currently around 16,955.
- Birmingham is an entrepreneurial city to learn, work and invest in; activity within the construction sector will create jobs and apprenticeships in the city, and activity within the supply chain industries, supporting the local economy through the Birmingham Business Charter for Social Responsibility (BCC4SR). This will be achieved through the procurement of the build contract.
- Birmingham is a fulfilling city to age in; the links between health and housing are well recognised. New thermally efficient, economical to run

new homes which are designed to high standards of quality and internal space standards will be more affordable for residents and offer a higher quality of life leading to better health outcomes.

- Birmingham is a great, clean and green city to live in; the scheme will use a range of measures to improve the environment and tackle air pollution by using cleaner technologies such as Fabric First.

7.1.5 Birmingham Business Charter for Social Responsibility (BBC4SR)

7.1.5.1 Compliance with the BBC4SR is a mandatory requirement that will form part of the conditions of this contract. The successful tenderer will submit an action plan which will be implemented and monitored during the contract period.

7.1.5.2 The social value outcomes to the benefit of the Sparkbrook and Balsall Heath East Ward and the surrounding areas, tenderers will be required to address will include:

Local Employment

- Employment and employability opportunities for the target groups particularly young people.
- To provide a donation of £500 for every property built to support the Building Birmingham Scholarship to assist young professionals within the construction industry.
- A strong local employment offer with the focus on the hardest to reach groups particularly focused on the residents in Sparkbrook and Balsall Heath East Ward and the surrounding area. Based on the value of the scheme, a minimum of 11 full time equivalent employment / apprenticeship opportunities is expected.

Buy Local

- Spend to be, as practically as possible, with local, small and medium enterprises as well as social enterprises within a 30 mile radius of the scheme.
- In recognition of the Council's policy to support sheltered workshops and its commitment to promote such firms who employ People with Disabilities, the tender will include a requirement for tenderers to seek a quotation from Shelforce to ensure they have the opportunity to price for this Scheme.

Partners in Communities

- Bidders and their supply chain will need to utilise their community reach and focus their outcomes on community cohesion with sensitivity to local demographics.
- Working with schools to focus on increasing attainment and employment options for those students facing disadvantage.
- A robust understanding and methodology for community engagement.

Good Employer

- Provide good employment practices to increase the staff employability and quality of employment.
- Demonstration of the provision of in-depth training for their employees in equality, diversity and inclusion.
- Good practices around areas including collective representation, zero-hour contracts, whistle blowing policies.
- The payment of the Real Living Wage down the supply chain is a mandatory requirement in accordance with the Council's policy.

Green and Sustainable

- Plans for a carbon neutral position and what activities they are undertaking to achieve that additional to the specification including details relating to transport, recycling, materials used and offsetting.

Ethical Procurement

- The outcomes sought under this theme relate to the treatment of subcontractors in terms of payment and training.
- Evidence will be required as to how the bidder is ensuring that the materials used are sourced ethically.

7.2 Legal Implications

7.2.1 As the Housing Authority, the relevant legal powers relating to the discharge of the Council's statutory function to provide its housing need are contained in Section 9 of the Housing Act 1985.

7.2.2 Section 1 of the Localism Act 2011 contains the Council's general power of competence; Section 111 of the Local Government Act contains the Council's subsidiary financial powers in relation to the discharge of its functions.

7.2.3 The City Council carries out transportation, highways and infrastructure work under the relevant primary legislation including the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, Highways Act 1980, Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984, Traffic Management Act 2004, Transport Act 2000, and other related regulations, instructions, directives, and general guidance, and the Highways Act 1980 contains the highway closures and diversions.

7.2.4 BMHT will enter into a memorandum of understanding with the Local Highway Authority to facilitate the improvement of existing areas of highway maintainable at public expense, that will be affected by the development proposals.

7.3 Financial Implications

7.3.1 The total estimated cost of the proposed development is £12.23m to be completed in 2023/24. The scheme will be funded from HRA revenue contributions, Right to Buy one for one receipts and Affordable Housing Section 106 contributions. The cost of development is included in the HRA Business Plan 2021+.

7.3.2 The FBC figure is c.£900k more than the Quarter 1 forecast as some elements of the overall scheme costs such as planning obligations and other fees were not available at the time of the forecast. The additional cost will be funded from savings on the Kings Norton and Meadway BMHT schemes.

7.3.3 The future running costs of the properties and areas of public realm retained will be met from ongoing rental income.

7.3.4 The financial viability of the scheme proposal is based on the Government's social housing rent policy that rents will increase annually by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) + 1 % for the next 4 years.

7.3.5 The new Council rented homes will be subject to the Right to Buy cost floor regulations, which mean that for the first 15 years following the completion of the new homes, any tenant purchasing their Council property through the Right to Buy will be obliged to pay the Council the full construction cost of the property, irrespective of any discount to which they may be entitled under the Right to Buy legislation.

7.4 Procurement Implications

7.4.1 Cabinet was advised of the forthcoming procurement activity for the Scheme in the Planned Procurement Activity report (PPAR) dated 20th July 2020.

7.4.2 This report updates Cabinet as the Scheme cost is higher than originally reported in the PPAR. Further details are in the Exempt Appendix.

7.4.3 It is recommended that a further competition exercise is carried out in accordance with the protocol of the Homes England Delivery Partner Panel 3 (DPP3) framework agreement – Midlands Lot to appoint the preferred contractor.

7.4.4 The DPP3 framework agreement is specifically designed for the development of housing with a suitable breadth of suppliers with pre-agreed terms and conditions that is considered to deliver better value for money than an open tender or any other framework agreement and has been used successfully for the delivery of a number of similarly large BMHT housing development schemes. The evaluation criterion to be used is 40% quality, 20% social value and 40% price.

7.5 Human Resources Implications (if required)

7.5.1 The project will be staffed by the Housing Development team internally with support from the Council's Employers Agent, Capita, for the scheme.

7.6 Public Sector Equality Duty

7.6.1 There are currently around 16,955 active applicants on the Council's affordable housing register. Many of these people live in overcrowded conditions across the housing sector. Evidence from allocating properties previously developed under the Birmingham Municipal Housing Trust (BMHT) banner has revealed the extent of this problem, many families being allocated from accommodation that was too small for their needs.

7.6.2 An initial Equality assessment, Ref: EQUA657 is attached as Appendix E. A full Equality Assessment has not been undertaken as it is considered that the proposals of this report do not have any adverse impact on the characteristics and groups protected under the Equality Act 2010.

8 Appendices

8.1 Appendix A – Full Business Case

8.2 Appendix B – Site Layout Plan

8.3 Appendix C – Consultation Plan

8.4 Appendix D – Risk Register

8.5 Appendix E – Equality Impact Assessment

8.6 Exempt Appendix F

9 Background Documents

- 9.1 Birmingham Municipal Housing Trust Delivery Plan for Development of Housing for the period 2019 – 2029, May 2019.

Appendix B – Site Layout Plan



Appendix C – Consultation Plan

Site	Ward	Stakeholder	Activity & Response
Highgate Road	Sparkbrook & Balsall Heath East	<p>Cllr Mohammed Azim</p> <p>Cllr Shabrana Hussain</p>	<p>18 March 2021: E-mail sent with report and site plan to both Ward Cllrs.</p> <p>Phone-call with Cllr Azim on 22 March 2021. Cllr Azim expressed his support for the development and how important this development is for the area. Cllr Azim wanted some clarity on the car-parking provision, access to the site, and the 3 existing properties that remain. Cllr Azim was advised that all new properties would have on-plot parking and there is a rear courtyard for the flats, there is one access into the site due to the proposed HIL, and this is also why the 3 existing houses remain.</p> <p>E-mail response on 11 May 2021: I have no objections to this. I fully support this report. We have a shortage of family homes. All aspects of this report has been covered.</p>

Appendix D, Risk Register

Risk No	Risk description	Risk mitigation	Residual / current risk			Additional steps to be taken
			Likelihood	Impact	Prioritisation	
1.	Difficulty in attracting bidders for the development opportunity.	The DPP3 Framework is a specialist route to market for housing projects with suitable suppliers for this project. DPP3 has been previously used for schemes of this size and nature and has proved to be successful.	Low	Medium	Tolerable	Early market engagement to be undertaken with the framework suppliers to inform of tender opportunity.
2.	Tender pricing comes in above the pre-tender estimate.	The Employers Agent to provide a timely pre-tender estimate that reflects current market conditions prior to issuing tender documentation.	Low	Medium	Tolerable	If tenders are over the pre-tender estimate, the specification will be reviewed to identify possible savings. If further funding is required this will be at the expense of other projects. If the funding is not available and no saving can be identified, the project will be reviewed and subject to further FBC approval.
3.	Costs increase during construction period.	Ensure robust contract management process are in place.	Medium	Medium	Material	Costs continually reviewed in conjunction with project team.

		Review and challenge all proposed cost increases.				
4.	Planning / Highways Approval Delays.	Development and Planning Teams work more closely together on scheme design and objectives.	Medium	Significant	Material	Review on a monthly basis and escalate earlier if necessary.
5.	Covid 19 / Brexit.	Continual monitoring of the latest situation. Review contract terms and conditions to ensure relevance. Seek to transfer risk of cost increase to third parties e.g. contractor.	Medium	Significant	Material	Regularly review the situation.

Appendix E – Equality Impact Assessment

Title of proposed EIA	BMHT Highgate Road Development
Reference No	EQUA657
EA is in support of	New Function
Review Frequency	No preference
Date of first review	30/06/2021
Directorate	Inclusive Growth
Division	Housing Development Team
Service Area	
Responsible Officer(s)	Shahid S Iqbal
Quality Control Officer(s)	Richard Woodland
Accountable Officer(s)	Colette McCann
Purpose of proposal	To approve a full business case for housing development at Highgate Road, Sparkbrook and Balsall Heath East Ward.
Data sources	Consultation Results; Other (please specify)
Please include any other sources of data	The site was identified for housing development in the Planning led Balsall Heath Neighbourhood Plan. Local Ward Councillors have also been consulted on the proposal and are supportive.

ASSESS THE IMPACT AGAINST THE PROTECTED CHARACTERISTICS

Protected characteristic: Not Applicable

Age

Age details:

Protected characteristic: Not Applicable

Disability

Disability details:

Protected characteristic: Not Applicable

Sex

Gender details:

Protected characteristics: Gender

Reassignment

Gender reassignment

details:

Protected characteristics: Marriage

and Civil Partnership

Marriage and civil

partnership details:

Protected characteristics: Not Applicable

Pregnancy and

Maternity

Pregnancy and
maternity details:

Protected Not Applicable

characteristics: Race

Race details:

Protected Not Applicable

characteristics: Religion
or Beliefs

Religion or beliefs
details:

Protected Not Applicable

characteristics: Sexual
Orientation

Sexual orientation
details:

Socio-economic impacts The proposed development will provide employment, apprenticeship, training,
opportunities as part of the build contract in line with the requirements of
BCC4SR.

Please indicate any
actions arising from
completing this
screening exercise.

None

Please indicate whether
a full impact assessment
is recommended

NO

What data has been
collected to facilitate the
assessment of this
policy/proposal?

Consultation analysis

Adverse impact on any
people with protected
characteristics.

Could the
policy/proposal be
modified to reduce or
eliminate any adverse
impact?

How will the effect(s) of
this policy/proposal on
equality be monitored?

What data is required in
the future?

Are there any adverse
impacts on any
particular group(s)

No

If yes, please explain your reasons for going ahead.

Initial equality impact assessment of your proposal

The report to Cabinet is initially to approve a procurement strategy and full business case for the proposed housing development at Highgate Road, Sparkbrook and Balsall Heath East Ward. However, the proposal will benefit all members of the local community by:

The housing development will provide 61 new high quality homes for social rent in an area where there is significant demand for affordable housing. The housing will be available to all residents of Birmingham that qualify.

The proposed development will bring an under-utilised parcel of land into use for housing development and thus improve the local environment and support the local economy.

The housetypes are a mix of 2 / 3 bedroom flats as well as larger houses of 4, 5, and 6 bedrooms. There is a significant need for larger housing across the City and this development will make a great contribution to that need to support larger families and reduce over-crowding.

The houses will be built to lifetime homes standard, secured by design standard, and also be built by following the principles of Route to Zero which help support fuel poverty.

The successful contractor will be a signatory of the BCC4SR and will be obliged to provide employment, training, and apprenticeship opportunities as part of the contract. A £500 contribution towards the BBS programme will also be required to support young people from disadvantaged neighbourhoods into higher education.

Consulted People or Groups

Informed People or Groups

Summary and evidence of findings from your EIA

The proposals of this report do not have any adverse impact on the characteristics and groups protected under the Equality Act 2010.

The proposal will help, create employment, training, and apprenticeship opportunities; boost the local economy; provide a wide range of housing options including for larger families; contribute towards reducing the Council's housing register; help reduce fuel poverty; bring an under-utilised site into use that will improve the local environment.

QUALITY CONTROL SECTION

Submit to the Quality Control Officer for reviewing?

No

Quality Control Officer

comments

Decision by Quality Control Officer Proceed for final approval

Control Officer

Submit draft to Yes

Accountable Officer?

Decision by Accountable Officer Approve

Officer

Date approved / 04/06/2021

rejected by the

Accountable Officer

Reasons for approval or

rejection

Please print and save a Yes

PDF copy for your

records

Julie Bach

Person or Group [Shahid S Iqbal](#)

Content Type: Item

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Last modified at 04/06/2021 12:04 PM by Workflow on behalf of [Colette McCann](#)

FULL BUSINESS CASE (FBC)

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

A1. General

Project Title <i>(as per Voyager)</i>	Building Birmingham – Highgate Road Development		
Voyager code	CA-02336-87		
Portfolio /Committee	Homes and Neighbourhoods	Directorate	Inclusive Growth
Approved by Project Sponsor	Ian MacLeod	Approved by Finance Business Partner	Carl Tomlinson

A2. Outline Business Case approval *(Date and approving body)*

The Outline Business Case for Highgate Road was approved in the report to Cabinet entitled Birmingham Municipal Housing Trust Delivery Plan 2019 - 2029 on 14th May 2019. The original scheme was for 30 homes, however, an opportunity to increase the density of the site has resulted in an increase in the scheme to 61 units which has resulted in an increase to the initial scheme costs. The estimated cost of the development is £12.23m.

A3. Project Description

The Full Business Case is seeking approval to commence the construction of 61 new homes in Highgate Road, Sparkbrook & Balsall Heath East Ward. This site is a cleared site and was appropriated into the HRA in March 2018 via a report to Cabinet. Pre-tender estimates have been obtained for the construction of 61 homes for social rent from the appointed Employers' Agent, Capita.

A4. Scope

Birmingham City Council will be undertaking the following;

- Design of housing development scheme
- Work with stakeholders to develop new sustainable housing
- Obtaining planning approval for the development of 61 new homes
- Undertaking site investigations and surveys
- The procurement process and contract award
- Completion of build programme

A5. Scope exclusions

- Sale and marketing costs
- Acquisition costs
- Site assembly and clearance costs
- Future management of social rent properties
- Discharge of planning conditions

B. STRATEGIC CASE

This sets out the case for change and the project's fit to the Council Plan objectives

B1. Project objectives and outcomes

The case for change including the contribution to Council Plan objectives and outcomes

The project contributes to the Council objectives, such as:

- Birmingham is an aspirational city to grow up in; new homes will be developed which will

provide a safe, warm, sustainable and connected neighbourhood in which our children can thrive.

- A city that takes a leading role in tackling climate change; the new homes will be built to a high standard of energy efficiency by using the latest technologies.
- Birmingham is a great city to live in; the Council is committed to the development of enough high-quality new homes to meet the needs of a growing city, and the proposals within this report to accelerate housing growth in the City by providing new homes for rent on the proposed sites. New homes will help ease pressure on the housing active applicants on the housing register which is currently around 16,955.
- Birmingham is an entrepreneurial city to learn, work and invest in; activity within the construction sector will create jobs and apprenticeships in the city, and activity within the supply chain industries, supporting the local economy through the Birmingham Business Charter for Social Responsibility (BCC4SR). This will be achieved through the procurement of the build contract.
- Birmingham is a fulfilling city to age in; the links between health and housing are well recognised. New thermally efficient, economical to run new homes which are designed to high standards of quality and internal space standards will be more affordable for residents and offer a higher quality of life leading to better health outcomes.
- Birmingham is a great, clean and green city to live in; the scheme will use a range of measures to improve the environment and tackle air pollution by using cleaner technologies such as Fabric First and building energy efficient homes.

B2. Project Deliverables

These are the outputs from the project e.g. a new building with xm2 of internal space, xm of new road, etc

The scheme will deliver 61 new homes for Social rent, consisting of the following:

House Type	Area in m2	No of units for this house type	Total Area in m2
2B4P FOD (Flat Over Drive)	70.0	3	210.0
2B4P Flat	74.8	11	822.8
2B4P Corner Flat A	83.9	1	83.9
3B5P Corner Flat B	96.3	2	192.6
3B6P Mansion Flat A	97.2	5	486.0
3B6P Mansion Flat B	100.1	10	1001.0
3B6P Flat C	111.5	4	446.0
<i>Communal</i>	<i>750.0</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>750.0</i>
2B4P Weoley House	81.2	5	406.0
2B4P Weoley House (i)	84.4	2	168.8
4B7P House	130.4	4	521.6
5B8P House	144.0	8	1152.0
6B9P House	164.2	6	985.2
Total number of dwellings		61	7226

B3. Project Benefits

These are the social benefits and outcomes from the project, e.g. additional school places or economic benefits.

Measure	Impact
<i>List at least one measure associated with each of the objectives and outcomes in B1 above</i>	<i>What the estimated impact of the project will be on the measure identified – please quantify where practicable (e.g. for economic and transportation benefits)</i>
Creation of 61 New homes	Providing employment / training / apprenticeship

APPENDIX

	opportunities through the build contract and contributing towards reducing the demands on the housing register.
Regenerating the area	Improving the local environment and benefiting the local economy
Building Birmingham Scholarship	£30,500 contribution towards bursary scheme as a result of this scheme
Energy efficient homes	Benefits will be passed onto occupiers within an area of high economic deprivation and contribute to Route to Zero
For major projects and programmes over £20m: N/A	
B4. Benefits Realisation Plan <i>Set out here how you will ensure the planned benefits will be delivered</i>	
The Council Houses will be delivered by the Council's well established and award-winning Birmingham Municipal Housing Trust (BMHT). The project will be managed by experienced project managers who will monitor expenditure and outturns on a monthly basis via monthly site project and site meetings. Progress will be regularly reported to the BMHT Project Board.	
B5. Stakeholders	
Please see table G4 below	
C. ECONOMIC CASE AND OPTIONS APPRAISAL <i>This sets out the options that have been considered to determine the best value for money in achieving the Council's priorities</i>	
C1. Summary of options reviewed at Outline Business Case <i>(including reasons for the preferred option which has been developed to FBC) If options have been further developed since the OBC, provide the updated Price quality matrix and recommended option with reasons.</i>	
As per A2	
C2. Evaluation of key risks and issues <i>The full risks and issues register is included at the end of this FBC</i>	
A risk register is in the covering Executive Report – Appendix D	
C3. Other impacts of the preferred option <i>Describe other significant impacts, both positive and negative</i>	
N/A	
D. COMMERCIAL CASE <i>This considers whether realistic and commercial arrangements for the project can be made</i>	
D1. Partnership, Joint venture and accountable body working <i>Describe how the project will be controlled, managed and delivered if using these arrangements</i>	
N/A	
D2. Procurement implications and Contract Strategy: <i>What is the proposed procurement contract strategy and route? Which Framework, or OJEU? This should generally discharge the requirement to approve a Contract Strategy (with a recommendation in the report).</i>	
The procurement strategy for the Scheme is to carry out a procurement exercise in accordance with the protocol of the Homes England DPP3 framework agreement (or its successor). The tender evaluation criteria to be used will be 40% price, 20% social value and 40% quality.	
D3. Staffing and TUPE implications:	

N/A

Key Inputs			
Construction		Running Costs, etc.	
Total Development costs	£12.23m	Weekly rent	2 bed £100.20, 3 bed £107.11, 4 bed £164.06, 5 bed £178.76, 6 bed £196.21
Total Sales Income/Grant	£0.00m	Rent loss - voids / arrears	2.0%
		Annual rent increase	3.0%
RTB activity assumed	None	Management Costs	£1,002
		Repairs Costs	£957
Key Outputs		Capital Works (5-yearly)	£5,226
(Surplus) / Deficit after 30 years	£(2.25)m	Annual Cost Increase	2.5% (CPI 2.0%)

HRA Extract	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Total Year 0 to Year 30
	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Rental Income	0.00	0.00	0.00	(0.12)	(0.35)	(17.90)
Voids and arrears	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.30
Repairs and Maintenance	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.05	2.40
Management Costs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.06	2.51
Cash-backed Depreciation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.07	2.52
HRA Deficit / (Surplus) Contribution	0.00	0.00	0.00	(0.04)	(0.16)	(10.17)
Revenue contributions from wider HRA (to fund capital investment shown below)	(0.18)	(0.04)	(2.02)	(3.79)	(1.89)	(7.92)
Net HRA Impact	0.18	0.04	2.02	3.75	1.73	(2.25)

APPENDIX

Capital Account	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Total Year 0 to Year 30
	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Pre Contract Costs	0.18	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22
Build Costs (including Fees)	0.00	0.00	3.36	6.32	1.10	10.78
POS & Infrastructure Costs (including Commuted Sum)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.23	1.23
Total Development Costs	0.18	0.04	3.36	6.32	2.33	12.23
Capital Investment / Renewals ¹	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.52
Other Capital Financing (RTB 1-4-1 / Affordable Housing S106 / General RTB Receipts)	0.00	0.00	(1.34)	(2.53)	(0.44)	(4.31)
Revenue Contributions from wider HRA	(0.18)	(0.04)	(2.02)	(3.79)	(1.89)	(7.92)
Receipts/Grant	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cyclical Maintenance Reserve Release	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(2.52)
Total Capital Income	(0.18)	(0.04)	(3.36)	(6.32)	(2.33)	(12.23)
Capital Account (Surplus) / Deficit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Balance Sheet Extract	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2050/51
	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 30
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Land & Buildings	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.95	12.70	24.13
Cyclical Investment Reserve	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.11	0.59
Capital Reserve	0.00	0.00	0.00	(4.99)	(12.81)	(24.72)
Net	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Properties	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Total Year 0 to Year 30
	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	
HRA Social Rent Properties	0	0	0	43	18	61
Sale Properties	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Properties	0	0	0	43	18	61

Formal approval to the ongoing capital investment / renewals programme (at a total value of £2.52 million over the coming 30 years) will be sought in due course as a part of the overall HRA capital programme as details of elemental investment needs emerge over time.

F. PROJECT MANAGEMENT CASE*This considers how project delivery plans are robust and realistic***F1. Key Project Milestones***The summary Project Plan and milestones is attached at G1 below***Planned Delivery Dates**

Planning approval	July 2021
Commence Tender	July 2021
Contract Award Report	February 2022
Start on site	July 2022
Practical completion	July 2024
12 months Defects	July 2025

F2. Achievability*Describe how the project can be delivered given the organisational skills and capacity available*

Birmingham City Council is an award-winning developer of mixed-use residential developments through Birmingham Municipal Housing Trust (BMHT).

BMHT was set up by the Council in 2009 to build new council homes. Since 2009, BMHT has developed over 3500 new homes for rent and sale. BMHT has a proven track record on delivery and established itself as the biggest housing developer in Birmingham by completing 25% out of all the new homes built in the City since 2011.

F3. Dependencies on other projects or activities

The key risk remains unforeseen economic consequences of the current Covid-19 pandemic as it may delay the availability of human and material resources.

There is an interdependency of all the elements of this project to deliver a comprehensive and strategic approach, which includes, Infrastructure works and Highways, procurement of development partner. associated legal documents / agreements to be negotiated and signed, and completion of planning conditions.

F4. Officer support**Project Manager: Shahid Iqbal****Project Accountant: Carl Tomlinson****Project Sponsor: Ian MacLeod****F5. Project Management***Describe how the project will be managed, including the responsible Project Board and who its members are*

The project will be managed in house by Council officers. Overall Management / monitoring shall be via the Housing Project Board attended by:

Ian MacLeod – Acting Director, Inclusive Growth
 Colette McCann – Acting Assistant Director, Housing Development
 Carl Tomlinson – Interim Finance Business Partner, Neighbourhoods

G. SUPPORTING INFORMATION*(Please adapt or replace the formats as appropriate to the project)***G1. PROJECT PLAN***Detailed Project Plan supporting the key milestones in section F1 above*

See F1 for project milestones.

G2. SUMMARY OF RISKS AND ISSUES REGISTER*Risks should include Optimism Bias, and risks during the development to FBC**Grading of severity and likelihood: High – Significant – Medium - Low***The risk register is appended to the executive report for this project as Appendix D.**

Risk after mitigation:

Risk or issue	mitigation	Severity	Likelihood
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			

G3. EXTERNAL FUNDING AND OTHER FINANCIAL DETAILS*Description of external funding arrangements and conditions, and other financial details supporting the financial implications in section E1 above (if appropriate)*

Applications for grant or other funding will be submitted when the appropriate opportunity arises.

G4. STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

Stakeholder	Role and significance	How stakeholder relationships will be managed
Ward members	Active lead ward representative, interest of constituents/ Council - High	In house through dialogue and engagement / consultation
Local community	Residents - High	On-going resident information
Planning Officer	Consultant/ advisory - High	Regular design team meetings to review progress
Contractor	Delivery/Operational -High	Monthly site meetings throughout the scheme
Architect	Consultant/advisory/Designer - High	Periodic meetings, formal professional relationship
Engineers	Consultant/Advisory -High	Periodic meetings, formal professional relationship

Other Attachments <i>provide as appropriate</i>	
• None	
•	
•	
•	

Birmingham City Council

Report to Cabinet

29 June 2021



Subject: Grand Central Shopping Centre & Car Park – Litigation – Residual Cost Liability & Revised Capital Budget Request

Report of: Acting Director Inclusive Growth, Ian MacLeod

Relevant Cabinet Member: The Leader of the Council, Councillor Ian Ward
Councillor Tristan Chatfield, Cabinet Member for Finance and Resources

Relevant O & S Chair(s): Councillor Mohammed Aikhlaq (Resources)

Report author: Kathryn James, Assistant Director of Property
Tel: 0121 303 3844
Email: Kathryn.james@birmingham.gov.uk

Are specific wards affected?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No – All wards affected
If yes, name of ward: Ladywood		
Is this a key decision?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
If relevant, add Forward Plan Reference: 008839/2021.		
Is the decision eligible for call-in?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Does the report contain confidential or exempt information?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
If relevant, provide exempt information paragraph number or reason if confidential: Exempt Appendix Paragraph 3. Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the Council).		

1 Executive Summary

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to seek authority to defend the claim commenced by Grand Central Limited Partnership acting by its General Partner Grand Central Limited (GCL) and associated parties, to include joining Network Rail Infrastructure Limited (NR) into the proceedings and counterclaiming against GCL for associated losses and, where appropriate, on advice of the appointed external legal advisors, to settle the dispute through mediation or other agreed alternative dispute resolution. In summary, to re-purpose the existing approved budget to the task of resolving these disputes.

2 Recommendations

- 2.1 Approve a change of strategy for the use of the existing budget which was provided to meet obligations contained within settlement agreements with both GCL and National Car Parks (NCP). These settlement agreements were unilaterally terminated by both GCL and NCP in 2020.
- 2.2 To take all steps necessary and as advised by appointed external advisors to defend the legal claim brought by GCL, to counterclaim against GCL and to seek indemnities from relevant third parties.
- 2.3 Where advised by appointed external advisors, take appropriate steps to attempt to settle the claim and any claims against third parties, through alternative dispute resolution procedures such as mediation;
- 2.4 Authorise the City Solicitor (or delegate) to negotiate, execute and complete all necessary legal documentation to give effect to the above recommendations.

3 Background

- 3.1 This matter concerns the redevelopment of the Pallasades Shopping Centre and Car Park, now known as Grand Central Shopping Centre, in Central Birmingham. In 2011, BCC entered into an agreement for lease with NCP to construct a new car park and to grant NCP a new lease of the car park. The works were to be procured by NR under a development agreement dated 22 January 2009.
- 3.2 Practical Completion of the works occurred in June 2015 following which, it was alleged that the car park contained defects. As a consequence of these alleged defects, NCP refused to enter into the lease.
- 3.3 In 2016, BCC sold its leasehold interest in Grand Central to GCL. In this sale and purchase agreement, BCC contracted to remedy the alleged defects in the car park. As NR had procured and carried out the works, BCC entered into a subsequent agreement with NR to rectify the identified alleged defects (known as the Variation to the Master Agreement).
- 3.4 Various remedial works were carried out by NR and its appointed contractors in 2016 on the Car Park. It is alleged that these works failed to rectify the outstanding alleged defects. As a result, GCL and NCP alleged that BCC failed to undertake the appropriate remedial works and sought compensation as a result of this.
- 3.5 In 2018, GCL, NCP and BCC entered into settlement agreements by which a remedial solution would be implemented and various financial payments would be made. However, it was alleged that BCC failed to procure that the remedial solution be implemented in a timely way and GCL and NCP terminated the settlement agreements at the end of April 2020.
- 3.6 GCL has issued legal proceedings for the costs of implementing the remedial solution and an indemnity for further rents plus other damages; the total value of the claim is circa £20 million.

Current Position

- 3.7 BCC was required to file and serve a defence in the legal proceedings by 26 March 2021. BCC's external legal team obtained extensions and a Defence and Counterclaim was filed at Court and served on GCL on 1 June 2021. A claim was also issued against NR on the same date to seek an indemnity from them for any liabilities that were found to be owed by BCC to GCL.

- 3.8 Further steps will need to be taken in the litigation over the coming months and in December, the Court will give directions to prepare the matter for trial. It is anticipated proceedings will be complex and costly. BCC has been advised it could incur substantial fees and charges, if the matter proceeds all the way to trial. Every opportunity will be taken to encourage all parties to resolve the issues through mediation where BCC is advised it is appropriate to do so and BCC will be looking to pass on any potential liabilities to NR.
- 3.9 It is understood that NCP may also be considering submitting a claim for compensation although discussions are at a preliminary stage. In addition to the above GCL has alleged further defects and associated claims in respect of Grand Central but these claims are not part of the current claim. It is possible that these matters may also be litigated at some point in the future.

4 Options Considered and Recommended Proposal

- 4.1 **Option 1 – Settle the Claims in Full:** This would mean doing nothing to defend the claim being made and make whatever payments that are being claimed by GCL.
- 4.2 **Option 2 – Defend the claim being made:** By investing in lawyers and other experts to assist in defending the claim, this will determine what sums if any are due to GCL and should leave BCC in a substantially better position, notwithstanding the cost of employing lawyers and experts.
- 4.3 Recommendation – Choose **Option 2**.

5 Consultation

- 5.1 There has been no formal consultation with ward members on the contents of this report due to the nature of the dispute.

6 Risk Management

- 6.1 The key risk is;
- 6.1.1 The uncertainty of litigation. The Council's appointed legal team and experts will advise on risk on a regular basis.
- 6.1.2 In addition, every attempt will be made to settle matters with GCL through mediation when it is appropriate to do so.

7 Compliance Issues:

- 7.1 **How are the recommended decisions consistent with the City Council's priorities, plans and strategies?**
- 7.1.1 BCC has adopted the Council Plan 2018-2022. This identifies 5 outcomes for the city, the first of which is *Birmingham is an entrepreneurial city to learn, work and invest in* (Outcome 1). By seeking to mediate a resolution based on the advice of external legal advisors and experts, and in default, seeking the assistance of the Court, will put BCC's finances in a position of greater certainty enabling BCC to make investment decisions to support Outcome 1, secure in the knowledge that this liability will not re-appear to drain further financial resources.

7.2 Legal Implications

- 7.2.1 BCC's powers to enter into this report are contained in Section 1 Localism Act 2011 which contains BCC's competency power and Section 111 Local Government Act 1972 which authorises BCC's ancillary monetary powers in relation to and incidental to the discharge of its functions.
- 7.2.2 The financial consequences of the proposed arrangements are summarised in the attached Exempt Appendix 2. This is covered under Exempt Information – discretion to exclude public: information falling within the categories outlined in 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 (as amended): Item 3 (Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the Council)). In the circumstances Exempt Appendix 2 is considered to be legally privileged advice which is commercially sensitive information and would be prejudicial if disclosed in the public domain.
- 7.2.3 External legal advice is being sought from Anthony Collins Solicitors and Legal Services are kept informed of events as they happen.
- 7.2.4 BCC is also using other construction experts to assist with defending the claims.

7.3 Financial Implications

- 7.3.1 Whilst it is not possible to predict the outcome of any mediation and the ongoing litigation, steps are being taken to strenuously defend all claims and to minimise any liabilities on BCC to ensure that any financial implications fall within approved budgets.

7.4 Procurement Implications

- 7.4.1 There are no procurement implications because all the consultants who are required to assist BCC in this matter have already been procured. However, Anthony Collins Solicitors may require more financial resources to assist BCC with defending the claims dependent on the ongoing Court claim and whether further subsequent claims are forthcoming. At this stage, it is not possible to quantify this potential impact.

7.5 Human Resources Implications (if required)

- 7.5.1 Property Services have identified a Project Manager (Neil Hingorani) to deliver this proposal on behalf of BCC.

7.6 Public Sector Equality Duty

- 7.6.1 The initial equality assessment screening is appended as Appendix 1 (ref EQUA104 dated 06/09/2018). This is a financial transaction relating to a previous project, this is not a new function or service requirement, by implication there is no need for a further new full assessment.

8 List of appendices accompanying this report:

- 8.1 Appendix 1 – Initial Equality Assessment (EQUA104).
- 8.2 Appendix 2 – Exempt Information

9 Background Documents

- 9.1 Report to Cabinet– “Grand Central Shopping Centre and Associated Car Park, 18th September 2018.

Title	Grand Central Shopping Centre and Associated Car Park
Reference No	EQUA104
EA is in support of	New Function
Review Frequency	Six Months
Date of first review	04/03/2019
Directorate	Economy
Division	Birmingham Property Services
Service Area	Investment Property Management
Responsible Officer(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Felicia Saunders
Quality Control Officer(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Eden Ottley
Accountable Officer(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Eden Ottley
Initial impact assessment	The purpose is to provide an update on matters of legacy relating to the disposal of Grand Central Shopping Centre and its associated car park. This will facilitate the process by raising money in order to complete settlement agreements with Network Rail.
Protected characteristic: Age	Not Applicable
Age details:	
Protected characteristic: Disability	Not Applicable
Disability details:	
Protected characteristic: Gender	Not Applicable
Gender details:	
Protected characteristics: Gender Reassignment	Not Applicable
Gender reassignment details:	
Protected characteristics: Marriage and Civil Partnership	Not Applicable
Marriage and civil partnership details:	
Protected characteristics: Pregnancy and Maternity	Not Applicable
Pregnancy and maternity details:	
Protected characteristics: Race	Not Applicable
Race details:	
Protected characteristics: Religion or Beliefs	Not Applicable
Religion or beliefs details:	
Protected characteristics: Sexual Orientation	Not Applicable
Sexual orientation details:	
Consulted People or Groups	

Relevant Ward Members and Executive Members, Council Officers and their appointed advisors. City Finance and Legal Services

Informed People or Groups

Summary and evidence of findings from your EIA

The relevant ward members and Executive Members are supportive of the project and the proposal. The Council Officers and their appointed advisors have been engaging with all the relevant parties in respect of this matter for consideration post mediation.

The decisions recommended will support the Council's settlement of a long established project, with the transformation of New Street Station and the Pallasades Shopping Centre.

This EA does not adversely affect any specific group protected under the Equality Act 2010.

The issue with regard to access to the car park has arisen due to the structure of the car park which has not been built to the correct specification. This has resulted in occasional cars grounding on the ramps. The aim of the report is to raise finance to, amongst other things, remedy any issues in relation to accessibility. With regard to all other protected characteristics, there are no negative impacts or implications for the users of the car park and the recommendations contained within the report relate to financial actions to mitigate any further consequences.

Submit to the Quality Control Officer for reviewing?

Yes

Quality Control Officer comments

Decision by Quality Control Officer

Proceed for final approval

Submit draft to Accountable Officer?

Yes

Decision by Accountable Officer

Approve

Date approved / rejected by the Accountable Officer

06/09/2018

Reasons for approval or rejection

Please print and save a PDF copy for your records

Yes

Content Type: Item

Version: 20.0

Created at 04/09/2018 10:33 AM by ☐ Felicia Saunders

Last modified at 06/09/2018 10:40 AM by Workflow on behalf of ☐ Eden Ottley

Close

Birmingham City Council

Report to Cabinet

29th June 2021



Subject: Programme Team for the Enterprise Zone Programme

Report of: Ian MacLeod - Acting Director Inclusive Growth

Relevant Cabinet Member(s): Councillor Ian Ward, Leader
Councillor Tristan Chatfield, Finance and Resources

Relevant O & S Chair(s): Councillor Mohammad Aikhlaq, Resources

Report author: James Betjemann – Head of Curzon and Enterprise Zone Development, Planning and Development
Tel: 0121 303 4174
Email: james.betjemann@birmingham.gov.uk

Are specific wards affected?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No – All wards affected
If yes, name(s) of ward(s): Bordesley & Highgate, Ladywood, Soho & Jewellery Quarter and Nechells.		
Is this a key decision?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
If relevant, add Forward Plan Reference: 008548/2021		
Is the decision eligible for call-in?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Does the report contain confidential or exempt information?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

1 Executive Summary

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to seek approval to enter into funding agreements/Service Level Agreements with the Greater Birmingham and Solihull Local Enterprise Partnership (GBSLEP) to extend the delivery period for the Enterprise Zone Programme team to support delivery of the Enterprise Zone (EZ) and Curzon investment programme. The team form part of the Inclusive Growth Directorate and will continue to oversee, co-ordinate and deliver a range of projects to ensure resources are maximised and the benefits of the programme are realised.

- 1.2 To seek authority to accept an additional £165,945 of Enterprise Zone funding from the GBSLEP, increasing the previously approved budget by 2.5% from £6,453,518 to £6,619,463.
- 1.3 To seek authority to extend the programme team resources for an additional two years from 31 March 2022 to 31 March 2024.

2 Recommendations

- 2.1 Approves, in its capacity as the Council and as Accountable Body for the GBSLEP Enterprise Zone, the increased allocation of £6,619,463, including the additional sum of £165,945.
- 2.2 Approves to extend the Enterprise Zone programme team staff for an additional two years to 31 March 2024.
- 2.3 Authorises the Acting Director Inclusive Growth to enter into a funding agreement to accept the total sum of funding of £6,619,463 from the Greater Birmingham and Solihull Local Enterprise Partnership Enterprise Zone Programme.
- 2.4 Authorises the City Solicitor to negotiate, execute and seal and complete all necessary agreements and documentation to give effect to the above recommendations.

3 Background

- 3.1 Birmingham and the wider region are undergoing an unprecedented level of development which is bringing long term economic benefits to the area. A key focus for this growth is in the City Centre, driven by the existence of the Enterprise Zone (EZ), which commenced in 2011. The notice to proceed from Government in 2020 to deliver HS2 has generated a greater focus on the programme as a catalyst for growth in the City and wider region. Allied to this, plans for the extension of the Midland Metro to Digbeth, and potentially through East Birmingham and North Solihull to connect with the HS2 Interchange, Airport and NEC, will provide further regeneration opportunities for the City.
- 3.2 This level of activity represents one of the largest infrastructure investment programmes in the country. To effectively manage the programmes and support delivery of EZ Investment Plans activity and existing commitments, the team resource needs to be assured to meet the demands of delivery and providing effective programme and performance management.

The Enterprise Zone and Curzon Programme

- 3.3 The EZ and Curzon Programme investment plan identifies a circa £1bn programme of infrastructure investment that covers 113ha of land, over 39 designated sites with significant growth potential to deliver 71,000 jobs; 1.1m sqm of new commercial floorspace; contributing £2.3bn per year to the economy; and has the potential to generate in excess of £2bn per year in additional business rates to be reinvested across the area.

- 3.4 On 14 November 2017 Cabinet approved £6,453,518 for the management and delivery of the programme to 31 March 2022. To extend the team for an additional two years to 31 March 2024 would provide the programme with continuity and in doing so negate the risk of losing experienced staff with the knowledge and skills required to develop and deliver the projects.
- 3.5 The team will continue to focus on programme management, including governance, reporting and monitoring for the Enterprise Zone Investment Plan, and in addition will develop and deliver key infrastructure projects alongside enabling and developing strategic sites.
- 3.6 Inclusive Growth Directorate resources will continue to be utilised to provide senior leadership and also project level capacity fully complemented by the EZ Programme Team and associated technical expertise.
- 3.7 The arrival of HS2 in 2029 represents a once in a generation opportunity to drive economic growth and prosperity for the City and region. Delivering infrastructure on this scale requires an appropriate level of resource to address a range of functions, including regulatory capacity through the Local Planning and Highway Authority functions, such as assessing and approving proposals for traffic management and the approval of temporary and permanent Works. Other requirements include urban design and project management to ensure delivering HS2 minimises disruption to residents and business and maximises the economic benefits for Birmingham.
- 3.8 In delivering the programme of works in-line with the 2019 EZ Investment Plan, approved by Cabinet on 30 July 2019 the Programme Team is currently supporting the delivery of a number of projects;
- Birmingham Smithfield Development Project is developing a Delivery Strategy and Full Business Case to bring forward the development of the area in accordance with the Birmingham Smithfield Masterplan that will radically transform the city's visitor economy creating a major cultural and leisure destination with a dynamic mix of uses that will include vibrant markets and leisure and cultural facilities, a major public square, and an exemplar residential neighbourhood. On 15 December 2020 Cabinet approved the appointment of Lendlease Smithfield Development LLP as development partner for Birmingham Smithfield.
 - The Paradise scheme is an office-led mixed-use development on a 7 ha site located in the centre of Birmingham. In total, across three phases the project will deliver: 140,000sqm of new Grade A commercial floorspace across nine buildings; 300 private rented sector (PRS) residential units; two new car parks with 550 spaces; a new 4* hotel with 250 rooms including a Sky Bar; and public realm squares including two new and one redeveloped.

- The Snow Hill Public Realm scheme will introduce high quality public realm improvements and highway interventions to local streets and spaces in the Colmore Business District supported with EZ funding of £2.9m.
- HS2 Curzon Station Metro Stop project is receiving £9m of funding to incorporate the Birmingham Eastside Metro Extension within the new station.
- The Grade 1 listed Old Curzon Station building is being refurbished by HS2 Ltd with £2m of EZ funding alongside £3.6m of their own funding to bring this important asset back into use as offices and exhibition space.
- The Digbeth High Street Public Realm scheme will receive £15.7m of EZ funding to transform this six-lane arterial route into a public transport corridor with high quality amenity space for pedestrians and residents.
- The HS2 Curzon Station Public Realm project will enhance the environment surrounding the new station by creating extensive green space and greatly improved connectivity for cyclists and pedestrians. This will ensure Digbeth is fully integrated with the station and wider city centre.
- The Southside Public Realm project will provide a safe and attractive route for cyclists and pedestrians heading from New Street Station to the Southside Quarter and the proposed Birmingham Smithfield developments. The scheme will upgrade pedestrian and cycle links, connecting surrounding Enterprise Zone sites via high quality, well lit, public realm style routes. A new public square will also be created adjacent to the Birmingham Hippodrome to be used as a new event space.
- The Belmont Works scheme by Birmingham City University is securing EZ Investment of £2.4m to create a collaborative innovation centre focused around STEAM disciplines (science, technology, engineering, arts and maths).
- The Moor Street Queensway Public Realm development project is part of a package of transformative investment in Birmingham City Centre, significantly improving accessibility and connectivity between Eastside, Digbeth and the traditional city centre core. World class public realm enhancements will fundamentally change the character of Moor Street Queensway, creating a major new 'gateway' space for visitors arriving into Birmingham's Curzon HS2 station; maximising the potential of HS2, helping to attract further investment and unlocking major regeneration sites.

3.9 The delivery period extension to 2024 will ensure the Council can continue to meet the challenges of delivering the Enterprise Zone Investment Plan by ensuring the relevant technical expertise across programme management, planning, property, and transport/highway infrastructure for the Enterprise Zone and Curzon programmes will be integrated within the existing service areas of the Inclusive

4 Options Considered and Recommended Proposal

- 4.1 An alternative option would be to submit a new application as the previously approved funding ends on the 31 March 2022. The risk in doing so, could result in the loss of experienced staff with the programme knowledge and skills required to deliver the plan.
- 4.2 The programme is at a critical point in its delivery. This report seeks approval to reprofile remaining approved funds to support the team for a further two years.
- 4.3 Approval would provide assurance and continuity in managing the programme and mitigate the risk of losing experience and skills necessary to deliver the EZ Investment Plan 2019.

5 Consultation

- 5.1 On the 24 November 2020 the GBSLEP Programme Delivery Board supported an application to increase the previously approved budget by £165,945 from £6,453,518 to £6,619,463, and the extension to the delivery period for the programme team from 31 March 2022 to 31 March 2024. See the Funding offer letter attached as Appendix A.

6 Risk Management

- 6.1 The risks and mitigations are set out in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Risks & Mitigations

Risk	Mitigation
Development fails to materialise in accordance with the projections	Investment Plans will be refreshed every two years and categorise the business rates growth. A more rigorous management approach has been implemented to align investment decisions with revenue projects. The Investment programme financial profile reflects the security of revenue income.
Impact of Covid-19 on the take-up of office space	Birmingham City Centre Enterprise Zone review has been commissioned on the impact of COVID-19 on the office market. The report will summarise new scenarios which will be tested on the EZ financial model to reflect the COVID-19 impact.
Business rate collection fall below forecast	Resources are devoted to maximising payments, managed through the financial

	reporting system and 15% contingency allowance.
--	---

7 Compliance Issues:

7.1 How are the recommended decisions consistent with the City Council's priorities, plans and strategies?

7.1.1 The Enterprise Zone and Curzon Programme supports the Council's Vision and Forward Plan. The proposals set out in this report will support the City Council's key policies and priorities as set out in the **City Council Plan and Budget 2018 – 22** (as updated in 2021):

“Outcome 1 – Birmingham is an entrepreneurial city to learn, work and invest in.

- Priority 4: We will develop our transport infrastructure, keeping the city moving through walking, cycling and improved transport”.

“Outcome 4: Birmingham is a great, clean and green city to live in.

- Priority 1: We will work with our residents and businesses to improve the cleanliness of our city.
- Priority 4: We will improve the environment and tackle air pollution.
- Priority 5: We will work with partners to ensure everyone feels safe in their daily lives”.

“Outcome 5: Birmingham residents gain the maximum benefit from hosting the Commonwealth Games

- Priority 1: We will seek to maximise the opportunities for Birmingham businesses and the Birmingham economy as a result of the Commonwealth Games to stimulate economic and employment growth.
- Priority 2: We will encourage citizens of all abilities and ages to engage in physical activity and improve their health and wellbeing.

7.1.2 The priorities for the Enterprise Zone and Curzon programmes are set out in the Investment Plan approved by Cabinet in July 2019. The programmes are key to delivering the City Council's Birmingham Development Plan, Our Future City Plan, Curzon Masterplan and Smithfield Masterplan. The programmes also support delivery of the Greater Birmingham and Solihull Local Enterprise Partnership (GBSLEP) and West Midlands Combined Authority Strategic (WMCA) Economic Plans and the Midlands HS2 Growth Strategy, which is a priority for the GBSLEP and WMCA to maximise the economic impact of HS2 and the proposed East Birmingham to Solihull Metro Extension.

7.2 Legal Implications

7.2.1 The Local Government Finance Act 2012 supports the development of Enterprise Zones by enabling the City Council, on behalf of the LEP, to retain 100% of business rates income from within the Enterprise Zone.

- 7.2.2 Under the Local Government act 1972 the Council has a duty to appoint such officers as they think necessary for the proper discharge by them of their functions.
- 7.2.3 Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 the Council must keep under review the matters which may be expected to affect the development of their area.

7.3 Financial Implications

- 7.3.1 Within the Enterprise Zone (EZ) all business rates are collected by the City Council with any net uplift in the business rates collected within the Zone allocated to the GBSLEP for the period to 31 March 2046. It is the GBSLEP Executive who reviews how and where these funds are deployed and make recommendations on investment decisions over the resource in line with the EZ Investment Plan, subject to the City Council in its Accountable Body role for the EZ ensuring compliance with its own governance principles.
- 7.3.2 In its Accountable Body role, the City Council employs the EZ Programme Team. The costs of all EZ projects including the Prudential borrowing charges arising from capital schemes will be fully financed by the revenue resources generated through the uplift in business rates within the EZ. There are financial risks associated with the Accountable Body role, the main one being failure of the EZ to deliver sufficient business rates uplift to cover the level of borrowing or up-front revenue expenditure incurred by the City Council. As a result, the EZ Programme is subject to detailed financial monitoring both of its cost and resource base to ensure that the Programme is affordable.
- 7.3.3 In 2012 Birmingham City Council and the GBSLEP established a set of financial principles for the EZ. Accordingly, the City Council applies a safety margin whereby 15% of business rate income is held in reserve and not committed against investment proposals until there is greater certainty of future uplift in business rate income. Borrowing costs will also be kept within 65% of forecast income. The current financial modelling shows that the cost of the EZ Programme team is affordable based on the expected and additional income levels that the EZ will generate.
- 7.3.4 The overall cost for the programme team is £6,619,463. The EZ funding for the Programme Team will utilise existing allocations within the approved EZ Investment Plans. This is affordable within the context of the whole programme. The Accountable Body function would involve chargeable time against the budget to support those activities relevant and necessary to the management of the Enterprise Zone.
- 7.3.5 Where possible and in accordance with accounting practices, salary costs contained under the Project Development and Delivery function will be capitalised against future capital project costs where the cost can be deemed to have directly led to the creation of an asset. This practice for project management activity will be maximised over the period to reduce the short-term revenue pressure on the EZ programme.

7.3.6 The Programme team salaries are based on City Council Grades, including NI and Superannuation contributions. Following approval of this delivery team posts will be extended to 31 March 2024.

7.3.7 The Delivery resource will be reviewed prior to this GBSLEP EZ funding expiring on 31 March 2024, at which time a further assessment will be carried out to determine whether there is sufficient capacity planned against the pipeline of future projects and development activity. The EZ Investment Plan (2019) contains a ring-fenced budget for the Programme Management/Accountable Body costs embedding this within the financial model.

7.4 Procurement Implications (if required)

7.4.1 As a result of the recommendations of this report there are no procurement implications.

7.5 Human Resources Implications (if required)

7.5.1 The EZ Delivery Team posts will be extended for an additional two years to 31 March 2024.

7.6 Public Sector Equality Duty

7.6.1 In overall terms the Programme Team will lead to a positive effect on the equality considerations through the promotion of economic activity, job creation and improving skills that will benefit local people. The Programme team will advance equality of opportunity as a result of its promotion of development and regeneration activity. EZ impact and outputs will be monitored as part of the programme and individual projects are required to complete an Equality Analysis. Equality Assessment EQUA637 for the Enterprise Zone programme team - Appendix B.

8 Appendices

8.1 Appendix A – GBSLEP EZ funding letter

8.2 Appendix B – Equality Analysis EQUA637

9 Background Documents

9.1 Report to Cabinet 14th November 2017

9.2 Change request form approved by GBSLEP.

9.3 Enterprise Zone Investment Plan 2019.



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Jane.smith@birmingham.gov.uk (sent via email only)

11 March 2021 (**Revised from 5 February 2021**)

Dear Jane

Enterprise Zone Programme Management Funding

Following your recent submission of a change request to the Greater Birmingham & Solihull Local Enterprise Partnership (GBSLEP) to extend and increase the Enterprise Zone (EZ) Programme Management Funding, I am pleased to confirm that your request was approved by the GBSLEP Programme Delivery Board on 16 December 2020 and noted by the Supervisory Board on 22 January 2021. This letter is to confirm that approval.

The EZ Programme Management Funding has been extended from 31 March 2022 to 31 March 2024 and increased by an additional £165,945 to a maximum of £6,619,463 (as shown in table 1.0 below). This is in accordance with the GBSLEP Assurance Framework process following the submission of a Change Request.

Financial Profile

The agreed maximum EZ allocation and financial profile (including both project/programme and capital/revenue split) is included below. Any variance from this profile should be discussed with GBSLEP and will be subject to a change control process.

Programme Costs (£)	Previous Years	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Total
GBSLEP Programme (Revenue)	167,000	247,680	131,242	133,867	136,545	816,334
BCC Programme (Revenue)	1,706,246	552,343	548,086	375,932	384,454	3,567,781
Total Programme Revenue	1,873,246	800,023	680,048	509,799	520,999	4,384,115
GBSLEP Project (Capital)	-	510,311	310,672	286,285	292,011	1,399,279
BCC Project (Capital)	-	282,784	191,906	177,321	184,058	836,069
Total Project Capital	-	793,095	502,578	463,606	476,069	2,235,348
Total EZ Capital & Revenue	1,873,246	1,593,118	1,182,626	973,405	997,068	6,619,463

Table 1.0 EZ Programme Management Costs

Outputs/Outcomes

As outlined in the change request submission, the capital and revenue funding will be used to support delivery of the Enterprise Zone programme outputs and outcomes shown below.

Output/Outcomes Description	Output Quantity
New Jobs Created	6,657
Land Made Ready for Development (ha)	19.4
Newly Created Commercial Floorspace (sqm)	270,985
Support Private Sector Investment (£m)	800
Delivery of EZ Capital Investment (£m)	154

Table 2.0 EZ Programme Outputs and Outcomes

Monitoring and reporting

The project will continue to be required to report on progress through regular Project Management Reports (PMR). Christian Cadwallader, Interim Programme Consultant, will act as the principal point of contact for the project.

Yours sincerely



Ed Watson
GBSLEP Interim Chief Executive

cc. Christian Cadwallader, Interim Programme Consultant
cc. James Betjemann, Birmingham City Council

Title of proposed EIA	Delivery Team for the Enterprise Zone Programme
Reference No	EQUA637
EA is in support of	Amended Function
Review Frequency	Two Years
Date of first review	30/09/2023
Directorate	Inclusive Growth
Division	Planning and Development
Service Area	
Responsible Officer(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Jane Smith
Quality Control Officer(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Richard Woodland
Accountable Officer(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> James Betjemann
Purpose of proposal	To agree the management resource for the Enterprise Zone Programme
Data sources	relevant reports/strategies
Please include any other sources of data	
ASSESS THE IMPACT AGAINST THE PROTECTED CHARACTERISTICS	N
Protected characteristic: Age	Not Applicable
Age details:	
Protected characteristic: Disability	Not Applicable
Disability details:	
Protected characteristic: Sex	Not Applicable
Gender details:	
Protected characteristics: Gender Reassignment	Not Applicable
Gender reassignment details:	
Protected characteristics: Marriage and Civil Partnership	Not Applicable
Marriage and civil partnership details:	
Protected characteristics: Pregnancy and Maternity	Not Applicable
Pregnancy and maternity details:	
Protected characteristics: Race	Not Applicable
Race details:	
Protected characteristics: Religion or Beliefs	Not Applicable
Religion or beliefs details:	
Protected characteristics: Sexual Orientation	Not Applicable
Sexual orientation details:	

0000 Economic impact

0000 Economic impacts are picked up through the delivery and monitoring of the EZ Investment Plan. The purpose of this report is to continue the adequate provision of programme management staffing resource.

Please indicate any actions arising from completing this screening exercise.

Not applicable

Please indicate whether a full impact assessment is recommended

NO

What data has been collected to facilitate the assessment of this policy/proposal?

No additional data required as report seeks approval to continue with the management system and resource of the Enterprise Zone Programme.

Consultation analysis

No consultation required.

Adverse impact on any people with protected characteristics.

Not applicable - there is no potential to disproportionately disadvantage any protected groups as per this proposal.

Could the policy/proposal be modified to reduce or eliminate any adverse impact?

Not applicable.

How will the effect(s) of this policy/proposal on equality be monitored?

No direct impact on equality as a result of this proposal. EZ impact and outputs will be collected at a programme level. In addition each project funded by the EA will required to undertake their own EA and monitor/report on outcome achievements.

What data is required in the future?

No additional data.

Are there any adverse impacts on any particular group(s)

No

If yes, please explain your reasons for going ahead.



Initial equality impact assessment of your proposal

Consulted People or Groups

Informed People or Groups

Summary and evidence of findings from your EIA

In overall terms the Delivery Team will lead to a positive effect on the equality considerations through the promotion of economic activity, job creation and improving skills that will benefit local people. The Delivery Team will advance equality of opportunity as a result of its promotion of development and regeneration activity. EZ impact and

04/02/2021	Assessments - Delivery Team for the Enterprise Zone Programme...	outputs will be monitored as part of the programme and individual projects are required to complete an EA.
QUALITY CONTORL SECTION		
Submit to the Quality Control Officer for reviewing?	No	
Quality Control Officer comments		
Decision by Quality Control Officer	Proceed for final approval	
Submit draft to Accountable Officer?	Yes	
Decision by Accountable Officer	Approve	
Date approved / rejected by the Accountable Officer	04/02/2021	
Reasons for approval or rejection		
Please print and save a PDF copy for your records	Yes	
Julie Bach		
Person or Group		
Content Type: Item		
Version: 40.0		
Created at 28/01/2021 05:20 PM by  Jane Smith		
Last modified at 04/02/2021 10:32 AM by Workflow on behalf of  James Betjemann		

Close

Birmingham City Council

Report to Cabinet

29th June 2021



Subject: **BIRMINGHAM DEVELOPMENT PLAN REVIEW AND REVISED LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME**

Report of: **IAN MACLEOD, ACTING DIRECTOR, INCLUSIVE GROWTH**

Relevant Cabinet Member: **Councillor Ian Ward, Leader of the Council**

Relevant O &S Chair: **Councillor Shabrana Hussain, Economy and Skills**
Councillor Liz Clements, Sustainability and Transport

Report author: Uyen-Phan Han, Planning Policy Manager
Telephone No: 0121 303 2765
Email Address: uyen-phan.han@birmingham.gov.uk

Are specific wards affected?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No – All wards affected
If yes, name(s) of ward(s):		
Is this a key decision?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
If relevant, add Forward Plan Reference: 008610/2021		
Is the decision eligible for call-in?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Does the report contain confidential or exempt information?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
If relevant, provide exempt information paragraph number or reason if confidential:		

1 Executive Summary

- 1.1 In line with legislative requirements, a review of the Local Plan, including the Birmingham Development Plan (BDP) has been undertaken to assess if an update of the plan is required. The review indicates that the BDP requires updating due to numerous significant changes to national planning policy and legislation, as well as changes in local circumstances and priorities.

2 Recommendations

- 2.1 Endorses the findings and recommendations of the Birmingham Development Plan Review Assessment, as set out in Appendix 1.
- 2.2 Approves the commencement of work on a new Local Plan to replace the Birmingham Development Plan and supersede the Longbridge Area Action Plan and Aston, Newtown and Lozells Area Action Plan.
- 2.3 Approves the establishment of the Local Plan Member Working Group with the Terms of Reference as attached at Appendix 5.
- 2.4 Approves the updated Local Development Scheme (LDS), as set out in Appendix 2.

3 Background

Local Plan Review

- 3.1 The Birmingham Development Plan (BDP) was adopted on 10 January 2017 and provides a spatial vision and development strategy for the city over the plan period 2011-2031. The BDP contains strategic policies and site allocations which are used to shape development and determine planning applications. The BDP forms a key part of Birmingham's Local Plan; a collection of documents that sets the planning framework for the city. The Longbridge Area Action Plan was adopted in April 2009 and the Aston, Newtown and Lozells Area Action Plan was adopted in 2012.
- 3.2 Local planning authorities are required by legislation to review Local Plan documents at least every five years from the date of adoption in order to ascertain if their policies need updating.
- 3.3 In line with government guidance, a review of the Development Plan Documents which make up Birmingham's Local Plan has been undertaken which has considered:
 - conformity with national planning policy;
 - changes to local circumstances; such as a change in Local Housing Need;
 - Housing Delivery Test performance;
 - whether the authority can demonstrate a 5-year supply of deliverable sites for housing;
 - whether issues have arisen that may impact on the deliverability of key site allocations;
 - planning appeals performance;
 - success of policies against indicators in the Development Plan as set out in their Authority Monitoring Report;
 - plan-making activity by other authorities;
 - significant economic changes that may impact on viability; and

- social, environmental or economic priorities may have arisen.

- 3.4 Once a plan has been reviewed there are three potential outcomes.
- a) It is decided that no changes are required to the plan and the Council publishes a statement to that effect setting out the reasons for the decision; or
 - b) It is decided that some changes are required, and work commences on a partial update to the plan; or
 - c) It is decided that more substantial changes are required, and work commences on a new plan/full update.
- 3.5 Taking into account the factors listed above and using the Planning Advisory Service's Local Plan Route Mapper and Toolkit, the findings of the review are attached at Appendix 1. The outcome of the review, of those set out in paragraph 3.4, is option c).
- 3.6 There have been a number of changes to national planning policy and guidance since the plans were adopted, relating to a variety of issues such as affordable housing, climate change mitigation and biodiversity enhancement, as well as the introduction of a standard method to calculate local housing need and the Housing Delivery Test.
- 3.7 Birmingham has been performing well against the government's Housing Delivery Test, which is a measurement of new housing completions against an authority's local plan housing requirement. Birmingham has exceeded its housing target each year for the past 3 years. However, affordable housing completions have fallen short of the target by 46%. There is an opportunity for the new Plan to re-assess the policy approach and develop a strategy to help meet the identified need.
- 3.8 A standard method for calculating housing need was introduced in 2017 and revised in December 2020. The new standard method places a 35% uplift on the housing number of the top 20 largest English cities, increasing Birmingham's housing numbers considerably when compared to the BDP housing requirement. In accordance with paragraph 73 of the NPPF, the BDP figure remains as the city's housing requirement until the BDP is 5 years old in January 2022, after which point the local housing need calculated using the standard method will be used to determine the housing requirement. It is therefore of critical importance that work on updating the BDP (preparing a new plan) commences so that the housing number generated by the new standard method can be properly considered and planned for.
- 3.9 The City Council declared a climate emergency in June 2019 and has committed to achieving carbon neutral status by 2030 or as soon thereafter as a 'just transition' allows. A Route to Zero Task Force (which will become a climate Assembly from June 2021) was established and an Action Plan

was approved by Full Council in January 2020, setting out a series of initiatives, projects and policy changes aimed at achieving a zero-carbon city. Recognising the continuing challenges of climate change and the importance of reducing carbon emissions, the new Plan will play an important role in supporting the move towards net zero carbon.

- 3.10 The Environment Bill, to be introduced later this year, will require developers to secure biodiversity net gain for all new developments and Councils to prepare local nature recovery strategies. The latter are expected to inform and support plan-making and ensure that development proposals meet biodiversity priorities.
- 3.11 The long-term consequences of the Covid-19 pandemic are still unclear, but it is most likely that the deliverability of the retail and office floorspace targets set out in the BDP will be affected, if not only by accelerating the changes that were already taking place to working and shopping practices before the pandemic. Recovery could take a number of years and therefore challenge the delivery of the existing BDP. As well as this, recent changes to the Use Classes Order and the extension of permitted development rights has undermined existing BDP policies in relation to urban centres and the protection of (formerly B1 uses) industrial uses. The approach to the city centre, other centres, employment land and key growth areas will need to be re-evaluated and updated as a result.
- 3.12 The Big City Plan will be replaced by 'Our Future City Plan' (OFCP) and this will undoubtedly require the spatial strategy of the BDP, in particular GA1 City Centre Growth Area, to be re-evaluated. OFCP was launched in January 2021 and proposes a radical new approach for future development in the city centre using the climate emergency as impetus, setting a new direction towards a green, zero-carbon and people-focussed approach to development as well as repurposing parts of the city centre.
- 3.13 In terms of the plan-making activities of other authorities, the Black Country (Dudley, Sandwell, Walsall, and Wolverhampton) has evidenced a significant shortfall through its 2019 Urban Capacity Review Update of up to 29,260 dwellings between 2019 and 2038, against its local housing need and has made formal request to confirm if our existing or emerging Local Plan is seeking to deliver levels of housing and / or employment land in excess of local needs on non-green belt land and, if so, whether any sites could reasonably be attributed to meeting part of the housing or employment land needs of the Black Country up to 2039.
- 3.14 The BDP designates the Area Action Plans (AAPs) as 'key growth areas' and defers to the AAPs for policy detail. As it is recommended that the BDP is updated in full, which will require the spatial strategy to be redrawn, the AAPs will be superseded by the new local plan. Both pre-date the 2012 NPPF and encompassing them into the BDP update would be consistent

with the Government's emerging move towards a single local plan for a local planning authority.

- 3.15 The City Council will continue to support and promote neighbourhood planning; providing assistance and advice where community groups wish to develop a neighbourhood plan to shape the development and growth of their local area.
- 3.16 Given the scale of changes to national policy and legislation and changes in local circumstances as set out above, it is recommended that a new Local Plan is prepared to replace the BDP. Government consulted on its Planning for the Future White Paper in August 2020, which set out radical proposals for the reform of the planning system. Government has yet to publish its response to the consultation, but they have indicated that a new Bill will be brought forward in November 2021 to pave the way for future changes. The preparation of the new Local Plan will therefore need to be flexible to respond to any potential future changes to the planning system including impact on the Local Development Scheme (LDS) timetable.
- 3.17 The City Council's constitution provides for the establishment of member Working Groups to develop recommendations or investigate issues of interest or concern. It is proposed that a Local Plan Member Working Group is established to enable discussion, guidance and support in the development of the new Local Plan. It will aid greater understanding of the key issues which the Local Plan must consider and the reasonable options that exist to address those issues. Draft Terms of Reference are set out at Appendix 5.

Local Development Scheme

- 3.18 Local planning authorities are required through the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended by the Localism Act 2011) to produce a Local Development Scheme (LDS). This is a rolling three-year project plan setting out the Development Plan Documents (DPDs) that will be produced by the Council and the timetable for their preparation.
- 3.19 An up to date LDS is a fundamental element of the Local Plan process. DPDs must be prepared in accordance with the LDS and this must be demonstrated at public examinations. The LDS will be used by officers, consultees, developers, agents and the public and enables everyone to know when key stages of consultation can be expected. It is therefore important that it is kept up to date to reflect the progress made and keep residents and other stakeholders informed. Implementation of the LDS is monitored through the Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) and the LDS is regularly reviewed and updated when necessary.
- 3.20 The draft updated LDS, which will supersede the Council's existing LDS approved by Cabinet on 17 December 2019, proposes a timetable for the production of a new Local Plan to replace the BDP. The LDS has been

prepared having regard to current circumstances but will kept under review. Future circumstances that might lead to the need for updating the LDS again include:

- New government policy and guidance on plan-making (for example implementation of proposals announced in the Planning for the Future White Paper).
- Changing timeframes for work not fully within the Council's control (for example, the timing of the public examination and receipt of the Inspector's report).
- Other unanticipated changes.

4 Options Considered and Recommended Proposal

- 4.1 **Option 1- Do Nothing:** This would mean not publishing the review document and not commencing work on a new Local Plan. Regulation 10A of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (as amended) requires local planning authorities to review their local plans at least once every 5 years from their adoption date to ensure that policies remain relevant and effectively address the needs of the local community. By doing nothing, the Council will not be complying with this legislative requirement. In terms of the LDS, doing nothing would mean not updating the LDS. The Council has a statutory duty to maintain and update an LDS. Not to approve the LDS could undermine public and stakeholder confidence about the Council's plan-making programme.
- 4.2 **Option 2: To reconsider the content of the review document and not commence work on a new Local Plan or only undertake a partial update of the BDP.** It is clear from the review of the BDP and national policy that the BDP requires updating due to a range of significant changes in national planning policy and local circumstances as detailed in the review document attached as Appendix 1. Where Local Plan policies are out of date, this would harm the Council's ability to deliver on its strategic objectives. It would mean the Council may be susceptible to decisions being challenged by planning appeals and reduce the ability to provide certainty for residents, developers and investors. The process for undertaking a partial and full update/new plan are the same. Both would require evidence gathering, consultation and examination in public. Given the scale of the changes, it is recommended that a new plan is prepared rather than a partial update. In terms of the LDS, the other option would be to reconsider the timetable proposed for the new Local Plan. The LDS has been prepared by officers and is considered appropriate for the present and foreseeable circumstances.
- 4.3 **Option 3: To publish the review document to ensure compliance with the relevant regulations and commence work on a new Local Plan to replace the BDP.** To update the LDS to ensure that a timetable for

production of the new Local Plan is included and to ensure that the Council has met its statutory duty in maintaining an up to date LDS. This is the recommended option.

5 Consultation

- 5.1 Duty to co-operate bodies have been consulted during the process of the review and views have been sought from them to assess if the BDP needs updating and the scope of the update.
- 5.2 There is no requirement to consult on the LDS, however the Council is required to make it publicly available and keep it up to date.

6 Risk Management

- 6.1 Regulation 10A of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (as amended) requires local planning authorities to review their local plans at least once every 5 years from their adoption date. This means that the Council must complete a review of the BDP by 10 January 2022. Where relevant Local Plan policies are out of date, the presumption in favour of sustainable development will apply and the Council's ability to deliver on its strategic objectives would be harmed. It would mean the Council may be susceptible to decisions being challenged by planning appeals and reduce the ability to provide certainty for residents, developers and investors.
- 6.2 The risk of not maintaining an up to date LDS is the loss of public and stakeholder confidence about the Council's plan-making programme.

7 Compliance Issues:

7.1 How are the recommended decisions consistent with the City Council's priorities, plans and strategies?

- 7.1.1 The recommended decisions are consistent with the Council Plan 2018-2022 (as updated in 2019) and in particular the outcome; Birmingham is an Entrepreneurial City to learn, work and invest in by providing up to date policies for the future planning and development of the city.
- 7.1.2 As outlined in paragraph 3.9 above, the new Plan will also play an important role in supporting the Council's declaration of a Climate Emergency in July 2019 and is significant in helping to deliver the Climate Change Action Plan.

7.2 Legal Implications

- 7.2.1 Regulation 10A of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (as amended) requires local planning authorities to review their local plans at least once

every 5 years from their adoption date. The review of the BDP has been undertaken in accordance with these Regulations.

- 7.2.2 Local planning authorities are required through the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended by the Localism Act 2011) to produce a Local Development Scheme (LDS).

7.3 Financial Implications

- 7.3.1 The process of evidence gathering and producing a new Local Plan requires officer time and resources as well as external resources to provide expert advice. Based on the number consultation stages and the amount of evidence commissioned for the preparation and adoption of the existing Birmingham Development Plan, it is estimated that the cost of the preparation of the new Local Plan will be approximately £855,000. This includes legal fees, programme officer costs and the cost of the government appointed Planning Inspector and will be met from existing approved Inclusive Growth Directorate revenue budgets spread over 4 financial years from 2021/22 – 2024/25 with £320,000 in 2021/22; £195,000 in 2022/23; £220,000 in 2023/24; and £120,000 in 2024/25.
- 7.3.2 Any future City Council programmes/projects and any associated funding bids resulting from a new Local Plan will be progressed in accordance with the Council's Gateway and related Financial Approval Framework, which will include the identification of financial implications (both capital and revenue) and associated resources.

7.4 Procurement Implications (if required)

- 7.4.1 The procurement of technical evidence base studies will be the subject of separate delegated reports.

7.5 Human Resources Implications (if required)

- 7.5.1 No implications.

7.6 Public Sector Equality Duty

- 7.6.1 There are not direct equalities implications resulting from the proposals set out in this report. Any new Local Plan would be accompanied by an Equality Assessment at each relevant stage that would ensure compliance with the Equality Act 2010 and the Council's own policies on diversity and equality.

8 Appendices

Appendix 1 – Local Plan Review Assessment

Appendix 2 – Local Development Scheme (2021-2024)

Appendix 3 – Equalities Assessment

Appendix 4 – Risk Assessment

Appendix 5 – Local Plan Member Working Group Terms of Reference

9 Background Documents

Adopted Birmingham Development Plan (2017)

Longbridge Area Action Plan (2009)

Aston, Newtown and Lozells Area Action Plan (2012)



Local Plan Review Assessment Report

April 2021

Contents	Page
Introduction	1
Legislation, policy and guidance relating to plan reviews	3
The review method	4
Table 1: Local Plan Review Assessment	5
Table 2: Summary of responses from Duty to Co-operate Bodies	75
Conclusions	80

1. Introduction

1.1 The current local plan for Birmingham comprises of a number of adopted Development Plan Documents prepared by Birmingham City Council as the local planning authority:

- The [Birmingham Development Plan](#) (BDP) adopted in January 2017 sets out the vision, spatial strategy and strategic policies for the development of Birmingham. The BDP contains strategic policies and site allocations which are used to shape development and determine planning applications. This is the lead local plan for Birmingham.
- The [Saved Policies of the Unitary Development Plan \(UDP\) 2005](#). The BDP (adopted January 2017) replaced the policies in the UDP 2005 with the exception of those policies contained within chapter 8 and paragraphs 3.14 to 3.14D of that plan which will continue in force until replaced by the [Development Management in Birmingham DPD](#).
- The [Bordesley Park Area Action Plan](#) adopted in January 2020 provides policies for the transformation and growth of parts of Washwood Heath, Bordesley Green, Bordesley Village and Small Heath to 2031. This AAP has been adopted since the publication of the previous LDS.
- The [Longbridge Area Action Plan](#) adopted in April 2009 provides specific detailed policies for the regeneration and redevelopment of the Longbridge area.
- The [Aston, Newtown and Lozells Area Action Plan](#) adopted in July 2012 provides detailed specific policies for the Aston, Newtown and Lozells areas of the City. Policy ED1 was replaced by the adoption of the BDP in January 2017.

1.2 The BDP is the lead local plan for the city and provides an overall vision and framework for the future development of the city over the plan period of 2011-2031. The BDP contains strategic policies and site allocations for achieving the sustainable growth needed. The strategy for accommodating growth continues to reflect the urban renaissance principles that have been at the heart of planning in Birmingham for many years.

1.3 The BDP sets out the overall levels of growth required in the city over the plan period:

- 51,100 additional homes (including the Langley Sustainable Urban Extension);
- Two Regional Investment Sites of 20 and 25 hectares and a 71 hectare employment site at Peddimore;
- A minimum 5 year reservoir of 96 ha of land for employment use
- About 350,000 sq m of comparison retail development
- A minimum of 745,000 sq m of office development

1.4 Growth is focussed on ten key growth areas which play an important role in providing homes, jobs and supporting facilities. The wider city will see levels of growth reflecting the historic patterns of development and availability of land. The distribution of other growth

opportunities is focussed on the city's extensive network of local centres, the Core Employment Areas, key transport corridors and other opportunity sites.

- 1.5 The BDP was prepared in accordance with relevant legislation was therefore found to be legally compliant. It was also deemed "sound" subject to a number of main modifications when assessed against national planning policy which was in force at the time of the examination (the 2012 National Planning Policy Framework). The Plan was shaped and prepared through consultation with a wide range of people and organisations; is supported by a comprehensive evidence base and was subject to a Sustainability Appraisal and a Strategic Environment Assessment.

2. Legislation, policy and guidance relating to plan reviews

- 2.1 Local planning authorities are required to review local plans every five years, starting from the date of the adoption of the local plan. (Regulation 10A of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012).
- 2.2 The requirement to review local plans at least every 5 years is also taken reiterated in the 2019 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in paragraphs 31 to 33. This advises that :
- The preparation and review of all policies should be underpinned by relevant and up-to-date evidence;
 - Policies in local plans should be reviewed to assess whether they need updating at least once every five years, and should then be updated as necessary;
 - Reviews should be completed no later than five years from the adoption date of a plan and take into account changing circumstances affecting the area, or any relevant changes in national policy; and
 - Relevant strategic policies will need updating at least once every five years if their applicable local housing need figure has changed significantly; and they are likely to require earlier review if local housing need is expected to change significantly in the near future.
- 2.3 It is important to note that a *"plan does not become out-of-date automatically after 5 years"* and the distinction between a review and update. The review is an assessment of whether the plan needs updating. There are three potential outcomes of a review:
- It is decided that no changes are required to the plan and the Council publishes a statement to that effect setting out the reasons for the decision; or
 - It is decided that some changes are required, and work commences on a partial update to the plan; or
 - It is decided that more substantial changes are required, and work commences on a new plan/full update. A local authority can review a plan and determine that it does not need updating. They must publish the reasons for this decision.

3. The review method

- 3.1 There is no prescribed method for plan reviews, but the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) provides guidance on the considerations to take into account. This can include information such as (but not exclusively):
- conformity with national planning policy;
 - changes to local circumstances; such as a change in Local Housing Need;
 - Housing Delivery Test performance;
 - whether the authority can demonstrate a 5 year supply of deliverable sites for housing;
 - whether issues have arisen that may impact on the deliverability of key site allocations;
 - appeals performance;
 - success of policies against indicators in the Development Plan as set out in their Authority Monitoring Report;
 - the impact of changes to higher tier plans;
 - plan-making activity by other authorities, such as whether they have identified that they are unable to meet all their housing need;
 - significant economic changes that may impact on viability.; and
 - whether any new social, environmental or economic priorities may have arisen.
- 3.2 The above list of factors has been used as the basis of the review of the plan and each is considered in detail in Table 1 below. The Planning Advisory Service Local Plan Route Mapper and Toolkit – Review and updating local plan policies has been used to demonstrate that the review has been undertaken in robust and objective way.
- 3.3 In gathering evidence to inform a review, the NPPG states that *“Reviews should be proportionate to the issues in hand.”* Evidence from the Authority Monitoring Report, information on planning appeals, a review of relevant Council plans, policies and strategies, the Housing Delivery Test results and technical papers such as the 5-year housing land supply - have been used to inform the review.
- 3.4 The NPPG also advises have due regard to the duty to co-operate when undertaking a review. The Council wrote a letter to all the duty to co-operate bodies seeking views on the review and whether the plan should be updated, and if so, the scope of the update. A summary of the responses is provided in Table 2.

Table 1: Local Plan Review Assessment

	Matters to consider	Agree / Disagree	Extent to which the local plan meets this requirement
A	PLAN REVIEW FACTORS		
A1.	<p>The plan policies still reflect current national planning policy requirements.</p> <p>PROMPT:</p> <p>As set out above in the introductory text, in providing your answer to this statement consider if the policies in your plan still meet the ‘content’ requirements of the current NPPF (completing Part 2 of the toolkit will help you determine the extent to which the policies in your plan accord with relevant key requirements in national policy).</p>	Partly agree	<p>Reason (with reference to plan policies, sections and relevant evidence):</p> <p>The current development plan documents are broadly in conformity with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), however it is recognised that as the documents were adopted prior to the updated framework, which was published in February 2019, certain aspect of the local plan do not fully reflect the current NPPF. See completed Toolkit Part 2: Local Plan Form and Content Checklist.</p>
A2.	<p>There has not been a <u>significant</u> change in local housing need numbers from that specified in your plan (accepting there will be some degree of flux).</p> <p>PROMPT:</p> <p>Look at whether your local housing need figure, using the standard methodology as a starting point, has gone up significantly (with the measure of significance based on a comparison with the housing requirement set out in your adopted local plan).</p> <p>Consider whether your local housing need figure has gone down significantly (with the measure of significance based on a comparison with the housing requirement set out in your adopted local plan). You will need to consider if there is robust evidence to</p>	Disagree	<p>Reason (with reference to plan policies, sections and relevant evidence sources):</p> <p>The Council adopted the BDP on 10 January 2017, prior to the introduction of the standard methodology for calculating Housing Need</p> <p>The Government has recently updated the standard methodology (December 2020) which applies a 35% uplift to the top 20 largest UK cities. This will increase Birmingham’s housing number considerably when compared to the BDP housing requirement.</p> <p>The National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) states that “This increase in the number of homes to be delivered in urban areas is expected to be met by the cities and urban centres themselves, rather</p>

	Matters to consider	Agree / Disagree	Extent to which the local plan meets this requirement
	demonstrate that your current housing requirement is deliverable in terms of market capacity or if it supports, for example, growth strategies such as Housing Deals, new strategic infrastructure investment or formal agreements to meet unmet need from neighbouring authority areas.		<p>than the surrounding areas, unless it would conflict with national policy and legal obligations.”</p> <p>The uplift will significantly increase the minimum local housing need number generated by the standard method against Birmingham’s objectively assessed housing need. Furthermore, when the BDP becomes more than 5 years old the cap is removed and the minimum local housing need number (with the 35% uplift) will be significantly higher than the objectively assessed need.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4,450 Objectively Assessed Housing Need (2013) • 2,555 adopted BDP housing requirement (PG1) (2017) • 3,577 capped standard method (April 2021) • 4,829 capped with 35% uplift (June 2021) • 6,750 uncapped with 35% uplift (Jan 2022) <p>Due to the increase in the number of dwellings identified in the Council’s SHLAA (the 2018 SHLAA was tested at a Section 78 appeal), there is flexibility in the current supply to meet some of the difference between the adopted BDP requirement and the capped minimum local housing need number (3,577dpa). However, given the significantly increased requirement stipulated as a result of the 35% uplift, there will be a significant gap between the current identified supply and the local housing need number, with the gap further increased when the plan becomes 5 years old and the capping is removed.</p> <p>The content of the Planning White Paper provides further uncertainty around how housing numbers will be calculated, and the City Council</p>

	Matters to consider	Agree / Disagree	Extent to which the local plan meets this requirement
			will continue to monitor the changes as they emerge and respond to them by factoring them into plan-making.
A3.	<p>You have a 5-year supply of housing land</p> <p>PROMPT:</p> <p>Review your 5-year housing land supply in accordance with national guidance including planning practice guidance and the Housing Delivery Test measurement rule book</p>	Agree	<p>Reason (with reference to plan policies, sections and relevant evidence sources):</p> <p>At April 2020 the Council had a 6.28 years housing land supply. This is derived from a 5-Year requirement of 14,963 dwellings (including a 5% buffer) and a supply of 18,801 dwellings.</p> <p>The new standard method for calculating housing need places a 35% uplift on the housing number of the top 20 largest English cities, increasing Birmingham's housing numbers considerably when compared to the BDP housing requirement. In accordance with paragraph 73 of the NPPF, the BDP figure remains as the city's housing requirement until the BDP is 5 years old in January 2022, after which point the local housing need, calculated using the standard method, will be used to determine the housing requirement.</p>
A4.	<p>You are meeting housing delivery targets</p> <p>PROMPT:</p> <p>Use the results of your most recent Housing Delivery Test, and if possible, try and forecast the outcome of future Housing Delivery Test findings. Consider whether these have/are likely to trigger the requirement for the development of an action plan or trigger the presumption in favour of sustainable development. Consider the reasons for this and whether you need to review the site allocations that your plan is reliant upon. In doing so you need to make a judgement as to whether updating your local plan will support</p>	Agree	<p>The City has a housing requirement of 51,100 to be provided within Birmingham by 2031. The cumulative requirement for the period 2011/12 to 2019/20 was 19,800 dwellings. A total of 22,694 net new dwellings were completed in this period. The cumulative target to date has therefore been exceeded by 2,894 dwellings.</p> <p>The most recent Housing Delivery Test (HDT) results were published by the Government in January 2021. Birmingham achieved a good result of 152%. As such, only a 5% buffer has been applied when calculating the five-year supply requirement, to ensure flexibility and choice. However,</p>

	Matters to consider	Agree / Disagree	Extent to which the local plan meets this requirement
	delivery or whether there are other actions needed which are not dependent on changes to the local plan.		we are likely to fail the HDT when the minimum local housing need number applies in 2022/23.
A5.	<p>Your plan policies are on track to deliver other plan objectives including any (i) affordable housing targets; and (ii) commercial floorspace/jobs targets over the remaining plan period.</p> <p>PROMPT:</p> <p>Use (or update) your Authority Monitoring Report to assess delivery.</p>	Disagree	<p>i) Affordable housing</p> <p>As set out in the adopted Birmingham Development Plan (BDP), Birmingham's housing 'requirement' or 'target' is 51,100 new dwellings between 2011 to 2031. Of the 51,100 dwellings, 38% (19,400) need to be affordable.</p> <p>From the start of the plan period April 2011/12 to April 2019/20, a total of 4,090 affordable dwellings have been completed. This means that only 54% of the affordable housing target has been met with an under-delivery of 3,434 dwellings. Expressed as a proportion of the total dwellings completed, affordable dwellings comprised 18% of new housing completions between 2011/12 – 2019/20.</p> <p>In the same period the total value of Section 106 clauses containing an affordable housing commuted sum received has been £11,163,561.</p> <p>ii) Employment/ commercial floorspace</p> <p>The BDP sets a requirement for a minimum 5 year reservoir of 96 hectares of B class employment land, about 350,000 sq.m gross comparison retail floorspace by 2026 and a minimum of 745,000 sq.m gross office floorspace between 2013 and 2031.</p> <p>Of the 350,000 sq.m gross comparison retail floorspace, 160,000 is to be delivered in the City Centre, 30,000 in Sutton Coldfield, 20,000 in Perry Barr, 15,000 in Meadway and 25,000 in Selly Oak. The remainder</p>

	Matters to consider	Agree / Disagree	Extent to which the local plan meets this requirement
			<p>is to be met in smaller centres or in other locations where a sequential justification exists.</p> <p>The vast majority (700,000 sq.m) of the office floorspace is to be met within the City Centre, with a further 20,000 in Sutton Coldfield, 10,000 in Perry Barr, 5,000 in Meadway and 10,000 in Selly Oak.</p> <p>The readily available supply of employment land has fluctuated in recent years, but it has been progressively increasing and now exceeds the 96ha five year reservoir requirement by almost 15ha. Supply is particularly good for Best Quality (+11ha) and Good Quality (+6.46ha) sites but falls short for Other Quality employment land (-2.55ha). The supply of employment land is expected to be hit hard in the next monitoring year due to the government's reclassification of B1 uses to the new E Use Class.</p> <p>At a city-wide level, 52,743 sq.m of comparison retail floorspace has been completed so far and there are 206,832 sq.m in the pipeline, leading to a shortfall of just over 90,000 sq.m. None of the named centres above have yet exceeded their plan target, although Selly Oak is just 906 sq.m short. 48,874 sq.m have been delivered in the City Centre, with a further 32,908 sq.m committed in the pipeline, leaving 78,218 sq.m to be delivered by 2026. The Plan target is therefore very close to being met.</p> <p>For office floorspace, 148,580 sq.m have been delivered so far and there are a further 612,436 in the pipeline, so there is still potential for the plan target to be met. 121,886 sq.m of the office completions have been in the City Centre and there are a further 308,298 sq.m in the committed supply here, leaving 269,816 still to be met. All of the other</p>

	Matters to consider	Agree / Disagree	Extent to which the local plan meets this requirement
			centres are also still to identify sufficient capacity to meet their plan targets, with the Meadway and Sutton Coldfield having the most significant shortfalls (0 sq.m delivered or committed in Meadway. 114 sq.m completed so far in Sutton Coldfield with the rest of the requirement still to be identified).
A6.	<p>There have been no significant changes in economic conditions which could challenge the delivery of the Plan, including the policy requirements within it.</p> <p>PROMPT:</p> <p>A key employer has shut down or relocated out of the area.</p> <p>Up-to-date evidence suggests that jobs growth is likely to be significantly more or less than is currently being planned for.</p> <p>Consider if there is any evidence suggesting that large employment allocations will no longer be required or are no longer likely to be delivered.</p> <p>You will need to consider whether such events impact on assumptions in your adopted local plan which have led to a higher housing requirement than your local housing need assessment indicates.</p> <p>Consider what the consequences could be for your local plan objectives such as the balance of in and out commuting and the resultant impact on proposed transport infrastructure provision</p>	Disagree	<p>Reason (with reference to plan policies, sections and relevant evidence sources):</p> <p>Due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, GDP in the UK, the broadest measure of economic prosperity, fell by 8.9% in the 12 months to November 2020. The decline has been widespread, with a dramatic plunge in output across the services, production and construction industries. The pandemic has taken GDP back to the equivalent position in June 2003.</p> <p>The shockwave triggered by the economic collapse brought about by the pandemic is continuing to be felt, as unemployment begins to rise while businesses across the country struggle to stay afloat. Britain's jobless rate is expected to more than double to the highest level since the 1980s before Christmas 2020.</p> <p>Sectors of the economy more reliant on social interaction – such as hospitality and leisure – have suffered a steeper decline in activity than industries where homeworking and internet sales were able to increase in response. Food and drink sector activities fell by 84.7% as a result of</p>

	Matters to consider	Agree / Disagree	Extent to which the local plan meets this requirement
	(both capacity and viability), air quality or climate change considerations.		<p>the closure of bars and restaurants in the second quarter, while car sales and retail activity plunged by 63%.</p> <p>The second wave in infections which developed during the last quarter of 2020 and into 2021 has meant further lockdowns and greater restrictions imposed. Although the UK has reached a Brexit deal with the European Union, there still remains uncertainty about its impact and, coupled with continued Covid restrictions, mean that a sustained economic recovery is by no means assured. This may have a subsequent impact on the mortgage market but also the capacity of the development industry to build new homes. Savills research predicts that 171,000 new homes will have been built in 2020 – 68 per cent fewer than the levels seen in 2019.</p> <p>In terms of house prices, the message is more mixed. Some predict a bounce back whilst others expect greater downward pressure on prices in the medium-term. The extent of any impact will be dependent upon the success of Government support measures and the speed at which the UK economy can recover, and consumer confidence can improve.</p> <p>The consequences of the above on local plan objectives are currently unclear. The deliverability of the retail and office floorspace targets set out in the BDP is likely to be affected by the current economic climate as well as likely longer-term changes to working and shopping practices which have been accelerated by the Covid pandemic. As well as this, recent changes to the Use Classes Order mean that the approach to offices and retail development needs to be significantly updated.</p>

	Matters to consider	Agree / Disagree	Extent to which the local plan meets this requirement
A7.	<p>There have been no significant changes affecting viability of planned development.</p> <p>PROMPT:</p> <p>You may wish to look at the Building Cost Information Service (BCIS) All-in Tender Price Index, used for the indexation of Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL), or other relevant indices to get a sense of market changes.</p> <p>Consider evidence from recent planning decisions and appeal decisions to determine whether planning policy requirements, including affordable housing, are generally deliverable.</p> <p>Ongoing consultation and engagement with the development industry may highlight any significant challenges to delivery arising from changes in the economic climate.</p>	Partly agree	<p>Reason (with reference to plan policies, sections and relevant evidence sources):</p> <p>The tender price index is updated annually as part of the CIL process and used as an opportunity to review our planning policies in light of build costs. As S106 agreements are individually negotiated, policy specific requirements may be altered to reflect changes to build costs.</p> <p>A Financial Viability Assessment (FVA) was prepared by BNP Paribas (November 2019) in line with the NPPF. The FVA assessed the requirements set out in the publication version of the 'Development Management in Birmingham: Development Plan Document (October 2019) alongside the policy requirements in the adopted Birmingham Development Plan (January 2017). The study assessed at high level the viability of development typologies representing the types of sites that are expected to come forwards over the plan period and tested the cumulative impact of policy requirements envisaged for specific sites. At the time, the assessment showed that the policies in the DMB and BDP could be viably delivered. It is not yet apparent whether the Covid pandemic will have an impact on viability.</p>

	Matters to consider	Agree / Disagree	Extent to which the local plan meets this requirement
A8.	<p>Key site allocations are delivering, or on course to deliver, in accordance with the local plan policies meaning that the delivery of the spatial strategy is not at risk.</p> <p>PROMPT:</p> <p>Identify which sites are central to the delivery of your spatial strategy. Consider if there is evidence to suggest that lack of progress on these sites (individually or collectively) may prejudice the delivery of housing numbers, key infrastructure or other spatial priorities. Sites may be deemed to be key by virtue of their scale, location or type.</p>	Partly agree	<p>Reason (with reference to plan policies, sections and relevant evidence sources):</p> <p>The housing, retail, office, and employment targets for each of the BDP growth areas are monitored through the AMR. The majority of the growth areas appear to be on track to deliver against their targets. Some, however, have been slow to get started. These include:</p> <p>GA5 Langley Sustainable Urban Extension - the reasons for this are known and the Council is working with the Langley Consortium to progress the site. The delay has not prejudiced the Council's housing delivery performance in the city as evidenced by the result of the HDT. An outline application is expected to be submitted imminently.</p> <p>GA4 Sutton Coldfield Town Centre Growth Area – the BDP allocates 30,000m2 retail and 20,000m2 office in the town centre but only 114m2 of office development has been delivered to date. The centre has suffered from changing consumer habits, and the closures of Marks and Spencer and BHS. A Town Centre Regeneration Partnership was formed 2 years ago and, with funding from GBSLEP, a Town Centre Masterplan has been prepared which was launched in December 2020 for consultation which will replace the existing Sutton Coldfield Regeneration Framework SPD once adopted.</p> <p>GA8 Eastern Triangle Growth Area – the BDP allocates 15,000m2 retail, 5,000m2 office and 1,000 new homes. The housing target is expected to be reached but only 599m2 retail floorspace has been completed and zero completions have been achieved against the office target.</p>

	Matters to consider	Agree / Disagree	Extent to which the local plan meets this requirement
			GA10 Longbridge Growth Area - the BDP and the Longbridge AAP identifies a 25 hectare Regional Investment Site on part of the former MG Rover Works. This incorporates a Technology Park that has been designed specifically to attract a nucleus of high technology businesses to the Longbridge area. Although 15.5ha of the 25ha have now been developed, phase 1 of Longbridge RIS, known as Longbridge West has yet to come forward. To help bring the site forward, in October 2018, St Modwen secured planning approval for infrastructure works (roads and environmental works) to service the West Works site and create development-ready plots.

	Matters to consider	Agree / Disagree	Extent to which the local plan meets this requirement
A9.	<p>There have been no significant changes to the local environmental or heritage context which have implications for the local plan approach or policies.</p> <p>PROMPT:</p> <p>You may wish to review the indicators or monitoring associated with your Sustainability Appraisal (SA) / Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) / Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA).</p> <p>Identify if there been any changes in Flood Risk Zones, including as a result of assessing the effects of climate change.</p> <p>Consider whether there have been any changes in air quality which has resulted in the designation of an Air Quality Management Area(s) or which would could result in a likely significant effect on a European designated site which could impact on the ability to deliver housing or employment allocations.</p> <p>Consider whether there have been any changes to Zones of Influence / Impact Risk Zones for European sites and Sites of Special Scientific Interest or new issues in relation to, for example, water quality.</p> <p>Consider whether there have been any new environmental or heritage designations which could impact on the delivery of housing or employment / jobs requirements / targets.</p> <p>Consider any relevant concerns being raised by statutory consultees in your area in relation to the determination of individual planning</p>	Disagree	<p>Reason (with reference to plan policies, sections and relevant evidence sources):</p> <p>The Council declared a climate emergency in June 2019 and has committed to achieving carbon neutral status by 2030. A Route to Zero Task Force has been established and an action plan has been drafted, setting out a series of initiatives, projects and policy changes aimed at achieving zero carbon by various dates including the 2030 ambition. Recognising the continuing challenges of climate change and the importance of reducing carbon emissions, it is considered that planning policies could play a more important role in supporting the move towards net zero carbon.</p> <p>The 2015 National Air Quality plan identified Birmingham as one of five cities being non-compliant with legal NO2 limits beyond 2020 outside London. On 19th December 2017, the Government issued a Ministerial Direction requiring the Council to have a scheme to address air quality in place before the end of 2019. In response, the Council completed the business case for a Clean Air Zone (CAZ) resulting in the determination that a CAZ will be implemented in Birmingham.</p> <p>Whilst Covid-19 has forced delays to the implementation of the Clean Air Zone, the release of the Emergency Birmingham Transport Plan in May 2020 demonstrates the city's commitment to a low carbon, clean air recovery after the pandemic. The Clean Air Zone will now commence in 2021, with a new launch date set for June 2021.</p>

	Matters to consider	Agree / Disagree	Extent to which the local plan meets this requirement
	<p>applications or planning appeals which may impact upon your plan - either now or in the future.</p>		<p>A new Local Nature Reserve – Popes Lane (extension to Kings Norton LNR) was declared in April 2016, increasing the number of LNRs in the City to 12.</p> <p>A number of further buildings have been added to the statutory and local list.</p>

	Matters to consider	Agree / Disagree	Extent to which the local plan meets this requirement
A10.	<p>There are no new sites that have become available since the finalisation of the adopted local plan which require the spatial strategy to be re-evaluated.</p> <p>PROMPT:</p> <p>Consider if there have been any new sites that have become available, particularly those within public ownership which, if they were to come forward for development, could have an impact on the spatial strategy or could result in loss of employment and would have a significant effect on the quality of place if no new use were found for them.</p> <p>Consider whether any sites which have now become available within your area or neighbouring areas could contribute towards meeting any previously identified unmet needs.</p>	Requires further testing	<p>Reason (with reference to plan policies, sections and relevant evidence sources):</p> <p>The Big City Plan will be replaced by 'Our Future City Plan' (OFCP) and this may require the spatial strategy of the BDP, in particular GA1 City Centre Growth Area, to be re-evaluated. OFCP was launched in January 2021 and proposes a radical new approach for future development in the City Centre using the climate emergency as impetus, setting a new direction towards a green, zero-carbon and people-focussed approach to development as well as repurposing parts of the City Centre.</p> <p>Recent changes to the Use Classes Order and the extension of permitted development rights has undermined some existing BDP policies in relation to urban centres and the protection of (formerly B1 uses) industrial uses.</p>

	Matters to consider	Agree / Disagree	Extent to which the local plan meets this requirement
A11.	<p>Key planned infrastructure projects critical to plan delivery are on track and have not stalled / failed and there are no new major infrastructure programmes with implications for the growth / spatial strategy set out in the plan.</p> <p>PROMPT:</p> <p>You may wish to review your Infrastructure Delivery Plan / Infrastructure Funding Statement, along with any periodic updates, the Capital and Investment programmes of your authority or infrastructure delivery partners and any other tool used to monitor and prioritise the need and delivery of infrastructure to support development.</p> <p>Check if there have been any delays in the delivery of critical infrastructure as a result of other processes such as for the Compulsory Purchase of necessary land.</p> <p>Identify whether any funding announcements or decisions have been made which materially impact upon the delivery of key planned infrastructure, and if so, will this impact upon the delivery of the Local Plan.</p>	Partly agree	<p>Reason (with reference to plan policies, sections and relevant evidence sources):</p> <p>The BDP is a growth strategy focused on spatial Growth Areas where significant levels of development, particularly housing growth, will be directed up to 2031. Growth in employment, housing, retail and community uses will also take place outside of the Growth Areas, and the IDP identifies city-wide infrastructure projects that are necessary to support more small-scale growth and the cumulative impacts of development.</p> <p>The levels of growth set out in the BDP will place pressure on existing infrastructure, as well as generating the need for new infrastructure. The majority of the Growth Areas are within the existing built up area where there is already infrastructure in place to support communities and businesses. However, given the scale of development proposed, infrastructure will need to be enhanced to support development, particularly the highway and public transport network. Overall, it is considered that there are no major capacity issues.</p> <p>The BDP confirms Green Belt release to accommodate two Growth Areas; one area for housing and one for employment. These will be on greenfield sites adjacent to the existing urban area in Sutton Coldfield. Consequently, the infrastructure requirements for these areas are likely to be more significant, and the delivery of development is more dependent on the provision of infrastructure to be brought forward thereby making it a critical element in the delivery of these areas.</p>

	Matters to consider	Agree / Disagree	Extent to which the local plan meets this requirement
A12.	<p>All policies in the plan are achievable and effective including for the purpose of decision-making.</p> <p>PROMPT:</p> <p>Consider if these are strategic policies or those, such as Development Management policies, which do not necessarily go to the heart of delivering the Plan's strategy.</p> <p>Identify if there has been a significant increase in appeals that have been allowed and /or appeals related to a specific policy area that suggest a policy or policies should be reviewed.</p> <p>Consider whether there has been feedback from Development Management colleagues, members of the planning committee, or applicants that policies cannot be effectively applied and / or understood.</p>	Agree	<p>Reason (with reference to plan policies, sections and relevant evidence sources):</p> <p>The policies in the plan are considered to be achievable and effective. Viability evidence relevant to the BDP was tested through the BDP examination as set out in the Council's CIL Economic Viability Assessment [IMP4] and CIL Revised Viability Assessment [EXAM 27], supplemented by EXAM 148 and EXAM 160.</p> <p>The Development Management in Birmingham Document (DMB), once adopted, will replace the Development Control policies in the saved 2005 Unitary Development Plan. It will give effect to, and support, the strategic policies set out in the Birmingham Development Plan (BDP) adopted in January 2017.</p> <p>The DMB contains 16 policies arranged under themes which mirror the BDP. Each policy is considered to be consistent with national guidance and supports a strategic BDP policy.</p> <p>The DMB was submitted to the Secretary of State in July 2020 for independent examination by the Planning Inspectorate. Examination hearings took place in November 2020 and the Inspector has issued Main Modifications to the DMB which are currently being consulted on. A total of 12 modifications are proposed, none of which alter the main thrust of the policies. The Main Modifications will be subject to consultation from 24 Mar – 5 May 2021. Following the consideration of any representations to the modifications, the Inspector will issue a final report. It is anticipated that the Council will be in a position to adopt the DMB before the end of the year.</p>

	Matters to consider	Agree / Disagree	Extent to which the local plan meets this requirement
			<p>The policies in the emerging DMB have been subject to a Financial Viability Assessment, which tests the viability of delivering the policies alongside the BDP policy requirements. The study assessed at high level the viability of development typologies representing the types of sites that are expected to come forwards over the plan period and tested the cumulative impact of policy requirements envisaged for specific sites. At the time, the assessment showed that the policies in the DMB and BDP could be viably delivered. It is not yet apparent whether the Covid pandemic will have an impact on viability.</p> <p>Changes to the Use Classes Order which took effect from 1 September 2020 will undermine the effectiveness of the following BDP policies:</p> <p>TP17 Portfolio of employment land and premises - it will not be possible to count research and development or light industrial proposals falling in the new E use class as there will be uncertainty as to whether or not a proposed development will remain in that use or change to the other types of use under class E. Sites in the Best Quality supply are the least likely to be affected as these tend to be sites for larger employment developments falling within the B2 or B8 use classes.</p> <p>TP18 Regional Investment Site and TP19 Core Employment Areas - this will have the effect of diversifying the range of uses that will be found in the Core Employment Areas in the future and will therefore undermine the principle of this designation. There are two Regional Investment Sites (RIS) in the city; at Aston and Longbridge. These are limited to development falling within B1 and B2 uses. With the deletion of the B1 use classes (now part of Class E), the city council will only be able restrict development from B2 uses in these areas.</p>

	Matters to consider	Agree / Disagree	Extent to which the local plan meets this requirement
			<p>TP20 Protection of Employment Land - with the deletion of use classes B1c and B1b, this policy can now only apply to proposals which involve the loss of B2 and B8 uses.</p> <p>TP21 The Network and Hierarchy of Centres - whilst the town centre first policy would still be applied to new build proposals, under the new class E an office block in an out of centre location can change to a retail shop without consent. At this stage it is not clear to what extent this could affect premises in Birmingham, but it will also be very difficult to monitor all changes as they do not require any form of consent.</p> <p>TP24 Promoting a diversity of uses in centres - this policy seeks to maintain the primary retail function of the City's centres by requiring a minimum of 55%/50% of all ground floor units to be retained in retail (A1) use. The new use class E combines a range of 'High Street' and other commercial uses that were previously in separate use classes. This means that changes of use within the new E Class is not development at all (as opposed to permitted development). This clearly undermines the aims of TP24 as there will be far less control over retail units in primary shopping areas changing to non-retail uses. As noted above, it will be extremely problematic to monitor such changes as no consent or notification to the local authority will be required.</p> <p>In terms of the DMB, the changes to the UCO will affect one policy:</p> <p>DM9 Day nurseries and early years provision -the policy prefers day nurseries to be located in centres. The new E Class would allow former B1 Uses in and outside of centres to be changed to day nurseries and vice versa community uses. This would be contrary to the aims of</p>

	Matters to consider	Agree / Disagree	Extent to which the local plan meets this requirement
			<p>ensuring day nurseries uses are sustainably located and maintaining the vitality and diversity of uses in centres.</p> <p>There is no evidence of appeal decisions pointing to policies being ineffective or in need of review.</p> <p>Since January 2017 when the BDP was adopted there have been 12 planning appeals for major development that the City Council has refused. Four of these can be considered as conflicting with strategic BDP policies rather than being refused on more detailed site-specific matters. For three out of these four the council's refusal was upheld. For the fourth that was allowed the Inspector and Secretary of State found that there were no conflicts with the BDP.</p>

	Matters to consider	Agree / Disagree	Extent to which the local plan meets this requirement
A13.	<p>There are no recent or forthcoming changes to another authority's development plan or planning context which would have a material impact on your plan / planning context for the area covered by your local plan.</p> <p>PROMPT:</p> <p>In making this assessment you may wish to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Review emerging and adopted neighbouring authority development plans and their planning context. ● Review any emerging and adopted higher level strategic plans including, where relevant, mayoral/ combined authority Spatial Development Strategies e.g. The London Plan. ● Review any relevant neighbourhood plans ● Consider whether any of the matters highlighted in statements A1- A12 for their plan may impact on your plan - discuss this with the relevant authorities. ● Consider any key topic areas or requests that have arisen through Duty to Cooperate or strategic planning discussions with your neighbours or stakeholders - particularly relating to meeting future development and /or infrastructure needs. 	Disagree	<p>Reason (with reference to plan policies, sections and relevant evidence sources):</p> <p>Birmingham sits within the Greater Birmingham and Black Country Housing Market Area (GBBCHMA). Adoption of the BDP in 2017 confirmed the housing shortfall to be met by other authorities in the HMA. Birmingham has actively led on the Duty to Co-operate arrangements to ensure that progress is being made by other authorities in the HMA on local plan reviews to accommodate Birmingham's unmet housing up to 2031. A GBBCHMA officer working group was established to monitor housing requirements, supply and delivery and to enable adjustments to be made at the HMA level. All HMA authorities are actively involved in this process.</p> <p>The GBBCHMA Officers Working Group maintains a Land Supply Position Statement which sets out housing need and land supply in the HMA and timetables for plan reviews. The latest statement is available here</p> <p>Appendix 1 of the document shows the progress that has been made in reviewing local plans along with actual and emerging shortfalls and potential contributions to meeting these.</p> <p>The latest statement suggests that the shortfall to 2031 has fallen to 2,597 dwellings. Most of the additional capacity has come forward in Birmingham where many previously unidentified sites have been granted planning permission. It is considered that the pre 2031 shortfall will continue to fall as local plan reviews progress.</p>

	Matters to consider	Agree / Disagree	Extent to which the local plan meets this requirement
			<p>However, it is now apparent that there will be a HMA shortfall post 2031. The Black Country has evidenced a significant shortfall through its 2019 Urban Capacity Review Update of up to 29,260 between 2019 and 2038, against its Local Housing Need. Whilst this shortfall starts to arise during the term of the position statement and is estimated to be 7,485 up to 2031, the majority (over 20,000 homes), will arise post 2031. This is being considered through the Black Country Plan review and associated Duty to Cooperate discussions with neighbouring local authorities and is subject to revision as more work is undertaken and this will be reported in future statements.</p> <p>The Association of Black Country Authorities has written to local authorities (4 August 2020) providing on update on the strategic housing and employment land needs arising in the Black Country and has formally requested authorities to confirm if their existing or emerging Local Plan is seeking to deliver levels of housing and / or employment land in excess of local needs on non-green belt land and, if so, whether any particular sites are being promoted that, due to their location and accessibility, could reasonably be attributed to meeting part of the housing or employment land needs of the Black Country up to 2039.</p> <p>Local plan reviews (e.g. South Staffordshire, Lichfield and Cannock Chase) are considering levels of growth above local need, up to and beyond 2031. There may also be scope for contributions from local authorities outside the HMA but with a strong functional link to the to it, such as Shropshire and Telford and Wrekin, to help address the shortfall up to and beyond 2031.</p>

	Matters to consider	Agree / Disagree	Extent to which the local plan meets this requirement
A14.	<p>There are no local political changes or a revised / new corporate strategy which would require a change to the approach set out in the current plan.</p> <p>PROMPT:</p> <p>In making this assessment you may wish to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Review any manifesto commitments and review the corporate and business plan. ● Engage with your senior management team and undertake appropriate engagement with senior politicians in your authority. ● Consider other plans or strategies being produced across the Council or by partners which may impact on the appropriateness of your current plan and the strategy that underpins it, for instance, Growth Deals, economic growth plans, local industrial strategies produced by the Local Economic Partnership, housing/ regeneration strategies and so on. 	Disagree	<p>Reason (with reference to plan policies, sections and relevant evidence sources):</p> <p>The Council declared a climate emergency in June 2019 and has committed to achieving carbon neutral status by 2030. A Route to Zero Task Force has been set established and an action plan has been adopted, setting out a series of initiatives, projects and policy changes aimed at achieving zero carbon. Development plan policies will need to support this strategy.</p> <p>The Council is preparing a Transport Plan which aims to reduce car dependency and deliver public transport improvements that will deliver a better environment and inclusive growth. The future vision of the Transport will be secured through the delivery of a series of ‘big moves’.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reallocating road space ● Transforming the city centre ● Prioritising active travel in local neighbourhoods ● Managing demand through parking measures. <p>Birmingham will host the Commonwealth Games in 2022 and this offers a unique opportunity to boost the profile an economy of the West Midlands region. This accelerated investment in development, housing and transport will deliver a range of benefits both during the games and over the longer term.</p> <p>The city has recently adopted an Economic Recovery Strategy which sets out the City Council’s overall priorities for the recovery from COVID-19, which are:</p>

	Matters to consider	Agree / Disagree	Extent to which the local plan meets this requirement
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating a more inclusive economy and tackling the inequalities and injustices highlighted by the crisis. • Taking more radical action to achieve zero carbon emissions and a green and sustainable city. • Strengthening our public services and creating new services to address needs • Building the strength and resilience of our communities, based on the positive response to the crisis. <p>The city's Housing Strategy is currently being reviewed and a Housing and Economic Needs Assessment has been commissioned to inform the review.</p>

	ASSESSING WHETHER OR NOT TO UPDATE YOUR PLAN POLICIES	YES/NO (please indicate below)	
A15.	You AGREE with <u>all</u> of the statements above	No	<p>If <u>no</u> go to question A16.</p> <p>If <u>yes</u>, you have come to the end of the assessment. However, you must be confident that you are able to demonstrate and fully justify that your existing plan policies / planning position clearly meets the requirements in the statements above and that you have evidence to support your position.</p> <p>Based on the answers you have given above please provide clear explanation and justification in section A17 below of why you have concluded that an update is not necessary including references to evidence or data sources that you have referenced above. Remember you are required to publish the decision not to update your local plan policies. In reaching the conclusion that an update is not necessary the explanation and justification for your decision must be clear, intelligible and able to withstand scrutiny.</p>
A16.	You DISAGREE with one or more of the statements above and the issue can be addressed by an update of local plan policies	Yes	If yes, based on the above provide a summary of the key reasons <u>why</u> an update to plan policies is necessary in section A17 below and complete Section B below.
A17.	<p><u>Decision:</u> Update plan policies</p> <p>Reasons for decision on whether or not to update plan policies (clear evidence and justification will be required where a decision not to update has been reached):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The BDP was prepared under the 2012 NPPF. The policies remain broadly in line with the 2019 NPPF, however there are fewer than 15 years remaining of the plan periods. The BDP was adopted in 2017 and much of the supporting evidence is older still. 		

- The Longbridge AAP and Aston, Newtown and Lozells AAP were adopted prior to the 2012 NPPF.
- The BDP was adopted prior to the standard method for calculating housing need being implemented in 2018. In December 2020, the standard method was updated and places a 35% uplift on the housing number of the top 20 largest English cities, including Birmingham. This will increase Birmingham's housing numbers considerably when compared to the BDP housing requirement. In accordance with paragraph 73 of the NPPF, the BDP figure remains as the city's housing requirement until the BDP is 5 years old in January 2022, after which point the local housing need, calculated using the standard method, will be used to determine the housing requirement.
- The BDP designates the AAP boundaries as 'key growth areas' and defers to the AAPs for policy detail. As it is recommended that the BDP is updated in full, which will require the spatial strategy to be redrawn, the AAPs will be superseded by the new local plan.
- Changes to the Use Classes Order which took effect from 1 September 2020 and will undermine the effectiveness of number of BDP policies which seek to protect retail uses in local centres and restrict uses in core employment areas and the Regional Investment Sites. These policies will be to be re-evaluated in conjunction with the impacts of the Covid pandemic as set out above.
- Due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, the economic conditions have abruptly changed. Recovery could take a number of years and therefore challenge the delivery of the existing Plan. The impact of the pandemic on changing working and shopping patterns are likely to continue beyond the pandemic itself meaning that repurposing of some parts of the City Centre and other centres needs to be seriously considered.
- Delivery of affordable housing in recent years has fallen short of the requirement. The reasons for this and action to address them need to be considered.
- Some growth areas (GA5 Langley SUE, GA4 Sutton Coldfield Town Centre, GA8 Eastern Triangle and GA10 Longbridge) have been slow to deliver against plan targets. The reasons for this and actions to address them will need to be considered.
- Economic changes that may impact on viability. The long-term consequences of Covid-19 are still unclear, it is most likely that the deliverability of the retail and office floorspace targets set out in the BDP will be affected.
- The Big City Plan will be replaced by 'Our Future City Plan' (OFCP) and this will require the spatial strategy of the BDP, in particular GA1 City Centre Growth Area, to be re-evaluated. OFCP was launched in January 2021 and proposes a radical new approach for future development in the city centre using the climate emergency as impetus, setting a new direction towards a green, zero-carbon and people-focussed approach to development as well as repurposing parts of the city centre.
- The City Council declared a climate emergency in June 2019 and has committed to achieving carbon neutral status by 2030. A Route to Zero Task Force has been established and an action plan has been adopted, setting out a series of initiatives, projects and policy changes aimed at

	<p>achieving a zero-carbon city. Recognising the continuing challenges of climate change and the importance of reducing carbon emissions, the plan will need to play a more important role in supporting the move towards net zero carbon.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan- making activities of other authorities which have identified that they are unable to meet their housing and employment needs. The Black Country has evidenced a significant shortfall through its 2019 Urban Capacity Review Update of up to 29,260 between 2019 and 2038, against LHN and has made formal request to confirm if our existing or emerging Local Plan is seeking to deliver levels of housing and / or employment land in excess of local needs on non-green belt land and, if so, whether any sites could reasonably be attributed to meeting part of the housing or employment land needs of the Black Country up to 2039. 		
	B. POLICY UPDATE FACTORS	YES/NO (please indicate below)	Provide details explaining your answer in the context of your plan / local authority area
B1	Your policies update is likely to lead to a material change in the housing requirement which in turn has implications for other plan requirements / the overall evidence base.	Neither	The housing requirement is likely to be driven by land supply and be informed by evidence e.g. capacity study, viability assessment etc. The changes to the housing methodology itself and the resultant minimum local housing need number generated by the method will necessitate a re-think of the overall strategy and policies of the plan to meet the much higher number.
B2	The growth strategy and / or spatial distribution of growth set out in the current plan is not fit for purpose and your policies update is likely to involve a change to this.	Neither	<p>The spatial strategy remains generally sound and provides a realistic and achievable framework against existing targets and expectations. Higher housing need numbers will necessitate a revisit of the strategy. Evidence shows new residential and employment development are being delivered as broadly predicted. However, certain allocations as described in Section A8 have been slow to deliver and the effectiveness of certain thematic policies have been undermined by changes to the UCO.</p> <p>There is potential that spatial policy GA1 will need to be updated to reflect the 'Our Future City Plan' (revision of the Big City Plan).</p>

			<p>Chapter 8: Environment and Sustainability. Some of the policies in this chapter will need to be updated in the context of the Council's climate emergency declaration and ambition to achieve net zero, and national policy changes regarding environmental net gain.</p> <p>Chapter 7: Economy and network of centres. Some of the policies in this chapter will need to be re-evaluated and updated in the context of the changes to the Use Classes Order.</p> <p>GA10 Longbridge allocates a 25ha Regional Investment Site (RIS). Due to the slow delivery of the RIS, concerns around low demand and impact of changes to the UCO, the evidence for the allocation should be re-evaluated.</p> <p>TP21 The network and hierarchy of centres sets out the comparison retail and office floorspace requirements for 2012-2026. With 5 years remaining to 2026, and major changes in the retail and office sector, compounded by Covid-19, the strategy for Sutton Coldfield Town Centre, Perry Barr and Meadway should be re-assessed.</p>
B3	Your policies update is likely to affect more than a single strategic site or one or more strategic policies that will have consequential impacts on other policies of the plan.	YES	<p>The significantly higher housing need number generated by the standard method will necessitate a revisit of the overall spatial strategy with the review of existing sites and potentially the addition of new sites. The review has also identified that more than one of the Growth Area policies may need updating in the near future (GA1 City Centre, GA4 Sutton Coldfield Town Centre, GA8 Eastern Triangle and GA10 Longbridge (not an exhaustive list) to reflect the changes in the market for retail and employment development needs. This may have consequential impact on other strategic policies such as TP19 core employment areas, TP18 Regional Investment Sites and TP21 Network and diversity of centres.</p>

	You have answered yes to one or more questions above.	YES	You are likely to need to undertake a full update of your spatial strategy and strategic policies (and potentially non-strategic policies). Use your responses above to complete Section B4.
	You have said no to <u>all</u> questions (B1 to B3) above	NO	If you are confident that the update can be undertaken without impacting on your spatial strategy and other elements of the Plan, you are likely to only need to undertake a partial update of policies. Complete Section B4 to indicate the specific parts / policies of the plan that are likely to require updating based on the answers you have given above.
B4	<p>Decision: Full Update of Plan Policies</p> <p>Reasons for scope of review:</p> <p>The PPG provides a useful (but not exhaustive) list of the factors to be considered when determining whether a plan or its policies should be updated. The review has been carried taking these factors into account.</p> <p>A full update to the plan is considered to be the most appropriate response to the issues raised in this review.</p> <p>The most significant change since the BDP was adopted is the introduction of the standard method for calculating housing need and the 35% urban centres uplift to the minimum local housing need number. In accordance with paragraph 73 of the NPPF, the BDP figure remains as the city's housing requirement until the BDP is 5 years old in January 2022, after which point the local housing need, calculated using the standard method, will be used to determine the housing requirement. It is therefore critical for the city to respond to this through a plan update. Since the housing number (6,750 dpa uncapped with 35% uplift) is significantly higher than the current BDP housing requirement, it will necessitate a thorough review of the city's capacity to accommodate as much development as possible as the NPPG states that <i>"This increase in the number of homes to be delivered in urban areas is expected to be met by the cities and urban centres themselves, rather than the surrounding areas, unless it would conflict with national policy and legal obligations."</i></p> <p>Furthermore, the Government consulted on its Planning for the Future White Paper in August 2020, which set out radical proposals for the reform of the planning system. Government has yet to publish its response to the consultation, but they have indicated that a new Bill will be brought forward in winter 2021 to pave the way for future changes. The White Paper contained radical proposals to reform the planning system including local plans</p>		

zoning into two or three categories; a single statutory sustainable development test; a binding housing need number; development management policies set out at national scale and restricted in local plans; and front-loading consultation.

The AMR monitors the effectiveness of the current policies and shows that performance against the majority of the monitoring indicators is good. Against the latest Government's Housing Delivery Test, Birmingham achieved 152%. However, only 54% of the city's affordable housing requirement has been met between 2011/12-2019/20.

A number of the Growth Areas (GA5 Langley SUE, GA4 Sutton Coldfield Town Centre, GA8 Eastern Triangle and GA10 Longbridge) have been slow to deliver against policy targets. Once again, the reasons for this needs to be evaluated and updated evidence (in particular retail, office and industrial) is required to understand if the policies remain deliverable and relevant. Some of these policies will impact other dependent policies, which may require additional modifications. Equally, and as a result of the plan making process, other policies may be subject to an update to reflect latest evidence and /or stakeholder engagement and community consultation.

The environmental context has changed with the Council's Climate Emergency Declaration and ambition to achieve net zero carbon status by 2030. The development plan strategy will need to support this.

Finally, the national planning context has changed due to amendments to the Use Classes Order, which undermines several BDP policies which specify or restrict certain uses. Further major changes to the planning system are currently proposed through the Government's Planning for the Future White Paper. If carried forward, could mean that the local plan will need to be completely updated to align with a new national planning framework.

	A. NPPF Requirement	B. NPPF Paragraph Reference	C. Record your assessment results
	<i>General Requirements</i>		
1.	Include any relevant material that is set out in a government policy statement(s) for the area for example a national policy statement(s) for major infrastructure and written ministerial statements.	NPPF Para 5, 6	<p>National Planning Policy for Waste (Oct 2014) (NPPF para 4): Planning for waste in Birmingham is addressed in Section 7 below.</p> <p>National Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (Aug 2015) (NPPF para 4): see assessment Section 15 below.</p> <p>Sustainable Drainage Systems: Written Statement (Dec 2014) (NPPF para 6): Addressed in response to NPPF para 165 below.</p> <p>Parking Policy: Written Statement (Mar 2015) (NPPF para 6): Addressed in response to NPPF para 106 below.</p> <p>Planning for Schools Development Policy (Aug 2011): Addressed in response to NPPF para 94 below</p>
2.	Contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.	NPPF Para 8, 9, 16	The Birmingham Development Plan (BDP) supports the delivery of sustainable development which encompasses environmental, social and economic objectives (p 18-20). This is reflected in the strategy of the BDP which seeks to ensure that the development of new homes is matched by the provision of opportunities for employment, accessible local services and a high-quality environment and located in the most sustainable places (Spatial Growth Area policies GA1-GA10). This is also reflected in the range of city-wide thematic policies which have been

	A. NPPF Requirement	B. NPPF Paragraph Reference	C. Record your assessment results
			<p>developed to help achieve the overall vision, particularly PG3 Place making.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 3: The vision, objectives and strategy • Chapter 4: Planning for growth • Chapter 5: Spatial delivery of growth • Chapters 6 – 9: Thematic policies <p>The Longbridge AAP supports sustainable development through the principles of the plan which are adopted in the spatial strategy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theme 1: Sustainable development • Objective 1 and Objective 2. • Sustainability strategy • Land use strategy • Movement strategy <p>The Aston, Newtown and Lozells AAP has sustainable development as a core objective and transformational theme in the AAP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 1: sustainable development and quality places • Integrated and sustainable transport <p>The Bordesley Park AAP will play a significant role in delivering growth and sustainable development.</p>

	A. NPPF Requirement	B. NPPF Paragraph Reference	C. Record your assessment results
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principle 1: To promote growth in the AAP area, with a presumption in favour of sustainable development • Principle 4: Sustainability – to demonstrate best practice in sustainable development <p>The saved Development Control policies of the Unitary Development Plan 2005 will soon be replaced by the Development Management in Birmingham DPD. Main modifications are currently being consulted on. It is anticipated that the DPD is adopted by the end of 2021.</p>
3.	Apply the presumption in favour of sustainable development.	NPPF Para 11	The presumption in favour of development is applied in decision-taking.
4.	Provide a positive vision for the future; a framework for addressing housing needs and other economic, social and environmental priorities.	NPPF Para 15	<p>The Local Plan has a clear positive vision for the future and a framework for addressing housing and economic needs. In the BDP this vision is expressed on p18. The objectives (p18-20) of the Plan address the well understood economic, social and environmental challenges (p14-15) facing the city.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 3: The vision, objectives and strategy • Policy PG1: Overall levels of growth <p>In the Longbridge AAP this is addressed in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section B: Vision, Themes and Objectives • Land Use strategy • Section C: Site Plans and proposals

	A. NPPF Requirement	B. NPPF Paragraph Reference	C. Record your assessment results
			<p>In the Aston, Newtown and Lozells AAP this is addressed in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Vision (p12) • The policies covering a number of themes and site allocations <p>In the Bordesley AAP this is covered in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development vision and principles (p12) • Key opportunities for change (p24) • Neighbourhoods (p48) <p>The Council declaration of a climate emergency in June 2019 and Route to Zero strategy will mean that this vision needs to be reflected extensively as part of a new vision for the future.</p>
5.	<p>Plans should be:</p> <p>Aspirational and deliverable</p> <p>Contain clear and unambiguous policies</p> <p>Accessible through the use of digital tools</p> <p>Serve a clear purpose avoiding duplication</p>	NPPF Para 16	<p>Overall the plans are ambitious and deliverable. They contain clear and unambiguous policies. Each plan and their supporting evidence base can be accessed digitally.</p> <p>Care has been taken to ensure the plans are viable both in terms of individual policies and when taken as a whole.</p> <p>Preparation and presentation of the Local Plan has been achieved through using digital tools and content, made available on the Council's website. Consultation and engagement in plan preparation have been facilitated by the Council's website, social media accounts and email. The Local Plan's Policies Map is presented digitally as a GIS based interactive map.</p>

	A. NPPF Requirement	B. NPPF Paragraph Reference	C. Record your assessment results
			The policies in the Local Plan are fully consistent with the NPPF and duplication of NPPF content has been avoided wherever possible - for example, Green Belt policy does not repeat the detailed policy of the NPPF. Policies are justified in that they add to or aid the implementation of national policies within the local context and are locally distinctive and as such do not repeat or reformulate national policy.
6.	<i>Plan Content</i>		
7.	Include strategic policies to address priorities for the development and use of land. They should set out an overall strategy for the pattern, scale and quality of development.	NPPF Para 17, 20	<p>The BDP contains the strategic policies which addresses the priorities for the development and use of land in the city. It sets out the overall levels of growth (PG1) that are required and contains a spatial strategy to accommodate growth (GA1-GA10). Thematic policies are set to ensure high quality sustainable development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 3: The vision, objectives and strategy • Chapter 4: Planning for growth (Policies PG1-PG3) • Chapter 5: Spatial delivery of growth (Policies GA1 – GA10) • Chapter 6 – 9 : Thematic policies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environment and sustainability - Economy and network of centres - Homes and neighbourhoods - Connectivity
8.	Outline which policies are ‘strategic’ policies	NPPF Para 21	The BDP was prepared and adopted in January 2017, before the revised NPPF of February 2019. While containing strategic policies, it does not

	A. NPPF Requirement	B. NPPF Paragraph Reference	C. Record your assessment results
			make explicit which policies are strategic. This is also the case for the adopted AAPs and Balsall Heath Neighbourhood Development Plan.
9.	Strategic policies should look ahead over a minimum 15-year period <u>from adoption</u> .	NPPF Para 22	The BDP period is 2011-2031. The Plan was adopted in January 2017, so there are fewer than 15 years remaining of the plan period. An update to the strategic policies would require an extension to the end date of the plan to ensure that the policies cover the minimum timeframe set out in the NPPF.
10.	Indicate broad locations for development on a key diagram, and land use designations and allocations on a policies map.	NPPF Para 23	An interactive policies map which shows land use designations and allocations is available http://www.planvu.co.uk/bcc/index.php
11.	Strategic policies should provide a clear strategy for bringing sufficient land forward, and at a sufficient rate, to address objectively assessed needs over the plan period.	NPPF Para 23	Birmingham cannot meet its objectively assessed need for housing (89,000 dwellings) and the adoption of the BDP confirmed the city housing requirement (51,100 dwellings) and the shortfall (37,900 dwellings) to be provided by other local authorities in the Greater Birmingham and Black Country Housing Market Area (GBBCHMA) through the duty to co-operate. BDP Policy PG1: Overall levels of growth
12.	Include non-strategic policies to set out more detailed policies for specific areas.	NPPF Para 18, 28	The BDP contains non-strategic policies (GA1-GA10) which sets out more detailed policies for specific areas growth areas. The Longbridge Area Action Plan, Aston, Newtown and Lozells Area Action Plan and Bordesley

	A. NPPF Requirement	B. NPPF Paragraph Reference	C. Record your assessment results
			<p>Area Action Plan which are referred to in the BDP also set out more detailed policies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 5: The spatial delivery of growth • Adopted Area Action Plans <p>The Development Management in Birmingham DPD, once adopted, will replace the saved Development Control policies in the Unitary Development Plan 2005.</p>
13.	Set out contributions expected from development and demonstrate that expected contributions will not undermine the deliverability of the Plan.	NPPF Para 34, 57	<p>The Plan is viable both in terms of individual policies and when taken as a whole. This is evidenced through the CIL Economic Viability Assessment and a Financial Viability Assessment (FVA) prepared by BNP Paribas (November 2019) in line with the NPPF. The FVA assessed the requirements set out in the publication version of the 'Development Management in Birmingham DPD (October 2019) alongside the policy requirements in the adopted Birmingham Development Plan (January 2017). The study assessed at high level the viability of development typologies representing the types of sites that are expected to come forwards over the plan period and tested the cumulative impact of policy requirements envisaged for specific sites. At the time, the assessment showed that the policies in the DMB and BDP could be viably delivered.</p>

	A. NPPF Requirement	B. NPPF Paragraph Reference	C. Record your assessment results
	<i>Housing</i>		
14.	Be informed by a local housing need assessment, conducted using the standard method in national planning guidance as a starting point.	NPPF Para 60	The BDP was informed by a Strategic Housing Market Needs Assessment (2013) and pre-dated the introduction of the standard method for calculating housing need.
15.	Identify the size, type and tenure of housing needed for different groups.	NPPF Para 61	<p>The BDP identifies size, type and tenure of housing needed (p13 shows summary of SHMA housing mix), but not for all the different groups specified in NPPF para 61. Need has been assessed for those requiring affordable housing and travellers. Specific need has not been assessed for older, people, students, people with disabilities, service families, families with children, people who rent their homes and wishing to build their own homes. An up to date Housing Needs Assessment is therefore required.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TP30: The type, size and density of new housing • TP31: Affordable housing • TP34: Provision for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople
16.	Where a need for affordable housing is identified, specify the type of affordable housing required.	NPPF Para 62	<p>The BDP identifies the type of affordable housing needed but this is simply split by tenure as shared ownership, affordable rent, and social rent. The planning definition of affordable housing has since changed to include a wider variety of affordable products, which is not reflected in the BDP. An up to date Housing Needs Assessment is therefore required.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TP31: Affordable housing

	A. NPPF Requirement	B. NPPF Paragraph Reference	C. Record your assessment results
17.	Expect at least 10% of homes to be available for affordable home ownership, unless this would exceed the level of affordable housing required in the area, or significantly prejudice the ability to meet the identified affordable housing needs of specific groups	NPPF Para 64	The Plan does not contain a policy which expects at least 10% of homes to be available for affordable home ownership. Government has also signalled introduction of First Homes (sold at 30% below market value) as a new tenure. Government has indicated that it will make planning policy changes through the NPPF and guidance to ensure that clear expectations are set for a minimum of 25% of all affordable housing units to be secured through developer contributions under section 106 should be First Homes.
18.	Set out a housing requirement for designated neighbourhood areas which reflects the overall strategy for the pattern and scale of development and any relevant allocations.	NPPF Para 65	The BDP does not set out a housing requirement for designated neighbourhood areas because the BDP predated the 2019 NPPF.
19.	Identify a supply of specific, deliverable sites for years one to five of the plan period, and specific, developable sites or broad locations for growth, for years 6-10 and, where possible, for years 11-15 of the plan.	NPPF Para 67	The BDP identifies a five years supply of specific deliverable sites for years one to five of the plan period. See SHLAA 2014 . A 5 year housing land supply has been maintained since the Plan was adopted evidenced through subsequent revisions to the SHLAA. See latest 5 year supply statement .
20.	Identify land to accommodate at least 10% of the housing requirement on sites no larger than one hectare; unless it can be demonstrated that there are strong reasons why the 10% target cannot be achieved.	NPPF Para 68	The 2020 SHLAA contains at least 10% of sites under one hectare.

	A. NPPF Requirement	B. NPPF Paragraph Reference	C. Record your assessment results
21.	Support the development of entry level exception sites, suitable for first time buyers, unless the need for such homes is already being met within the authority's area.	NPPF Para 71	The BDP does not specifically mention support for entry level exception sites for first time buyers.
22.	Include a trajectory illustrating the expected rate of housing delivery over the plan period and requiring a buffer of 10% where the local planning authority wishes to demonstrate a five year supply of deliverable sites through an annual position statement or recently adopted plan.	NPPF Para 73	BDP Policy TP29: Housing trajectory sets out the housing required to be delivered in accordance with the indicative average annual rates.
23.	Be responsive to local circumstances and support rural housing developments that reflect local needs.	NPPF Para 77	Proposals for new development in rural areas will be supported where in accordance with BDP Policy TP10 Green Belt.
24.	Identify opportunities for villages to grow and thrive, especially where this will support local services.	NPPF Para 78	Proposals for new development in rural areas will be supported where in accordance with BDP Policy TP10 Green Belt.
25.	Avoid the development of isolated homes in the countryside unless specific circumstances are consistent with those set out in the NPPF.	NPPF Para 79	Proposals for new development in rural areas will be assessed in accordance with BDP Policy TP10 Green Belt.
<i>Economy</i>			
26.	Create conditions in which businesses can invest, expand and adapt.	NPPF Para 80	One of the key objectives of the Plan is to create a prosperous, successful and enterprising economy with benefits felt by all. The Local Plan as a whole provides for a wide range of opportunities for economic development and job creating activity. Key components of this are a supply of good quality available employment land and premises and a vibrant network of local centres. Through the policies listed below, the

	A. NPPF Requirement	B. NPPF Paragraph Reference	C. Record your assessment results
			<p>Plan seeks to ensure that an adequate supply of employment land is maintained throughout the plan period to enable long-term balanced growth to be sustained and for the economic base to diversify and grow.</p> <p>Birmingham Development Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 3: The vision, objectives and strategy • Chapter 4: Planning for growth • Chapter 5: Spatial strategy for growth • Chapter 7: Economy and network of centres • TP17: Portfolio of employment land and premises • TP18: Regional Investment Sites • TP19: Core Employment Areas • TP20: Protection of employment land • TP21: The network and hierarchy of centres • TP22: Convenience retail provision • TP23: Small shops and independent retailing • TP24: Promoting a diversity of uses within centres • TP25: Tourism and cultural facilities • TP26: Local employment • Employment Land Review 2012 • Employment Land and Office Targets 2012 • Retail Needs Assessment 2013 • Employment Land Study for the Economic Zones and Key Sectors 2012 <p>Longbridge Area Action Plan</p>

	A. NPPF Requirement	B. NPPF Paragraph Reference	C. Record your assessment results
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic Transformation Theme and Objectives (p12-13) Site Plans and proposals – Land Use Strategy (p20-28) <p>Aston Newtown and Lozells Area Action Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A successful economy (p29 – 35) Thriving local centres (p36-39) <p>Bordesley Park Area Action Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Principle: Growth Key Opportunities for Change – The Wheels Site and Environs, Coventry Road, Alum Rock Road, Adderley Park
27.	Set out a clear economic vision and strategy which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth, having regard to Local Industrial Strategies and other local policies for economic development and regeneration.	NPPF Para 81	<p>The Plan has a clear vision and strategy to create an enterprising, innovative and green city that has delivered sustainable growth meeting the needs of its population and strengthening its global competitiveness. The BDP predates the West Midlands Local Industrial Strategy but the city collaborates with the West Midlands Combined Authority and Greater Birmingham and Solihull Local Enterprise Partnership on various projects and strategies in relation to economic development and regeneration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chapter 3: The vision, objectives and strategy Chapter 4: Planning for growth Chapter 5: Spatial strategy for growth Chapter 7: Economy and network of centres

	A. NPPF Requirement	B. NPPF Paragraph Reference	C. Record your assessment results
			<p>Longbridge Area Action Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vision, themes and objectives (p8-9) • Economic Transformation Theme and Objectives (p12-13) • Site Plans and proposals – Land Use Strategy (p20-28) <p>Aston Newtown and Lozells Area Action Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vision (p12) • A successful economy (p29 – 35) • Thriving local centres (p36-39) <p>Bordesley Park Area Action Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development vision and principles (p12) • Principle: Growth • Key Opportunities for Change – The Wheels Site and Environs, Coventry Road, Alum Rock Road, Adderley Park
28.	Set criteria, or identify strategic sites, for local and inward investment to match the strategy and to meet anticipated needs over the plan period.	NPPF Para 81	<p>The maintenance of the industrial sector and the provision of sufficient land and premises to enable the economic base to diversify and grow are critical to the prosperity of the city.</p> <p>BDP Policy TP17 Portfolio of employment land and premises requires the city to maintain a provision of ‘readily available’ employment land and maintain a 5-year minimum reservoir of 96ha consisting of different categories of sites.</p>

	A. NPPF Requirement	B. NPPF Paragraph Reference	C. Record your assessment results
			<p>BDP Policy TP18 Within the portfolio there is a requirement for Regional Investment Sites (RIS) which are intended to support the diversification and modernisation of the City's economy. Regional Investment Sites are large high-quality sites attractive to national and international investors in the order of 25 to 50 ha. Two Regional Investment Sites are currently being developed at Longbridge and at East Aston.</p> <p>BDP Policy GA6 Peddimore sets out the policy criteria for the delivery of 71 ha of high-quality employment land to meet the shortfall identified in the Employment Land Review (2013) for Best Quality employment land.</p> <p>BDP Policy TP19 identifies Core Employment Areas which have been allocated to help retain land in employment use and will be the focus of economic regeneration activities and development opportunities.</p> <p>Longbridge Area Action Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site Plans and proposals – Land Use Strategy (p20-28) <p>Aston Newtown and Lozells Area Action Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A successful economy (p29 – 35) • Thriving local centres (p36-39) <p>Bordesley Park Area Action Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Opportunities for Change – The Wheels Site and Environs, Coventry Road, Alum Rock Road, Adderley Park

	A. NPPF Requirement	B. NPPF Paragraph Reference	C. Record your assessment results
29.	Seek to address potential barriers to investment, such as inadequate infrastructure, services or housing, or a poor environment.	NPPF Para 81	<p>Achieving this requirement requires a holistic approach across different topic areas of the BDP including overall strategy, housing, employment, infrastructure and environment policies. A number of policies in the Plan are aimed at providing adequate infrastructure and creating good environments.</p> <p>The Plan's overall aim as set out in BDP Policy PG1 state that "Over the Plan period significant levels of housing, employment, office and retail development will be planned for and provided along with supporting infrastructure and environmental enhancements."</p> <p>The Infrastructure Delivery Plan highlights where potential investment is required strategic infrastructure to address barriers to development.</p> <p>Relevant sections in the BDP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 3: The vision, objectives and strategy • Chapter 4: Planning for growth • Chapter 5: Spatial strategy for growth • Chapter 6 Environment and sustainability • Chapter 7: Economy and network of centres • Chapter 8: Homes and neighbourhoods
30.	Be flexible enough to accommodate needs not anticipated in the plan, allow for new and flexible working practices (such as live-work accommodation), and to enable a rapid response to changes in economic circumstances.	NPPF Para 81	<p>The BDP makes provision for a portfolio of 'readily available' employment land within a hierarchy of sites. This support the provision of a range of employment sites to meet predicted demand but also allows flexibility for the City's economy to maximise the potential of any new and flexible work practices and respond to growth sectors. The</p>

	A. NPPF Requirement	B. NPPF Paragraph Reference	C. Record your assessment results
			<p>minimum reservoirs of and to be maintained allows for choice, flexibility and churn. The portfolio of land set out in Policy TP17 is intended to meet the needs of all types and sizes of businesses and will ensure that desirable employment development is not lost due to a lack of site availability by ensuring that supply leads demand. The portfolio consists of a wide range of sites from large strategic sites such as Regional Investment Sites (Policy TP18) to smaller Good Quality sites suitable for local businesses.</p> <p>The Core Employment Areas (TP19) provide the City's main employment opportunities and include the Regional Investment Sites and other high quality areas such as The Hub, Witton and Bromford. Outside of the core employment areas other land in employment use will continue to be protected and the provision of accommodation for small and medium enterprises (SMEs) will be supported.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TP17: Portfolio of employment land and premises • TP18: Regional Investment Sites • TP19: Core Employment Areas • TP20: Protection of employment land
31.	Recognise and address the specific locational requirements of different sectors. This includes making provision for clusters or networks of knowledge and data-driven, creative or high technology industries; and for storage and distribution operations at a variety of scales and in suitably accessible locations.	NPPF Para 82	The evidence base below highlights a number of key growth sectors, such as advanced manufacturing, which are vital to the future of Birmingham's economy. Six Economic Zones have been created to provide the clustering of economic activity within high quality business environments. The Economic Zones are an Advanced Manufacturing

	A. NPPF Requirement	B. NPPF Paragraph Reference	C. Record your assessment results
			<p>Hub at the East Aston Regional Investment Site, ITEC Park at the Longbridge Regional Investment Site, Life Sciences Campus around the Queen Elizabeth Hospital and Birmingham University Campus, Environmental District at Tyseley, Food Hub at the former IMI site at Witton and The City Centre Enterprise Zone (EZ).</p> <p>The Core Employment Areas (TP19) provide the City's main employment opportunities and include the Regional Investment Sites and other high-quality areas such as The Hub, Witton and Bromford. The allocated Regional Investment Sites have specific locational requirements which are set out in BDP Policy TP18.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment Land Review 2012 • Employment Land and Office Targets 2012 • Retail Needs Assessment 2013 • Employment Land Study for the Economic Zones and Key Sectors 2012
32.	Enable the sustainable growth and expansion of all types of business in rural areas, both through conversion of existing buildings and well-designed new buildings.	NPPF Para 83	Proposals for new development in rural areas, including those which support the rural economy, will be supported where in accordance with BDP Policy TP10 Green Belt.
33.	Enable the development and diversification of agricultural and other land-based rural businesses.	NPPF Para 83	Proposals for new development in rural areas, including those which support the rural economy, will be supported where in accordance with BDP Policy TP10 Green Belt.

	A. NPPF Requirement	B. NPPF Paragraph Reference	C. Record your assessment results
34.	Enable sustainable rural tourism and leisure developments which respect the character of the countryside.	NPPF Para 83	Proposals for new development in rural areas, including those which support the rural economy, will be supported where in accordance with BDP Policy TP10 Green Belt.
35.	Enable the retention and development of accessible local services and community facilities, such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, open space, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship.	NPPF Para 83	<p>The BDP contains a suite of policies which seek to enable the retention and development of accessible local services and community facilities. They key ones are listed above.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TP9: Open space, playing fields and allotments • TP11: Sports facilities • TP12: Historic environment • TP21: The network and hierarchy of centres • TP22: Convenience retail provision • TP23: Small shops and independent retailing • TP24: Promoting a diversity of uses within centres • TP25: Tourism and cultural facilities
36.	Recognise that sites to meet local business and community needs in rural areas may have to be found adjacent to or beyond existing settlements, and in locations that are not well served by public transport.	NPPF Para 84	Proposals for new development in rural areas will be supported where in accordance with BDP Policy TP10 Green Belt.

	A. NPPF Requirement	B. NPPF Paragraph Reference	C. Record your assessment results
37.	<i>Town centres</i>		
38.	Define a network and hierarchy of town centres and promote their long-term vitality and viability.	NPPF Para 85	Policy TP21 in the BDP defines a network and hierarchy of centres in the city to guide appropriate development and their growth, management and adaptation.
39.	Define the extent of town centres and primary shopping areas and make clear the range of uses permitted in such locations.	NPPF Para 85	<p>The extent of the centres and primary shopping areas are identified in the Shopping and Local Centres SPD.</p> <p>BDP Policy TP21 and TP24 make clear the range of uses permitted in centres within the hierarchy.</p> <p>A diversity of uses is encouraged within the centres while maintaining a minimum % of retail and limiting hot food takeaways to no more than 10%.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TP21: The network and hierarchy of centres • TP24: Promoting a diversity of uses within centres • Retail Needs Assessment 2013 • Shopping and Local Centres SPD 2012 <p>These policies are reflected in the AAPs.</p>
40.	Retain and enhance existing markets and, where appropriate, re-introduce or create new ones.	NPPF Para 85	BDP Policy TP23 'Small shops and independent retailing' supports proposals for other forms of retailing such as markets that encourage smaller and independent retailers.

	A. NPPF Requirement	B. NPPF Paragraph Reference	C. Record your assessment results
41.	Allocate a range of suitable sites in town centres to meet the scale and type of development likely to be needed, looking at least ten years ahead.	NPPF Para 85	<p>The policies below specify a range of uses suitable in the centres which are located in the growth areas. Within the District Growth Points of the City Centre, Sutton Coldfield Selly Oak, Perry Barr and Meadway, TP21 specify the of comparison retail floorspace and office floor space requirements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GA1: City Centre GA2: Greater Icknield GA3: Aston, Newtown and Lozells GA4: Sutton Coldfield Town Centre GA7: Bordesley Park GA8: Eastern Triangle GA9: Selly Oak and South Edgbaston GA10: Longbridge TP21: The network and hierarchy of centres <p>Longbridge Area Action Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Theme 4: A new heart for Longbridge Proposal LC1 -LC4 a new mixed-use local centre <p>Aston Newtown and Lozells Area Action Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thriving local centres (p36-39) <p>Bordesley Park Area Action Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key Opportunities for change <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alum Rock Road

	A. NPPF Requirement	B. NPPF Paragraph Reference	C. Record your assessment results
			- Coventry Road
42.	Where suitable and viable town centre sites are not available for main town centre uses, allocate appropriate edge of centre sites that are well connected to the town centre.	NPPF Para 85	BDP Policy TP21 'The network and hierarchy of centres' includes the local interpretation of the sequential approach and impact assessment. This is to ensure that any development, new planned centres or the expansion of existing centres will not result in a significant adverse impact on existing centres. Longbridge Area Action Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theme 4: A new heart for Longbridge • Proposal LC1 -LC4 a new mixed-use local centre
	Recognise that residential development often plays an important role in ensuring the vitality of centres and encourage residential development on appropriate sites.	NPPF Para 85	BDP Policy TP21 states that residential development will also be supported in centres having regard to the provisions of policy TP24. This is reflected in the AAPs. Changes to Permitted Development Rights will also make it easier to change uses within centres to residential.
43.	<i>Healthy and safe communities</i>		
44.	Achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places which promote social interaction, are safe and accessible, and enable and support healthy lifestyles.	NPPF Para 91	The policies below require new development to create safe environments that design out crime and carefully considered site layouts, designing buildings and open spaces that promote positive social interaction and natural surveillance (PG3). New housing is expected to contribute to making sustainable places, characterised by access to facilities, safe and multifunctional spaces and reducing

	A. NPPF Requirement	B. NPPF Paragraph Reference	C. Record your assessment results
			<p>dependence on cars (TP27). TP37 specifically address health by seeking to improve air quality, promote health care facilities in centres, safe residential environments, helping to tackle obesity by encouraging physical activity through the provision of open space and playing fields, sports facilities and creating and enhancing environments conducive to cycling and walking (TP38). Major developments are required to meet the accessibility standards set out in TP45 to ensure for example access to an appropriate level of public transport provision. PG3: Place making</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TP27: Sustainable neighbourhoods • TP37: Health • TP38: A sustainable transport network • TP45: Accessibility standards for new development <p>These policies are reflected in the AAPs.</p>
45.	Plan positively for the provision and use of shared spaces, community facilities (such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, open space, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship) and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments.	NPPF Para 92	<p>The Plan contains a range of policies which positively plan for the provision of shared and community facilities such as open space (TP9), local shops (TP21, TP22 and TP23), cultural facilities (TP24) and other local services which contribute to sustainable communities (TP27 and TP28).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 3: The vision, objectives and strategy • Chapter 4: Planning for growth • Chapter 5: Spatial strategy for growth • Chapter 6: Environment and sustainability • Chapter 7: Economy and network of centres

	A. NPPF Requirement	B. NPPF Paragraph Reference	C. Record your assessment results
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 8: Homes and neighbourhoods • Chapter 9: Connectivity <p>Aston, Newtown and Lozells Area Action Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vision, transformational themes and objectives • A successful economy policies • Thriving local centres policies • Environment, open space and sport policies • Excellent education facilities policies <p>Longbridge Area Action Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vision, themes and objectives • Sustainability strategy • Land use strategy • Environment, open space and landscape strategy <p>Bordesley Area Action Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vision and principles • Key Opportunities for change • Neighbourhoods
46.	Take into account and support the delivery of local strategies to improve health, social and cultural well-being for all sections of the community.	NPPF Para 92	The policies contained in the local plans take account of local strategies to improve health, social and cultural well-being. For example, Birmingham Connected, which is the Council's long-term transport strategy for the city aims to improve air quality and encourage active

	A. NPPF Requirement	B. NPPF Paragraph Reference	C. Record your assessment results
			<p>travel. This is reflected in the Plan's policies on walking, cycling and public transport. The Council has a duty to work in partnership to deliver the priorities outlined in the Health and Wellbeing Strategy, and the Public Health Outcomes Framework. This is reflected in BDP Policy TP37: Health and throughout the plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 3: The vision, objectives and strategy • Chapter 5: Spatial strategy for growth • Chapter 8: Homes and neighbourhoods • Chapter 9: Connectivity • Birmingham Connected • Health and Wellbeing Strategy <p>Aston, Newtown and Lozells Area Action Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vision, transformational themes and objectives • Thriving local centres policies • Environment, open space and sport policies <p>Longbridge Area Action Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vision, themes and objectives • Land use strategy - Local centre proposals • Environment, open space and landscape strategy <p>Bordesley Area Action Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vision and principles

	A. NPPF Requirement	B. NPPF Paragraph Reference	C. Record your assessment results
47.	Guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services, particularly where this would reduce the community's ability to meet its day-to-day needs.	NPPF Para 92	<p>The Plan includes a number of policies which guard against the loss of valued facilities and services including shops, sports facilities, open space, employment land and cultural facilities.</p> <p>Recent changes to the Use Classes Order and introduction of new Permitted Development rights mean that some of these policies will be undermined</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TP7 Green infrastructure network • TP9: Open space, playing fields and allotments • TP11: Sports facilities • TP17: Portfolio of employment land and premises • TP18: Regional Investment Sites • TP19: Core Employment Areas • TP20: Protection of employment land • TP21: The network and hierarchy of centres • TP24: Promoting a diversity of uses within centres • TP25 Tourism and cultural facilities • TP35: The existing housing stock
48.	Ensure that established shops, facilities and services are able to develop and modernise, and are retained for the benefit of the community.	NPPF Para 92	<p>The local plan policies guard against the loss of and encourages the development of services and facilities within appropriate locations.</p> <p>Other policies indirectly support this aim by locating development where it can support the financial viability of existing shops, facilities and services by increasing their customer base. Employment land policies ensure that there is sufficient supply of employment land to</p>

	A. NPPF Requirement	B. NPPF Paragraph Reference	C. Record your assessment results
			<p>meet a wide range of employment needs which facilitate business development and modernisation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GA1-GA10 Growth area policies TP7 Green infrastructure network TP9: Open space, playing fields and allotments TP11: Sports facilities TP17: Portfolio of employment land and premises TP18: Regional Investment Sites TP19: Core Employment Areas TP20: Protection of employment land TP21: The network and hierarchy of centres TP24: Promoting a diversity of uses within centres TP25 Tourism and cultural facilities TP35: The existing housing stock
49.	Ensure an integrated approach to considering the location of housing, economic uses and community facilities and services.	NPPF Para 92	<p>The local plans adopt an integrated approach to the location of development, taking into consideration infrastructure, accessibility by public transport, environmental and physical constraints. Development is directed the most sustainable locations and focuses on locations which currently play an important role in providing homes, jobs and supporting facilities. This includes the key growth areas (GA1-GA10), the network of centres across the city (TP21), Core employment areas (TP19) and key transport corridors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chapter 3: The vision, objectives and strategy Chapter 5: Spatial strategy for growth

	A. NPPF Requirement	B. NPPF Paragraph Reference	C. Record your assessment results
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Longbridge Area Action Plan • Aston Newtown and Lozells Area Action Plan • Bordesley Park Area Action Plan
50.	Consider the social, economic and environmental benefits of estate regeneration.	NPPF Para 93	<p>The city has a long tradition of supporting regeneration and the renewal of existing housing estates to deliver an improved environmental quality and housing offer. A large proportion of the city's housing offer is contained within existing large residential estates. The City Council will continue to support the regeneration and renewal of housing estates/areas. The initial housing regeneration priorities are set out in BDP Policy TP32.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TP32: Housing regeneration • Birmingham Housing Strategy 2017 • Aston Newtown and Lozells Area Action Plan
51.	Promote public safety and take into account wider security and defence requirements.	NPPF Para 95	BDP policy PG3 requires all new development to "Create safe environments that design out crime... designing buildings and open spaces that promote positive social interaction and natural surveillance." The emerging Birmingham Design Guide, which will replace existing design guidance, will set out detailed guidance in relation to designing out the potential for crime, the creation of safe places and anti-terror measures.
52.	Provide open space, sports and recreational facilities which meets the needs of the local area.	NPPF Para 95	Given Birmingham's built up character and with an increasing population and pressure for development, opportunities to create new

	A. NPPF Requirement	B. NPPF Paragraph Reference	C. Record your assessment results
			<p>areas of open space are limited within the existing urban area. The main emphasis is on quality and accessibility; ensuring that people have access to good facilities and sufficient recreational space. Therefore, accessibility and quality will inform the assessment of how much public open space provision is required. BDP Policy TP9 sets out a minimum standard of open space per 1,000 population and accessibility to open space. New residential development will be required to provide new open space broadly in line with the standard. Further detail on the implementation of these requirements is provided in the Public Open Space in New Residential Development SPD. Likewise playing fields will be protected and will only be considered for development where they are either shown to be surplus for playing field use, taking account of the minimum standard. Birmingham has a wide range of sports facilities which provide for a variety of recreational sporting needs. The City Council is endeavouring (with its key partners) to increase the levels of participation and formal sport and informal physical activity within its various assets across the City.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TP9: Open space, playing fields and allotments • TP11 Sports facilities • Green Living Spaces Plan 2013 • Playing Pitch Strategy and Action Plan 2017
53.	Protect and enhance public rights of way and access.	NPPF Para 98	Birmingham's Rights of Way Improvement Plan (ROWIP) and the definitive map of routes support Birmingham's commitment to

	A. NPPF Requirement	B. NPPF Paragraph Reference	C. Record your assessment results
			<p>preserving walking routes across the City and improving their level of maintenance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TP39: Walking
54.	Transport		
55.	Should actively manage patterns of growth in support of objectives in Para 102. Significant development should be focused on locations which are/can be made sustainable. Opportunities to maximise sustainable transport solutions will vary between urban and rural areas - this should be taken into account in plan-making.	NPPF Para 103	<p>The overall strategy of the Plan seeks to direct development to the most sustainable locations in the city and focuses significant development into a number of locations which currently play an important role in providing homes, jobs and supporting facilities. This includes the key growth areas (GA1-GA10), the network of centres across the city (TP21), Core employment areas (TP19) and key transport corridors. The Plan clearly recognises and emphasises the importance of an efficient, comprehensive and sustainable transport system is an essential element in supporting the City's economic competitiveness, meeting the targets for reducing CO2 emissions and enabling the delivery of sustainable development. The policies in the connectivity chapter seek to develop and enhance the city's transport network so that is sustainable, high quality, and integrated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chapter 3: The vision, objectives and strategy Chapter 5: Spatial strategy for growth Chapter 9: Connectivity <p>Longbridge Area Action Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainability strategy

	A. NPPF Requirement	B. NPPF Paragraph Reference	C. Record your assessment results
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movement strategy <p>Aston Newtown and Lozells Area Action Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable development and quality places • Integrated and sustainable transport <p>Bordesley Park Area Action Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainability principles • Connectivity principles
56.	Support an appropriate mix of uses across an area, and within larger scale sites, to minimise the number and length of journeys needed for employment, shopping, leisure, education and other activities.	NPPF Para 104	<p>The key growth areas are focussed in the most sustainable locations in the city and support the delivery of a mix of uses set out in the growth area policies. This includes housing, employment, shopping and leisure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BDP Chapter 3: The vision, objectives and strategy • BDP Chapter 5: Spatial strategy for growth • TP21: The network and hierarchy of centres • TP24 Promoting a diversity of uses within centres • TP27 Sustainable neighbourhoods • TP45 Accessibility standards for new development <p>The AAPs support an appropriate mix of uses across the area and development sites are in sustainable locations.</p>

	A. NPPF Requirement	B. NPPF Paragraph Reference	C. Record your assessment results
57.	Identify and protect, where there is robust evidence, sites and routes which could be critical in developing infrastructure to widen transport choice and realise opportunities for large scale development.	NPPF Para 104	<p>The Plan recognises that high quality connections by road, rail, bus, walking, cycling or digital, are all vital to the City's future economic prosperity and social inclusiveness. Achieving this will require a road user hierarchy that favours sustainable modes of transport. TP39 and TP40 promotes the provision of safe and pleasant walking and cycling environments throughout Birmingham. TP41 demonstrates the Council's commitment to improving public transport for example by ensuring that road space is managed efficiently to support public transport through initiatives such as bus priority measures and infrastructure. TP41 also sets out the key bus, rail and rapid transit proposals/ corridors that will be supported and safeguarded. TP44 sets out the Highway Improvement Lines that will be protected for highway and public transport schemes from other development. The Council will continue to protect land within the designated HS2 Safeguarding Area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BDP Chapter 9: Connectivity • Bordesley Park Area Action Plan
58.	Provide for high quality walking and cycling networks and supporting facilities such as cycle parking (drawing on Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plans).	NPPF Para 104	<p>The transport strategy for Birmingham places pedestrians at the top of the road user hierarchy with the commitment to encouraging walking as a safe, attractive and convenient means of getting around the city. The City Council is continuing to improve public realm environments, improve walking routes through the provision of dropped kerbs and pedestrian crossing facilities, and develop way finding facilities through a variety of media and community safety initiatives with a view to ensuring that walking is a safe option for as many people as possible.</p>

	A. NPPF Requirement	B. NPPF Paragraph Reference	C. Record your assessment results
			<p>Policy TP39 promotes the provision of safe and pleasant walking environments throughout Birmingham. Cycling contributes towards reducing carbon emissions and improving air quality. As a form of active travel it can assist with the adoption of healthier lifestyles and managing the use of the City's transport network more efficiently. TP40 sets out that cycling will be encouraged through a comprehensive city-wide programme of cycling infrastructure improvements (both routes and trip end facilities) supported by a programme of cycling promotion, accessible cycling opportunities, training and travel behavioural change initiatives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TP38: A sustainable transport network • TP39: Walking • TP40: Cycling • Walking and Cycling Strategy and Infrastructure Plan 2020 <p>Longbridge Area Action Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movement strategy <p>Aston Newtown and Lozells Area Action Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated and sustainable transport <p>Bordesley Park Area Action Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connectivity principles

	A. NPPF Requirement	B. NPPF Paragraph Reference	C. Record your assessment results
59.	Provide for any large-scale transport facilities that need to be located in the area and the infrastructure and wider development required to support their operation, expansion and contribution to the wider economy.	NPPF Para 104	<p>The Plan provides for the integration of the HS2 station in the city centre. The Birmingham Curzon HS2 Masterplan has been prepared for the area around the proposed HS2 station and this demonstrates how the benefits of this significant investment can be maximised. The HS2 rail line is also proposed to run through part of the area and the City Council is working with HS2 Ltd to minimise and mitigate the impact of the rail line on local residents and businesses both during its construction and future operation. Land within the HS2 Safeguarding Area at Washwood Heath will also become available for employment use in the event that it is not required for HS2 purposes. The Council will continue to protect land within the designated HS2 Safeguarding Area. HS2 provides further opportunities to enhance local and regional rail services by releasing network capacity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 3: The vision, objectives and strategy • Chapter 5: Spatial strategy for growth • TP38: A sustainable transport network • TP39: Walking • TP40: Cycling • TP41: Public transport
60.	Recognise the importance of maintaining a national network of general aviation airfields.	NPPF Para 104	<p>There are no aviation fields in Birmingham. Birmingham Airport is located in the boundary of Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council. The Plan seeks to improve rapid transit routes to Birmingham Airport and NEC via East Birmingham.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GA8: Eastern Triangle

	A. NPPF Requirement	B. NPPF Paragraph Reference	C. Record your assessment results
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TP41: Public transport
61.	Provide adequate overnight lorry parking facilities, taking into account any local shortages.	NPPF Para 107	<p>While the Plan does not specifically allocate sites for overnight lorry parking facilities, taking account of any local shortages, BDP policy TP42 says that “Consideration will be given to providing long stay lorry parking in areas where there are significant logistical movements.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> T42: Freight
62.	In assessing sites that may be allocated for development in plans, it should be ensured that: appropriate opportunities to promote sustainable transport modes can be – or have been – taken up, given the type of development and its location; safe and suitable access to the site can be achieved for all users; and any significant impacts from the development on the transport network (in terms of capacity and congestion), or on highway safety, can be cost effectively mitigated to an acceptable degree.	NPPF Para 108	<p>In assessing allocations for development, opportunities have been taken to promote sustainable transport e.g. GA5 Langley SUE connectivity requirements, GA Eastern Triangle improvements to Lea Hall rail station, GA3 Aston, Newtown and Lozells improved pedestrian linkages to Perry Barr rail station and public transport interchange. The Plan has been subject to sustainability appraisal. Sites have been assessed against criteria including access to public transport (train and high frequency bus network) and proximity to the core cycle network. Other criteria have considered walk distances to key services and facilities (town/district/neighbourhood centres, primary and secondary schools, GPs etc.). Sites have also been assessed in terms of their impact on the Strategic Road Network.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chapter 3: The vision, objectives and strategy Chapter 5: Spatial strategy for growth TP38: A sustainable transport network TP39: Walking

	A. NPPF Requirement	B. NPPF Paragraph Reference	C. Record your assessment results
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TP40: Cycling TP41: Public transport <p>Longbridge Area Action Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Movement strategy <p>Aston Newtown and Lozells Area Action Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated and sustainable transport <p>Bordesley Park Area Action Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connectivity principles
63.	Development should only be prevented on highways grounds if there would be an unacceptable impact on highway safety, or the residual cumulative impacts on the road network would be severe.	NPPF Para 109	Policy DM14 'Transport safety and access' in the emerging Development Management applies this principle.
64.	<i>Communications</i>		
65.	Support the expansion of electronic communications networks, including next generation mobile technology (such as 5G) and full fibre broadband connections, setting out how high-quality digital infrastructure is expected to be delivered and upgraded over time.	NPPF Para 112	<p>The BDP supports the expansion of digital technologies and requires proposals for new commercial and residential developments to include appropriate infrastructure, wired and wireless to provide high speed ubiquitous internet access.</p> <p>TP46: Digital Communications</p>

	A. NPPF Requirement	B. NPPF Paragraph Reference	C. Record your assessment results
66.	<i>Making effective use of land</i>		
67.	Promote an effective use of land in meeting the need for homes and other uses, while safeguarding and improving the environment and ensuring safe and healthy living conditions.	NPPF Para 117	<p>The overall strategy of the Plan seeks to make the best use of land in meeting the need for homes and other uses. The majority of the allocations and growth areas are on brownfield sites. BDP policy TP30 sets target densities for new development to ensure that the most efficient use of the land is made. Land is a scarce resource, so it is important that it is used efficiently when new residential schemes are proposed. Appropriate densities will vary across the City, with higher densities in the City Centre to lower density housing in the suburbs. Higher densities should be accompanied by high quality design and ensuring the impact on its surroundings is fully considered. BDP Policy PG3 also requires all new development make best use of existing buildings and efficient use of land in support of the overall development strategy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 3: The vision, objectives and strategy • Chapter 5: Spatial strategy for growth • PG3: Place making • TP30: The type, size and density of new housing
68.	Set out a clear strategy for accommodating objectively assessed needs, in a way that makes as much use as possible of previously-developed or 'brownfield' land.	NPPF Para 117	<p>The BDP sets out a clear strategy for meeting as much need as possible within the city. The Plan's overall strategy is predominantly brownfield led with 8 out of 10 of the key growth areas being located in the urban area on brownfield land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 3: The vision, objectives and strategy

	A. NPPF Requirement	B. NPPF Paragraph Reference	C. Record your assessment results
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chapter 5: Spatial strategy for growth PG3: Place making
69.	Encourage multiple benefits from both urban and rural land, including through mixed use schemes and taking opportunities to achieve net environmental gains.	NPPF Para 118	<p>The Local Plan seeks to encourage benefits from urban and rural land through taking opportunities to enhance green infrastructure and biodiversity value (TP7 and TP8). PG3 supports development which takes opportunities to make sustainable design integral to development, such as green infrastructure, sustainable drainage and energy generating features. While TP7 seeks to maintain and expand the GI network and take advantage of new opportunities such as green and brown roofs, there is no explicit policy requirement to achieve net environmental gains.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chapter 3: The vision, objectives and strategy Chapter 5: Spatial strategy for growth Chapter 6: Environment and sustainability PG3: Place making
70.	Recognise that some undeveloped land can perform many functions, such as for wildlife, recreation, flood risk mitigation, cooling/shading, carbon storage or food production.	NPPF Para 118	<p>The Plan recognises that green infrastructure has a critically important role to play in mitigating the impacts of extreme weather events, particularly extended heat waves, and reducing flood risk. In addition, green infrastructure helps support biodiversity and makes an important contribution to the quality of the City's environment, its quality of life and human wellbeing and its economic status and performance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TP7: Green Infrastructure network

	A. NPPF Requirement	B. NPPF Paragraph Reference	C. Record your assessment results
71.	Give substantial weight to the value of using suitable brownfield land within settlements for homes and other identified needs, and support appropriate opportunities to remediate despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated or unstable land.	NPPF Para 118	<p>Regeneration of previously developed land is integral to the city's growth strategy for the creation of housing and jobs. While the Council supports development opportunities that bring areas of land affected by contamination or instability back into beneficial use, the potential for any risks associated with these issues should be appropriately considered to make development safe. Proposed policy DM3 requires that Proposals for new development will need to ensure that risks associated with land contamination and instability are fully investigated and addressed by appropriate measures to minimise or mitigate any harmful effects to human health and the environment within the development and the surrounding area and/ or groundwater.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 3: The vision, objectives and strategy • Chapter 5: Spatial strategy for growth • Chapter 6: Environment and sustainability • PG3: Place making • DM3: Land affected by contamination, instability and hazardous substances (emerging Development Management in Birmingham DPD)
72.	Promote and support the development of under-utilised land and buildings.	NPPF Para 118	The Plan supports the development of under-utilised land and buildings through a number of policies. Measures to improve the operational and functional efficiency and the quality and attractiveness of the core employment areas will be supported. The employment land policies seek to protect employment land but also provides flexibility for land that has become obsolete and can no longer make a contribution towards the portfolio of employment land. TP35 seeks to prevent the

	A. NPPF Requirement	B. NPPF Paragraph Reference	C. Record your assessment results
			<p>loss of 'decent' housing to other uses, to maximise use of the existing stock by reducing vacancies and to improve the existing stock where it has fallen into a substandard condition or where it has the potential to become substandard. The City Council's Empty Homes Strategy sets targets for bringing empty private sector homes back into use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TP19: Core employment areas • TP20: Protection of employment land • TP21: The network and hierarchy of centres • TP35: The existing housing stock • Empty homes Strategy 2020-2025
73.	Support opportunities to use the airspace above existing residential and commercial premises for new homes.	NPPF Para 118	<p>There is no specific policy in the Plan which supports the use of airspace above existing residential and commercial premises. However, changes to permitted development rights have been brought in which allows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - existing purpose-built detached blocks of flats, of 3 storeys or more, to extend upwards to create new self-contained homes. - the demolition and redevelopment of freestanding blocks of flats and certain commercial buildings for residential purposes. - enlargement of a dwellinghouse by the construction of additional storeys
74.	Reflect changes in the demand for land.	NPPF Para 120	<p>The overall strategy of the Plan seeks to meet the various demands for land; and is considered sufficiently flexible to reflect changes in demand. The policies are monitored through the Authority Monitoring Report.</p>

	A. NPPF Requirement	B. NPPF Paragraph Reference	C. Record your assessment results
75.	Support development that makes efficient use of land, taking into account the need for different types of housing and other forms of development, local market conditions, the availability and capacity of infrastructure and services, the character and setting of the area, and the importance of securing well-designed, attractive and healthy places.	NPPF Para 122	<p>The Plan seeks to make the most efficient use of land by maximising densities and directing development on brownfield land. The Plan takes account of the different types of housing need and local market conditions and the character and setting of sites through BDP Policy TP30. The importance of good design and healthy places is emphasised in PG3 and TP37.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 3: The vision, objectives and strategy • Chapter 4: Planning for growth • Chapter 5: Spatial strategy for growth • Chapter 8: Homes and neighbourhoods • Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2013
76.	Avoid homes being built at low densities where there is an existing or anticipated shortage of identified housing needs, and where appropriate include the use of minimum density standards.	NPPF Para 123	<p>The overall strategy of the Plan seeks to make the best use of land in meeting the need for homes and other uses. The majority of the allocations and growth areas are on brownfield sites. BDP Policy TP30 sets target densities for new development to ensure that the most efficient use of the land is made. Land is a scarce resource, so it is important that it is used efficiently when new residential schemes are proposed. Appropriate densities will vary across the City, with higher densities in the City Centre to lower density housing in the suburbs. Higher densities should be accompanied by high quality design and ensuring the impact on its surroundings is fully considered. PG3 also requires all new development make best use of existing buildings and efficient use of land in support of the overall development strategy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 3: The vision, objectives and strategy

	A. NPPF Requirement	B. NPPF Paragraph Reference	C. Record your assessment results
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chapter 5: Spatial strategy for growth PG3: Place making Policy TP30: The type, size and density of new housing
77.	<i>Design</i>		
78.	Set out a clear design vision and provide maximum clarity about design expectations.	NPPF Para 125 & 126	<p>BDP Policy PG3 requires all new development to demonstrate high design quality, contributing to a strong sense of place. This is supplemented by design guidance SPD and masterplans for specific areas of change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chapter 3: The vision, objectives and strategy Chapter 5: Spatial strategy for growth PG3: Place making Birmingham Design Guide
79.	Ensure that developments will function well and add to the overall quality of the area, are visually attractive as a result of good architecture, layout and appropriate and effective landscaping, are sympathetic to local character and history, including the surrounding built environment and landscape setting, establish or maintain a strong sense of place, optimise the potential of the site to accommodate and sustain an appropriate amount and mix of development, and create places that are safe, accessible and inclusive.	NPPF Para 127	<p>BDP Policy PG3 requires all new development to demonstrate high design quality, contributing to a strong sense of place. This is supplemented by design guidance SPD and masterplans for specific areas of change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chapter 3: The vision, objectives and strategy Chapter 5: Spatial strategy for growth PG3: Place making Birmingham Design Guide

Appendix 2: Summary of responses from Duty to Co-operate Bodies

Local Authority / Duty to Cooperate Body	Date of Response	General Comments on BDP Review	Specific Issues Raised
East Staffordshire District Council	03/03/21	East Staffordshire do not consider there to be any significant or cross boundary issues relevant to assessing whether the BDP should be updated.	East Staffordshire have an adopted Local Plan (2015), covering the period 2012 – 2031. Due to consider whether the Local Plan needs reviewing in the autumn 2021. If at that point, we decide to review the Local Plan, we will be in touch to discuss any potential arising DtC issues then.
Natural England	17/03/21	Natural England would be very interested and willing to give you all the support you need in order to get the right balance for people and nature across the city	Include suitable design that includes: biodiversity (plus ecological networks, protected species,) geodiversity, green infrastructure (including greenspace), sustainable drainage, climate change adaptation, carbon neutrality, sustainable transport links, soils and air quality options.
Coventry City Council	22/03/21	Coventry City Council notes the matters raised in the letter and confirms that it is willing to engage in strategic matters under the Duty to Co-operate as progress on the plan evolves.	
Highways England	22/03/21	It is noted that the Birmingham Local Plan review now coincides with the Black Country Local Plan. Therefore, a key aspect will be working collaboratively with yourselves, and other key stakeholders to understand the impact of proposals coming forward through the Local Plan review. Particularly, what impact these proposals will have upon the safe and	M6, M5, and M42 motorways create a hub at the centre of the motorway network which are of national importance for the movement of freight, goods and people. We would welcome early engagement on the development of the transport evidence base and to agree the modelling methodology, parameters and scenarios being undertaken.

		efficient operation of the SRN and transport networks within Birmingham and the wider West Midlands Conurbation.	
Stafford Borough Council	22/03/21	Stafford Borough Council wish to continue engaging effectively with Birmingham City Council through the Duty to Co-operate process in relation to strategic planning matters and wider implications.	Stafford Borough Council completed a consultation period on the New Local Plan 2020-2040 Issues & Options stage in April 2020 and is currently preparing for the Preferred Options stage.
Environment Agency	24/03/21	Environment Agency strongly agrees that the BDP should be updated to take account of improved understanding of flood risk, flood risk mitigation measures as well as improving community health and wellbeing through improved biodiversity.	The review should take a holistic approach looking at the policy's regarding flood risk and look to strengthen all policies which encourage mitigation against flood risk. High level principles for a catchment-based approach to achieving water quality objectives need to be incorporated into the plan in line with the Water Framework Directive. The plan should seek to protect water quality through the various regulatory and advisory mechanisms with respect to land contamination.
Stratford On Avon	24/03/21	SDC is aware of the housing situation and we are being proactive in seeking to accommodate a proportion of the unmet needs arising from the Greater Birmingham and Black Country HMA through our emerging Site Allocations Plan.	Being a large rural area, the District lacks major infrastructure to support significant increases in population. If the District were to significantly contribute to Birmingham's housing shortfalls, we would expect that Birmingham would also assist in the provision of necessary infrastructure within the District to help facilitate such housing provision.

			Government planning policy appears to be to maximise growth within existing urban areas through densification.
Canals and Rivers Trust	26/03/21	The Trust consider that there are areas of the BDP which could benefit from amended or additional textual changes to increase the robustness of the policies and extend the reach and success of its intended outcomes.	BDP lacks detail to support our responses. This stems from the BDP being a high-level document, with the intention for other documents to come forward and address the details, as set out at para 1.9 of the BDP. The Trust would welcome additional policy detail instead of or in addition to a review of the BDP itself which provides a sufficiently appropriate strategic framework for decision making which broadly reflects national policy and legislation.
Lichfield District Council	26/03/21	LDC is of the view you have identified the appropriate issues to consider at this time.	LDC understands that in respect of the 35% uplift point, the government indicates this should be met within the city authority boundary rather than in neighbouring authorities in relation to consideration of this issue.
Worcestershire County Council	26/03/21	If Birmingham and neighbouring authorities are unable to meet their housing and employment land needs within their own boundaries, there is the potential for a range of impacts on neighbouring authorities, including the county and districts of Worcestershire. We look forward to constructive engagement over the impacts on infrastructure – including, but not limited to, transport and education - that could arise from such growth.	It will also be important to fully understand how Birmingham will maximise its own contribution to mineral requirements and waste management capacity, and the scale of any cross-boundary implications/requirements for minerals and waste, not just housing/employment land.

Historic England	28/03/21	A review could be used to identify heritage led development and regeneration opportunities which would conserve and enhance the city's rich cultural heritage and help communities create a sense of place.	Any Plan review identifies opportunities for potential reuse of existing building stock to help achieve the carbon neutral goal A Plan review would assist in establishing a balance between city centre living and associated opportunities for retail and services, in addition to ways forward for spaces to be repurposed, whilst conserving and enhancing the historic environment.
Redditch Borough Council	29/03/21	Redditch Local Plan No.4 was adopted in 2017 and is required to be reviewed by 2022 to ensure it is still fit for purpose. Further cross boundary issues may arise following any HEDNA report and throughout the plan review process.	The Council notes the new Standard Methodology will subject Birmingham to a 35% uplift on its housing number. We also note that the uplift is expected to be met by the cities and urban centres themselves. In considering how need is met, brownfield and other underutilised urban sites should be prioritised to ensure homes are built in the right places.
Bromsgrove District Council	15/04/21	As part of the plan review process, the identified issues represent a reasonable starting point for progression. Bromsgrove District Council has no additional strategic or cross boundary issues to raise and will welcome the opportunity to engage as the Birmingham Plan Review progresses.	
Association of Black Country Authorities	19/04/21	The Black Country consider that a review of the BDP is essential and should be undertaken as soon as possible with a regulation 18 consultation in 2021 and progress to a timetable which aims for adoption by 2026.	Needs to be evidenced by a full review of all employment land, open space and public-owned land; a refresh of the green belt review undertaken for the 2017 BDP; a review of centres in light of Covid-19 and the impact of

			the changes to the Use Classes Order and PD rights; cross boundary issues.
South Staffordshire District Council	19/04/21	<p>The BDP now needs to be updated and will need to:</p> <p>Clarify the intended scope of any local plan review including the intended plan period and strategic approach to housing needs</p> <p>Provide a clear timescale for the plan's preparation, specifying at what stage the City Council anticipates it will be able to robustly demonstrate the maximum housing supply that could be realised over the reviewed plan period (including through further Green Belt land release within Birmingham's local authority area if necessary).</p> <p>Commit to preparing a thorough evidence base demonstrating how all sustainable brownfield and underutilised land within the city has been maximised, including densification, before any housing needs are exported.</p>	<p>As a significant change in unmet housing needs arising from the Birmingham City Council area is likely, an appropriate cross boundary evidence base must be prepared to ensure this can be addressed in a demonstrably sustainable manner. This is especially important as the Planning Practice Guidance indicates that authorities which agree to take additional housing from other areas may in turn require investment in infrastructure provision to support this. be required. A Statement of Common Ground is required between Birmingham and the Black Country and surrounding districts with regard to the distribution of any exported housing and to support the South Staffs Local Plan Review.</p>

4. Conclusions

4.1 The findings of the review indicate that the requires a full update due to a number of significant changes to national planning legislation, policy and guidance, as well as changes in local circumstances and priorities. The key drivers are:

- The BDP was adopted prior to the standard method for calculating housing need being implemented in 2018. In December 2020, the standard method was updated and places a 35% uplift on the housing number of the top 20 largest English cities, including Birmingham. This will increase Birmingham's housing numbers considerably when compared to the BDP housing requirement. As In accordance with paragraph 73 of the NPPF, the BDP figure remains as the city's housing requirement until the BDP is 5 years old in January 2022, after which point the local housing need, calculated using the standard method, will be used to determine the housing requirement;
- Recent changes to the Use Classes Order and the extension of permitted development rights has undermined some existing BDP policies in relation to urban centres and the protection of (formerly B1 uses) industrial uses;
- The City Council declared a climate emergency in June 2019 and has committed to achieving carbon neutral status by 2030. A Route to Zero Task Force has been established and an action plan has been drafted, setting out a series of initiatives, projects and policy changes aimed at achieving a zero-carbon city. Recognising the continuing challenges of climate change and the importance of reducing carbon emissions, the new Plan will need to play an important role in supporting the move towards net zero carbon;
- The Big City Plan will be replaced by 'Our Future City Plan' (OFCP) and this will require the spatial strategy of the BDP, in particular GA1 City Centre Growth Area, to be re-evaluated. OFCP was launched in January 2021 and proposes a radical new approach for future development in the city centre using the climate emergency as impetus, setting a new direction towards a green, zero-carbon and people-focussed approach to development as well as repurposing parts of the city centre;
- The performance of some BDP policies, for example affordable housing, the Longbridge Regional Investment Site, retail growth – have under-delivered against targets and will require a re-evaluation of approach;
- Plan- making activities of other authorities which have identified that they are unable to meet their housing and employment needs;
- Other changes to national planning policy such the definition of affordable housing, climate change mitigation and biodiversity enhancement have been introduced since the BDP was adopted.
- Economic changes that may impact on viability. The long-term consequences of Covid-19 are still unclear, it is most likely that the deliverability of the retail and office floorspace targets set out in the BDP will be affected.

- The Longbridge AAP and Aston, Newtown and Lozells AAP were adopted prior to the 2012 NPPF. The BDP designates the AAP boundaries as 'key growth areas' and defers to the AAPs for policy detail. As it is recommended that the BDP is updated in full, which will require the spatial strategy to be redrawn, the AAPs will be superseded by the new local plan.



Birmingham Local Development Scheme

2021 – 2024

June 2021

Contents

1. What is a Local Development Scheme?	2
2. The plan-making framework	2
3. The current development plan	4
4. Development Plan Documents	5
5. Neighbourhood Plans	7
6. Other supporting documents	8
7. Monitoring and review	11
8. Resources	12
9. Risk Assessment	12

1. What is a Local Development Scheme?

- 1.1 Local planning authorities are required through the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended by the Localism Act 2011) to prepare, maintain and publish a Local Development Scheme (LDS). The LDS is a three-year project plan setting out the Development Plan Documents (DPDs)¹ that will be produced and, once adopted, form part of the development plan for Birmingham. The LDS details the main stages in the preparation of DPDs to inform members of the public, stakeholders and organisations about the timetable for their preparation.
- 1.2 This LDS covers the period June 2021- June 2024 and supersedes the Council's previous LDS which covered the period January 2020 – January 2023.
- 1.3 The LDS provides an updated schedule of DPDs and Neighbourhood Plans that make up the development plan for Birmingham. Details of newly proposed documents and those that have been adopted since the previous LDS was published are also included.
- 1.4 The LDS does not include a timetable for the preparation of individual Neighbourhood Plans as the timing and delivery of these are the responsibility of the 'qualifying bodies.' However, the LDS does provide a summary of those plans that have been made (adopted) and identifies those that have progressed to at least submission stage at the time of writing. Upon being adopted, a Neighbourhood Plan will become a statutory plan and form part of the development plan.²
- 1.4 Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) are not part of the Development Plan as they supplement adopted policy. It is no longer a requirement to detail SPDs and their timetables for preparation within the LDS. Instead, information on their production can be found on the Council's website.
- 1.5 Other documents that are not part of the development plan, but support it, include the Statement of Community Involvement (SCI), the Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) and the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). Chapter x provides the context to their relationship with the Development Plan.

2. The plan-making framework

- 2.1 The development plan is at the heart of the planning system with a requirement set in law that planning decisions must be taken in line with the development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

¹ Development Plan Documents (DPDs) are statutory planning policy documents. They are also referred to as Local Plans.

² Adopted Neighbourhood Plans have statutory weight and are considered as part of the development plan but are not classed as a Development Plan Documents (DPDs).

- 2.2 Plans set out a vision and a framework for the future development of the area, addressing needs and opportunities in relation to housing, the economy, community facilities and infrastructure – as well as a basis for conserving and enhancing the natural and historic environment, mitigating and adapting to climate change, and achieving well designed places.
- 2.3 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 sets out that each local planning authority must identify their strategic priorities and have policies to address these in their development plan documents (taken as a whole).
- 2.4 The Act also sets out specific matters to which the local planning authority must have regard when preparing a local plan. Regulations 8 and 9 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 prescribe the general form and content of local plans and adopted policies maps, while regulation 10 states what additional matters local planning authorities must have regard to when drafting their local plans.
- 2.5 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the associated National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) sets the national context for planning policy and must be taken into account in preparing plans. The NPPF confirms that the planning system continues to be ‘plan-led’ which means that planning applications have to be determined in accordance with the development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise. The NPPF also confirms that the policies in emerging plans will gather more weight as they progress towards adoption.
- 2.6 Plans must be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development. They should be based on a proportionate evidence base which includes adequate, up-to-date and relevant evidence about the economic, social and environmental characteristics and prospects of the area.
- 2.7 Legislation clarifies that the term local plan applies only to DPDs. A local plan can consist of either strategic or non-strategic policies, or a combination of the two.
- 2.8 Paragraph 33 of the NPPF states that policies in local plans and spatial development strategies should be revised to assess whether they need updating at least once every five years and should then be updated as necessary.³ Reviews should be completed no later than five years from the adoption date of a plan, and should take into account changing circumstances affecting the area and any relevant changes in national policy.

³ Review at least every five years are a legal requirement for all local plans (Regulation 10A of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012).

3. The current development plan

3.1 The current development plan for Birmingham comprises a number of adopted DPDs prepared by Birmingham City Council as the local planning authority and made (adopted) Neighbourhood Plans prepared by parish/ town councils or established Neighbourhood Planning Forums. The documents listed below currently form the development plan for Birmingham:

- The [Birmingham Development Plan](#) (BDP) adopted in January 2017 sets out the vision, spatial strategy and strategic policies for the development of Birmingham. The BDP contains strategic policies and site allocations which are used to shape development and determine planning applications. This is the lead local plan for Birmingham.
- The [Saved Policies of the Unitary Development Plan \(UDP\) 2005](#). The BDP (adopted January 2017) replaced the policies in the UDP 2005 with the exception of those policies contained within chapter 8 and paragraphs 3.14 to 3.14D of that plan which will continue in force until replaced by the [Development Management in Birmingham DPD](#).
- The [Bordesley Park Area Action Plan](#) adopted in January 2020 provides policies for the transformation and growth of parts of Washwood Heath, Bordesley Green, Bordesley Village and Small Heath to 2031. This AAP has been adopted since the publication of the previous LDS.
- The [Longbridge Area Action Plan](#) adopted in April 2009 provides specific detailed policies for the regeneration and redevelopment of the Longbridge area.
- The [Aston, Newtown and Lozells Area Action Plan](#) adopted in July 2012 provides detailed specific policies for the Aston, Newtown and Lozells areas of the City. Policy ED1 was replaced by the adoption of the BDP in January 2017.
- The [Balsall Heath Neighbourhood Development Plan](#) adopted by the Council in November 2015 following a majority yes vote (89%) at a referendum. The plan was prepared by Balsall Heath Neighbourhood Planning Forum.

4. Development Plan Documents

- 4.1 The section outlines the DPDs that the Council intends to produce or is in the process of producing.

In production - Development Management in Birmingham DPD

- 4.2 The Development Management in Birmingham DPD will, when adopted, replace the saved policies of the UDP 2005. It will provide detailed development management policies to guide decision making on planning applications and support the delivery of the BDP.
- 4.3 In accordance with the LDS timetable (shown below), the DPD was submitted to the Planning Inspectorate for examination on 17 July 2020. Examination hearings into the DPD took place on 10-12 November 2020 followed by consultation on main modifications to the DPD between 24 March – 5 May 2021. The Planning Inspector's final report is anticipated in the Summer of 2021, after which it is hoped the Council will be able to adopt the DPD.

Table 1: Development Management in Birmingham DPD Timetable ([Completed stages are shown in BLUE](#))

Document Title	Development Management in Birmingham (DPD)		
Coverage	City wide	Status	DPD
Role and content	Provides detailed development management policies to support the implementation of the adopted Birmingham Development Plan (2017) and to replace the saved policies of the Unitary Development Plan (2005).		
Chain of Conformity	National Planning Policy Framework and Guidance and the BDP. Influenced local strategies and priorities.		
Key Milestones		Timescales	
Commencement/ Sustainability Appraisal scoping		January 2015	
Consultation on initial draft document (Regulation 18)		September/ October 2015	
Consultation on Preferred Options and SA		February/ March 2019	
Consultation on Publication Document		January/ February 2020	
Submission to the Secretary of State		July 2020	
Examination		November 2020	
Adoption		December 2021	

New – The Birmingham Plan (BDP update)

- 4.4 The Birmingham Development Plan (BDP), adopted on 10 January 2017, sets out the spatial vision and development strategy for the sustainable growth of the city for the period 2011-2031. The Plan contains strategic policies and site allocations, organised by growth areas and a suite of thematic policies to establish Birmingham as an enterprising, innovative and green City.
- 4.5 In line with legislative requirements, a review of the BDP has been undertaken to assess if an update of the plan is required. The review indicates that the BDP requires updating due to a number of significant changes to national planning policy, guidance and legislation, as well as changes in local circumstances and priorities. The results of the review and a recommendation to commence a plan update are set out in a report to Cabinet dated 23 June 2020.
- 4.6 The intention of this LDS update is therefore to set out a timetable for the update of the BDP. This is shown in the table below overleaf. The timetable reflects the aim to submit the plan under the current planning system.
- 4.7 However, it should be noted that the Government has recently published a number of consultations relating to the planning system. At the forefront is the 'Planning for the Future' White Paper, which sets out the radical proposals for reforming the planning system. Alongside this are changes to the standard method for calculating housing need announced in December 2020, and a technical consultation on 'Changes to the current planning system' which proposes a number of changes to planning policy and regulations.
- 4.8 It is difficult to predict when and what planning reforms will be enacted as the Government has yet to publish its response to the consultation, but they have indicated that a new Bill will be brought forward in November 2021 to pave the way for future changes. The preparation of the new/ updated plan will therefore need to be flexible to respond to any potential future changes to the planning system including impact on the LDS timetable. The timetable will therefore be kept under close review and updated when necessary.
- 4.9 What is clear is the Government is commitment to the target of building 300,000 new homes a year, which is reflected in the new standard method for calculating housing need. This places a 35% uplift on the housing number of the top 20 largest English cities, which includes Birmingham, increasing the city's housing need number considerably when compared to the current BDP housing requirement. The new plan will therefore need to respond to increased housing need, economic development needs, supporting infrastructure requirements, environmental considerations and meet the Council's key priorities including its commitment to zero carbon city.

Table 2: The Birmingham Plan (BDP Update) Timetable

Document Title	The Birmingham Plan (BDP update)		
Coverage	City wide	Status	DPD
Role and content	The plan will update the existing BDP, reviewing the development requirements, policies and site allocations and extending the plan period to 2042.		
Chain of Conformity	National Planning Policy Framework and Guidance, Planning Policy for Travellers Sites, case law and planning legislation. Influenced local strategies and priorities.		
Key Milestones		Timescales	
Evidence gathering / Sustainability Appraisal scoping		June 2021	
Issues and Options consultation (Regulation 18)		June/ July 2022	
Preferred Options consultation (Regulation 18)		May/ June 2023	
Publication/ Pre-submission consultation (Regulation 19)		February/ March 2024	
Submission (Regulation 22)		November/ December 2024	
Examination (Regulation 24)		February 2025	
Receipt of Inspector's Report (Regulation 25)		September 2025	
Adoption (Regulation 26)		December 2025	

5. Neighbourhood Plans

- 5.1 The Localism Act 2011 enables local communities to produce a neighbourhood plan to support the development of their area. Neighbourhood plans are led and prepared by the community, not the Council, although the Council has a statutory role to provide advice and support to those producing a plan and at prescribed stages in the plan making process.
- 5.2 When a neighbourhood plan is passed by an independent examiner and agreed at a local referendum, the Council must adopt the plan as part of its development plan. This means that the neighbourhood plan must be taken into consideration when decisions on planning applications are made, alongside other development plan documents and material considerations.
- 5.3 As neighbourhood plans are not prepared by the Council and their timetables are dependent on the progress made by the community, timetables for their production

are no included in the LDS. However, the section below provides the status of plans at April 2021. Further details can be found on the Council's website, where the progress of these plans will be recorded and updated:

- 4.3 There are also two neighbourhood plans being prepared by designated Neighbourhood Forums - one for the Jewellery Quarter and one for the Beeches, Booths and Barr (3Bs) areas of the city.
- **Jewellery Quarter Neighbourhood Development Plan.** Between July and September 2020 the Jewellery Quarter Development Trust Neighbourhood Planning Forum (JQDTNPF) publicised the Draft Plan for public consultation (known as Regulation 14 Consultation). They have completed the consultation and now they are taking on board the comments received to update the Plan. Once updated they will send the Plan to the Council for further consultation (Regulation 16 Consultation).
https://www.birmingham.gov.uk/info/20054/planning_strategies_and_policies/76/jewellery_quarter_neighbourhood_development_plan
 - **Beeches, Barr and Booths (3Bs) Neighbourhood Development Plan** covering residential area, with proposals focused around environmental and ecological improvements. The plan has been formally submitted to the Council and was publicised until 12th February 2021. The Council has appointed an independent examiner to review the plan. If the examiner's recommendation is favourable the Council will organise a referendum which is likely to be in Summer 2021.
https://www.birmingham.gov.uk/info/20054/planning_strategies_and_policies/1032/beeches_booths_and_barr_3bs_neighbourhood_plan

6. Other supporting documents

- 6.1 While not forming part of the development, the Council have produced other supporting document to aid in the preparation and implementation of the development plan policies:

- A detailed evidence base
- Statement of Community Involvement
- Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environment Assessment
- Policies Map
- Authority Monitoring Report
- Supplementary Planning Documents and Guidance
- Community Infrastructure Levy

Evidence base

- 6.2 In preparing documents included in the LDS, the Council will develop and maintain a sound evidence base. Necessary research and studies will be conducted, particularly in relation to the new local plan (BDP update). Providing a sound and comprehensive

evidence is fundamental to developing sound planning documents. The key evidence base documents will be made available to be view when completed.

- 6.3 A range of studies which form the evidence base for the adopted BDP can be found on the City Council's website at:

https://www.birmingham.gov.uk/directory/6/birmingham_development_plan

A number of key evidence base documents are reviewed and updated on a regular basis and are available at:

https://www.birmingham.gov.uk/directory/13/land_use_information

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)

- 6.4 The SCI details how the Council will encourage local communities to participate in the planning system. The Council's current SCI was adopted in January 2020 but temporary amendments due to Covi-19 restrictions were adopted in September 2020. When government guidance on social distancing is relaxed or removed and it is safe to return to all of the consultation methods and practices set out in the January 2020 Sci, the SCI will revert to the January 2020 version Consultation on a draft revised SCI was undertaken from June to September 2019.

- 6.5 The SCI is not a DPD and is not subject to public examination. However, to ensure the SCI remains relevant and has regard to new methods of engagement, the SCI will continue to be subject to review and updating as necessary.

https://www.birmingham.gov.uk/info/20054/planning_strategies_and_policies/69/local_development_framework/4

Sustainability appraisal

- 6.6 Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is required for all DPDs and is an integral to the plan-making process. The purpose of the SA is to promote sustainable development through better integration of sustainability considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans. The SA embraces economic, environmental and social objectives, including equalities and health impacts and therefore has a wider scope than Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) which is a requirement of an EU directive and is primarily concerned with environmental impacts.
- 6.7 Work on producing a PD cannot proceed without corresponding work on the SA. Therefore, each DPD will be accompanied by a supporting SA. Both draft version of the DPD and the SA will be made available for consultation at the same time and comments invited. The findings of the SA will inform the DPD and will be a material consideration in determining the soundness of the DPD at examination.

Policies map

- 6.8 The policies map illustrates the sites allocations and policies and other local and national land use designations on an Ordnance Survey base map. This is in accordance with Regulation 9 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, as amended. The policies map is updated as new

DPDs are prepared or revised so as to illustrate the application of policies across the area. A link to the interactive policies map is available at:

<http://www.planvu.co.uk/bcc/index.php>

Authority Monitoring Report (AMR)

- 6.9 The AMR monitors the progress of local plans and assesses the effectiveness of adopted local plan policies. The AMR sets out the list of documents that are included in the LDS, their timetable for preparation, the stage they are currently at, and if they are behind schedule the reasons for this. AMRs are also useful in identifying whether policies are meeting their stated objectives, identifying development trends, patterns of land use and reporting on the implementation of policies. The latest version on the AMR can be found on the Council's website:
https://www.birmingham.gov.uk/info/20054/planning_strategies_and_policies/69/local_development_framework/3

Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs)

- 6.10 SPDs add detail and guidance to policies contained within DPDs, which they must be consistent with. The production of SPDs follow a statutory process and are subject to public consultation, however there is no public examination and there is no requirement to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal. They do not form part of the statutory development plan; however, they are a material consideration in the determination of planning applications.
- 6.11 The Council also produce a range of other non-statutory documents such as frameworks and masterplans to promote development opportunities. They do not form part of the statutory development plan; however, the public are consulted on them and they are evidence based so can be a material consideration in the determination of planning applications.
- 6.12 It is no longer a requirement to detail SPDs and their timetables for preparation within the LDS. A full list of adopted SPDs and other non-statutory documents can be found on the Council's website, as well as those that the Council intends to review or prepare.
- 6.13 The SPDs and non-statutory frameworks adopted since the previous LDS was published in December 2019 are:
- The Urban Centres Framework adopted on 21 January 2020
 - Rea Valley Urban Quarter SPD adopted on 13 October 2020

7. Monitoring and review

- 7.1 The Council will monitor progress of the work set out in the LDS and will publish the results in the Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) which is produced on an annual basis. The Council will closely monitor the progress of the preparation of the local plan. If issues are identified or unexpected events or changes occur, the LDS will be updated to reflect these changes in circumstances. A new or updated LDS must be approved by the Council's Executive.

8. Resources

- 8.1 The staff resources for delivering the proposed programme of plan preparation are primarily located within the Planning and Development department of the Council's Inclusive Growth Directorate. Officers from across the Inclusive Growth Directorate and other parts of the Council also contribute to the process of plan preparation. External technical expertise may be utilised when necessary subject to appropriate funding being identified. The Council also works closely with a range of external partners and stakeholders in developing the local plan.

9. Risk Assessment

- 9.1 The Council has carried out a risk assessment of the projects contained in this document as set out below. These risks will be kept under review to ensure that they are addressed quickly if they arise.

Risk	Impact	Mitigation
Changes to national planning policies	Additional work to comply with new requirements Abortive work undertaken	Respond to changes as quickly as possible Ensure work undertaken can be easily adapted to new requirements, where possible
Greater level of public engagement than anticipated	Increased time required to analyse comments. Possible programme slippage	Build in flexibility in programme Monitor progress Draw in additional resources
Staff turnover and difficulties in recruitment	Reduced capacity will cause programme to slip	Fill vacancies promptly Consider re-deployment to meet key targets Consider recruitment

		<p>incentives</p> <p>Consider using consultants where specific expertise is required</p>
Pressures on staff time for other work	Staff diverted to other work will cause slippage of programme	<p>Local Plan to be a strategic priority</p> <p>Ringfence policy team to plan production</p> <p>Manage staff tasks and consider re-deployment</p>
Insufficient financial resources	May result in poor quality evidence base and key milestones not being met	<p>Ensure adequate budget and contingency</p> <p>Closely monitor costs and manage contracts</p>
Governance process	Delay to decisions being made on the plan	<p>Establish a cross party Local Plan Working Group to ensure early understanding, buy-in and transparency</p>
Evidence not prepared on time	Key milestones will not be met	<p>Closely monitor preparation of evidence studies</p>
IT system issues e.g. consultation platform, land monitoring database, GIS	Delays to consultation	<p>Ensure liaison with IT and GIS Team</p> <p>Procure consultation platform early on and test</p>
LDS programme too ambitious	Key milestones may not be met	<p>Monitor progress of the LDS through AMR and adjust where necessary</p>
Planning Inspectorate not able to meet post submission timetable	Delay to examination and receipt of inspector's report	<p>Liaison with PINs to identify and resolve issues</p>
Local Plan is found unsound	<p>Additional work is required to rectify issues</p> <p>Consultation on modifications may be required</p>	<p>As far as possible, ensure evidence base is robust and up to date on submission</p> <p>Engage with the community and</p>

	Delay to the adoption of the plan	stakeholders to resolve objections Critical friend analysis
Legal challenge	Possible quashing of plan or requirement to re-do work	Ensure compliance with the regulations Carefully consider Inspector's recommendations
Unforeseen circumstances (i.e. Covid-19)	Potential impact on evidence base development Unable to attend face to face meetings or consultation	Ensure staff coverage and consultant team contingencies are in place Utilise online consultation methods and video conferencing for meetings



Assessments

Title of proposed EIA	Review of the Birmingham Development Plan (BDP) and Revised Local Development Scheme
Reference No	EQUA672
EA is in support of	Amended Policy
Review Frequency	Annually
Date of first review	31/12/2021
Directorate	Inclusive Growth
Division	Planning and Development
Service Area	Planning Policy
Responsible Officer(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Martin Dando
Quality Control Officer(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Richard Woodland
Accountable Officer(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Uyen-Phan Han
Purpose of proposal	Review the Birmingham Development Plan and Revised Local Development Scheme
Data sources	Survey(s); Consultation Results; relevant reports/strategies; Statistical Database (please specify); relevant research
Please include any other sources of data	
ASSESS THE IMPACT AGAINST THE PROTECTED CHARACTERISTICS	
Protected characteristic: Age	Wider Community
Age details:	The review of the Birmingham Development Plan (BDP) will provide overall strategic policies for the future growth of the City to ensure the creation of a sustainable, inclusive and connected city. This will have positive impacts on people of all ages. The policies will evolve and be adapted following various stages of consultation which will be carried out in line with relevant guidance and best practice including the principles set out in the Council's Statement of Community Involvement (2020). The approach to public consultation will be City wide but made as relevant as possible to the community profile of the City as well as targeting citizens of different ages to ensure specific needs are met and adverse impacts on any particular age group are minimised or eliminated.

Protected characteristic: Disability	Wider Community
Disability details:	<p>In general, the BDP review will provide flexible strategic policies which seek to ensure the creation of a sustainable, inclusive and a connected city. The BDP review will also be backed by an extensive evidence base to ensure it will have positive impacts on all people and there will be future opportunities to take on board comments and issues raised during the future consultation stages as the document evolves.</p> <p>Any consultation will be carried out in line with relevant guidance and best practice including the principles set out in the Council's Statement of Community Involvement (2020). The approach to public consultation will be City wide but made as relevant as possible to the community profile of the City as well as targeting particular groups or representatives of specific groups.</p>

A consultation statement will also be developed in parallel

the use of the public consultation has been

carried out. A database of consultees for planning documents has also been developed to ensure that a wide range of groups, organisations and individuals are consulted representing local communities and protected characteristics.

Protected characteristic: Sex

Wider Community

Gender details:

In general, the BDP review will provide flexible strategic policies which seek to ensure the creation of a sustainable, inclusive and a connected city. The BDP review will also be backed by an extensive evidence base to ensure it will have positive impacts on all people and there will be future opportunities to take on board comments and issues raised during the future consultation stages as the document evolves.

Any consultation will be carried out in line with relevant guidance and best practice including the principles set out in the Council's Statement of Community Involvement (2020). The approach to public consultation will be City wide but made as relevant as possible to the community profile of the City as well as targeting particular groups or representatives of specific groups.

A consultation statement will also be developed in parallel to the to set out how the public consultation has been carried out. A database of consultees for planning documents has also been developed to ensure that a wide range of groups, organisations and individuals are consulted representing local communities and protected characteristics.

Protected characteristics: Gender Reassignment

Wider Community

Gender reassignment details:

In general, the BDP review will provide flexible strategic policies which seek to ensure the creation of a sustainable, inclusive and a connected city. The BDP review will also be backed by an extensive evidence base to ensure it will have positive impacts on all people and there will be future opportunities to take on board comments and issues raised during the future consultation stages as the document evolves.

Any consultation will be carried out in line with relevant guidance and best practice including the principles set out in the Council's Statement of Community Involvement (2020). The approach to public consultation will be City wide but made as relevant as possible to the community profile of the City as well as targeting particular groups or representatives of specific groups.

A consultation statement will also be developed in parallel to the to set out how the public consultation has been carried out. A database of consultees for planning documents has also been developed to ensure that a wide range of groups, organisations and individuals are consulted representing local communities and protected characteristics.

Protected characteristics: Marriage and Civil Partnership

Wider Community

Marriage and civil partnership details:

In general, the BDP review will provide flexible strategic policies which seek to ensure the creation of a sustainable, inclusive and a connected city. The BDP review will also be backed by an extensive evidence base to ensure it will have positive impacts on all people and there will be future opportunities to take on

board comments and issues raised during the future consultation stages as the document evolves.

Any consultation will be carried out in line with relevant guidance and best practice including the principles set out in the Council's Statement of Community Involvement (2020). The approach to public consultation will be City wide but made as relevant as possible to the community profile of the City as well as targeting particular groups or representatives of specific groups.

A consultation statement will also be developed in parallel to the to set out how the public consultation has been carried out. A database of consultees for planning documents has also been developed to ensure that a wide range of groups, organisations and individuals are consulted representing local communities and protected characteristics.

Protected characteristics: Pregnancy and Maternity

Pregnancy and maternity details:

Wider Community

In general, the BDP review will provide flexible strategic policies which seek to ensure the creation of a sustainable, inclusive and a connected city. The BDP review will also be backed by an extensive evidence base to ensure it will have positive impacts on all people and there will be future opportunities to take on board comments and issues raised during the future consultation stages as the document evolves.

Any consultation will be carried out in line with relevant guidance and best practice including the principles set out in the Council's Statement of Community Involvement (2020). The approach to public consultation will be City wide but made as relevant as possible to the community profile of the City as well as targeting particular groups or representatives of specific groups.

A consultation statement will also be developed in parallel to the to set out how the public consultation has been carried out. A database of consultees for planning documents has also been developed to ensure that a wide range of groups, organisations and individuals are consulted representing local communities and protected characteristics.

Protected characteristics: Race

Race details:

Wider Community

In general, the BDP review will provide flexible strategic policies which seek to ensure the creation of a sustainable, inclusive and a connected city. The BDP review will also be backed by an extensive evidence base to ensure it will have positive impacts on all people and there will be future opportunities to take on board comments and issues raised during the future consultation stages as the document evolves.

Any consultation will be carried out in line with relevant guidance and best practice including the principles set out in the Council's Statement of Community Involvement (2020). The approach to public consultation will be City wide but made as relevant as possible to the community profile of the City as well as targeting particular groups or representatives of specific groups.

A consultation statement will also be developed in parallel to the to set out how the public consultation has been carried out. A database of consultees for planning documents has also been developed to ensure that a wide

range of groups, organisations and individuals are consulted representing local communities and protected characteristics.

Protected characteristics: Religion or Beliefs

Religion or beliefs details:

Wider Community

In general, the BDP review will provide flexible strategic policies which seek to ensure the creation of a sustainable, inclusive and a connected city. The BDP review will also be backed by an extensive evidence base to ensure it will have positive impacts on all people and there will be future opportunities to take on board comments and issues raised during the future consultation stages as the document evolves.

Any consultation will be carried out in line with relevant guidance and best practice including the principles set out in the Council's Statement of Community Involvement (2020). The approach to public consultation will be City wide but made as relevant as possible to the community profile of the City as well as targeting particular groups or representatives of specific groups.

A consultation statement will also be developed in parallel to the to set out how the public consultation has been carried out. A database of consultees for planning documents has also been developed to ensure that a wide range of groups, organisations and individuals are consulted representing local communities and protected characteristics.

Protected characteristics: Sexual Orientation

Sexual orientation details:

Wider Community

In general, the BDP review will provide flexible strategic policies which seek to ensure the creation of a sustainable, inclusive and a connected city. The BDP review will also be backed by an extensive evidence base to ensure it will have positive impacts on all people and there will be future opportunities to take on board comments and issues raised during the future consultation stages as the document evolves.

Any consultation will be carried out in line with relevant guidance and best practice including the principles set out in the Council's Statement of Community Involvement (2020). The approach to public consultation will be City wide but made as relevant as possible to the community profile of the City as well as targeting particular groups or representatives of specific groups.

A consultation statement will also be developed in parallel to the to set out how the public consultation has been carried out. A database of consultees for planning documents has also been developed to ensure that a wide range of groups, organisations and individuals are consulted representing local communities and protected characteristics.

Socio-economic impacts

The BDP update will provide the strategic framework for the future development of the City and so will have a large socio-economic impact. The new Local Plan will be subject to extensive consultation and underpinned by robust evidence and testing of options to ensure that such impacts are positive or, if not, minimised.

Please indicate any actions arising from completing this screening exercise.

At this early stage in the review and update of the BDP, there are no actions arising.

Please indicate whether a full impact assessment is recommended

NO

What data has been collected to facilitate the assessment of this policy/proposal?

The BDP review is supported by a detailed assessment of the existing plan in line with government guidance and the Planning Advisory Service Local Plan Route Mapper and Toolkit. The new plan will be prepared in accordance with the relevant planning regulations, the Council's SCI and based on an extensive evidence base to justify each proposed policy within the document. It will also be informed by national and local planning policies, guidance and evidence produced by the Government, the Council and its partners. This will be updated as the document develops alongside any findings from the various consultation stages in order to provide a sound and robust document.

Consultation analysis

Initial consultation has been carried out with neighbouring local authorities and Duty to Cooperate Prescribed bodies in line with The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. All of the responses received have supported the need for the BDP to be reviewed.

A consultation statement will also be developed in parallel with the plan to set out how the public consultation has been carried out and provide a summary of the comments received. A database of consultees for planning documents has also been developed to ensure that a wide range of groups, organisations and individuals are consulted representing local communities and protected characteristics.

Adverse impact on any people with protected characteristics.

The evidence base alongside extensive consultation will try to ensure that the proposed policies will not have an adverse impact on any people with protected characteristics and have a positive impact on the community by ensuring that development is guided to the right location, is of a high standard, enhances quality of life and protects the environment. This will be further tested through a public examination of the document by the Government's Planning Inspectorate.

Could the policy/proposal be modified to reduce or eliminate any adverse impact?

At this early stage, the new plan policies have yet to be developed. As they do, they will be shaped by the emerging evidence base and consultation responses to ensure that they will not impact on any groups or individuals with the protected characteristics.

How will the effect(s) of this policy/proposal on equality be monitored?

The new Plan, once developed, will contain a monitoring framework to monitor the effectiveness of the policies once adopted. This will be reported annually through the City Council's Authority Monitoring Report (AMR).

What data is required in the future?

Data and information gathered through consultation and evidence gathering will enable any necessary modifications to be made.

Are there any adverse impacts on any particular group(s)

No

If yes, please explain your reasons for going ahead.

Initial equality impact assessment of your proposal

Consulted People or Groups

Informed People or Groups

Summary and evidence of findings from your EIA

A full assessment is not required at present as the Plan

review is in its early stages. However future stages of the Plan will be assessed in terms of Equalities and may neccessitate a full assessment further down the line. As the document evolves and policies develop, they will be shaped by the emerging evidence base and consultation responses to ensure that they will not impact on any groups or individuals with the protected characteristics.

QUALITY CONTORL SECTION

Submit to the Quality Control Officer for reviewing?	No
Quality Control Officer comments	
Decision by Quality Control Officer	Proceed for final approval
Submit draft to Accountable Officer?	No
Decision by Accountable Officer	Approve
Date approved / rejected by the Accountable Officer	
Reasons for approval or rejection	The EA is approved on the basis of the above assessment.
Please print and save a PDF copy for your records	Yes
Julie Bach	<input type="checkbox"/> Martin Dando
Person or Group	

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Close

Appendix 4 – BDP Review Risk Assessment

Risk No	Risk description	Risk mitigation	Residual / current risk			Additional steps to be taken
			Likelihood	Impact	Prioritisation	
1.	BCC does not proceed with updating the Birmingham Development Plan (BDP) in a timely manner	Where relevant Local Plan policies are out of date, the presumption in favour of development will apply and the Council's ability to deliver on its strategic objectives would be harmed. Ensure robustness of the review and provide sound evidence-based reasons for the recommendation.	Low	High	Tolerable	Report Recommendation is to proceed with a new Local Plan to replace the current BDP. This recommendation is based on evidence suggesting local and national circumstances have changed sufficiently to warrant the replacement of the BDP.
2.	Delays in publishing an up-to-date Local Development Scheme (LDS)	Report seeks delegated authority for the Acting Director, Inclusive Growth, in consultation with the Leader, to undertake subsequent reviews and updates to the LDS, with any significant modifications being referred to Cabinet as appropriate. This will ensure more flexible and timely updates of the LDS in the future.	Low	Medium	Tolerable	The Council has a statutory duty to maintain and update an LDS. Not to approve the LDS could undermine public and stakeholder confidence about the Council's plan-making programme.
3.	Insufficient financial resources	. Ensure adequate budget and contingency This will ensure that enough staff and budget resources can be programmed and set aside	Low	High	Material	Closely monitor costs and manage contracts. Ringfence policy team to plan production.

		over the near future to be able to successfully complete this work.				
4.	Changes to national planning policies could create additional work	Respond to changes as quickly as possible.	High	High	Material	Ensure work undertaken can be easily adapted to new requirements, where possible.

Measures of likelihood/ Impact:

Description	Likelihood Description	Impact Description
High	Almost certain, is expected to occur in most circumstances. Greater than 80% chance.	Critical impact on the achievement of objectives and overall performance. Critical opportunity to innovate/improve performance missed/wasted. Huge impact on costs and/or reputation. Very difficult to recover from and possibly requiring a long term recovery period.
Significant	Likely, will probably occur in most circumstances. 50% - 80% chance.	Major impact on costs and objectives. Substantial opportunity to innovate/improve performance missed/wasted. Serious impact on output and/or quality and reputation. Medium to long term effect and expensive to recover from.
Medium	Possible, might occur at some time. 20% - 50% chance.	Waste of time and resources. Good opportunity to innovate/improve performance missed/wasted. Moderate impact on operational efficiency, output and quality. Medium term effect which may be expensive to recover from.
Low	Unlikely, but could occur at some time. Less than 20% chance.	Minor loss, delay, inconvenience or interruption. Opportunity to innovate/make minor improvements to performance missed/wasted. Short to medium term effect.

Prioritisation:

Severe	Immediate control improvement to be made to enable business goals to be met and service delivery maintained / improved
Material	Close monitoring to be carried out and cost effective control improvements sought to ensure service delivery is maintained
Tolerable	Regular review, low cost control improvements sought if possible

Appendix 5

Local Plan Member Working Group Terms of Reference

Purpose

For discussion, guidance and support on the update of the Birmingham Development Plan (a new Local Plan for Birmingham).

Role

The Member Working Group will undertake the following activities:

1. Keep under review the progress in preparing the Local Plan
2. Receive updates on Government policy changes and priorities insofar as they impact on the preparation of the Local Plan
3. Receive reports and presentations on the development of the Local Plan evidence base and provide comments
4. Receive updates on the progress of neighbouring authorities' Local Plans insofar as they impact on the preparation of the Local Plan for Birmingham
5. Provide comment on the scope and nature of the thematic policy approaches to be considered in developing the Local Plan
6. Provide comment on the development of an evidence based preferred spatial strategy
7. Keep under review the Council's approach to community engagement in the plan-making process

Membership

- The Working Group will comprise 9 elected Members including the Leader of the Council (Portfolio Holder for Land Use Planning). Membership will be apportioned in line with the political balance of the Council and appointees from each party will be agreed by their respective group leader.
- The Working Group must have at least 4 members to be quorate.
- The Leader of the Council (Portfolio Holder for Land Use Planning) will chair the group and shall appoint a Vice-Chair from amongst its members.

Principles

- The Working Group will have no executive powers and will refer all recommendations directly to the appropriate executive by way of report.
- The focus of the Working Group is on the key issues for the Local Plan, not all related detailed issues.
- The purpose of the Working Group is to help speed up the plan-making, not delay it.

Operation

- The frequency of meetings will be informed by the key stages in the development of the Local Plan.
- The Working Group will be supported by the Head of Development Policy and officers in the Planning Policy Team.
- Meetings are not open to the public and the matters discussed, and papers shared will remain confidential unless otherwise agreed in view of the informal status of the group. Confidential information should not be shared with other parties, including other councillors and outside organisations.
- The Working Group will cease on the adoption of the Local Plan by the Council.

Birmingham City Council

Report to Cabinet

29 June 2021



Subject: DATES OF MEETINGS, APPOINTMENT OF OTHER BODIES AND APPOINTMENTS TO OUTSIDE BODIES ETC 2021/2022

Report of: City Solicitor

Relevant Cabinet Member: The Leader - Councillor Ian Ward

Relevant O &S Chair(s): Councillor Carl Rice, Chairman of Co-ordinating Overview and Scrutiny Committee

Report author: Errol Wilson/Celia Janney
Committee Services
0121 675 0955/303 7034
errol.wilson@birmingham.gov.uk/
celia_janney@birmingham.gov.uk

Are specific wards affected?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No – All wards affected
If yes, name(s) of ward(s):		
Is this a key decision?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
If relevant, add Forward Plan Reference:		
Is the decision eligible for call-in?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Does the report contain confidential or exempt information?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
If relevant, provide exempt information paragraph number or reason if confidential :		

1 Executive Summary

- 1.1 The report seeks the approval of the Cabinet to the dates and time of Cabinet meetings, the appointment of other bodies and the appointment/re-appointment of representatives to serve on Outside Bodies.

2 Recommendations

- 2.1 That meetings of the Cabinet be held on the dates and time set out in Appendix A.
- 2.2 That the bodies detailed in Appendix B be appointed until the appropriate meeting of the Cabinet in the next Municipal Year which considers appointments, with the functions and delegations detailed in Appendix B and that Members be appointed to serve thereon.
- 2.3 That representatives be appointed/re-appointed to serve on the Outside Bodies until the appropriate meeting of the Cabinet in the next Municipal Year which considers appointments (See Appendix C) and that those appointments which are continuing be noted.
- 2.4 That those appointments which are no longer needed, detailed in Appendix D, be noted.
- 2.5 That it be noted that any updates to Appendices B and C reflecting the final appointments made at today's meeting will be posted on the CMIS database.

3 Background

- 3.1 At the Annual General Meeting on 25 May 2021, the City Council approved changes to the Constitution and re-affirmed those appointments that are reserved to the full City Council to determine (Part B4.4). All other appointments of Members and officers to outside bodies shall be within the remit of Cabinet to determine and the proportionality rules will not automatically apply.
- 3.2 A fundamental review of appointments to Outside Bodies was carried out in 2010 with the level of Council representation on those bodies detailed in Appendix C being agreed. (Report to Cabinet on 28 June 2010).
- 3.3 The lists of annual appointments in Appendices B and C to this report have been updated in accordance with the amendments to the Constitution approved by City Council on 11 September 2018 and to reflect appointments made by the Cabinet (and other developments which have occurred) during the course of the 2019/20 Municipal Year. The relevant lead officers in respect of the bodies detailed in Appendix B and Appendix C have been consulted and the review of appointments also identified that a number no longer need to be made and for completeness, these are detailed in Appendix D to this report.
- 3.4 At its meeting on 28 June 2010, the Cabinet agreed that the Corporate Director of Governance (now City Solicitor) in consultation with appropriate Members be authorised to deal with any urgent appointments and related issues which might arise between meetings of the Cabinet in July and September of every year with any action taken being reported to Cabinet for noting.
- 3.5 It is recommended that the appointments referred to in this report (except those which are continuing) be made for the period until the appropriate meeting of the Cabinet, in the next Municipal Year which considers such appointments. This has been provisionally set for 28 June 2022.

4 Options considered and Recommended Proposal

- 4.1 Not applicable, as these appointments are a matter for the Cabinet to determine.

5 Consultation

- 5.1 All Cabinet Members (via Cabinet Support Officers).
- 5.2 The relevant lead officers in respect of the bodies detailed in Appendix B and Appendix C.

6 Risk Management

- 6.1 Failure to appoint to a body would result in loss of influence on and involvement in matters considered by that body.

7 Compliance Issues:

7.1 How are the recommended decisions consistent with the City Council's priorities, plans and strategies?

- 7.1.1 The Constitution sets out those appointments that are reserved to the full City Council to determine. All other appointments of Members and officers to outside bodies are within the remit of Cabinet to determine.

7.2 Legal Implications

- 7.2.1 The appointments are consistent with the legal and constitutional requirements of the City Council.

7.3 Financial Implications

- 7.3.1 There are no additional resource implications.

7.4 Procurement Implications (if required)

- 7.4.1 Not applicable.

7.5 Human Resources Implications (if required)

- 7.5.1 Not applicable.

7.6 Public Sector Equality Duty

- 7.6.1 Not applicable.

8 Background Documents

- 8.1 Report of the Council Business Management Committee to City Council on 11 June 2013 – “Annual Review of the City Council's Constitution”.
- 8.2 Report of the Corporate Director of Governance to Cabinet on 28 June 2010 – “Dates of Meetings, Appointment of Cabinet Committees, Other Bodies and Appointments to Outside Bodies etc. 2010/2011”.

- 9 List of Appendices accompanying this Report (if any):**
Appendix A - Dates and times of Cabinet Meetings in 2021/22
Appendix B - Other bodies
Appendix C - Annual Appointments to Outside Bodies
Appendix D - Appointments which are no longer necessary

APPENDIX A

Dates and Time of Cabinet Meetings in the 2021/2022 Municipal Year

RECOMMENDED:-

That Cabinet agree that meetings be held on a (generally) 4-weekly cycle at 1000 hours on the dates set out below (Tuesdays, except where shown). Additional /urgent meetings can of course be called if they prove strictly necessary.

2021

29 June *
27 July 2021
7 September 2021
12 October 2021
9 November 2021
14 December 2021

2022

18 January 2022
8 February 2022
22 March 2022
26 April 2022
17 May 2022
28 June 2022 (provisional)

(NB: In 2021, there will not be any City Council elections. The Annual Meeting of the City Council will be on 25 May.)

APPOINTMENT OF OTHER BODIES**1. Teachers Grievance Procedures and Collective Disputes Procedures Appeals Body (re-appointed by Cabinet on 23 June 2020)****Function**

To hear cases in accordance with the Collective Disputes Procedure set out in the Burgundy Book.

NB: the LEA representatives should reflect proportionality and for a 5 Member body in 2020/2021 - this is 3 (Lab), 1 (Con) and 1 (Lib Dem).

Membership**2020/2021 (5 Members)**
LEA Representatives

Cllr Mariam Khan (Lab)
Cllr Martin Straker Welds (Lab)
Cllr Kath Scott (Lab)
Cllr Ken Wood (Con)
Cllr Mike Ward (Lib Dem)

Plus Independent Alternate Chairpersons

CBI Nominee
TUC Nominee

Plus

6 representatives nominated by the Teachers Associations

2021/2022 (5 Members)
LEA Representatives

Cllr (Lab)
Cllr (Lab)
Cllr (Lab)
Cllr (Con)
Cllr (Lib Dem)

Plus Independent Alternate Chairpersons

CBI Nominee
TUC Nominee

Plus

6 nominees of the Teachers Associations

2. The Contest Board (replaced the Public Service Project Management Board – Prevent Programme – Preventing Violent Extremism) (re-appointed by Cabinet on 23 June 2020)**Membership****2020/2021**

1. The Leader, Birmingham City Council:
as Chair - Cllr Ian Ward

2021/2022

1. The Leader, Birmingham City Council:
as Chair - Cllr Ian Ward

2020/2021

2. Cabinet Member for Social Inclusion, Community Safety and Equalities, Birmingham City Council: Cllr John Cotton
3. Conservative Group representative, Birmingham City Council – Cllr Ewan Mackey
4. Liberal Democrat Group representative, Birmingham City Council – Cllr Zaker Choudhry
5. Deputy Leader, Birmingham City Council – Cllr Brigid Jones
6. Chief Executive, Birmingham City Council
7. Director - Neighbourhoods Directorate, Birmingham City Council
8. Director - Education and Skills Directorate, Birmingham City Council
9. Head of Resilience and Local Engineering, Birmingham City Council
10. Assistant Chief Executive, Birmingham City Council
11. Assistant Chief Constable with Responsibility for Birmingham, West Midlands Police
12. Assistant Chief Constable CT, West Midlands Police
13. Head of WMP CTU (Ch Supt), West Midlands Police
14. WMP CTU Intelligence, West Midlands Police

2021/2022

2. Cabinet Member for Social Inclusion, Community Safety and Equalities, Birmingham City Council: Cllr
3. Conservative Group representative, Birmingham City Council – Cllr
4. Liberal Democrat Group representative, Birmingham City Council – Cllr
5. Deputy Leader, Birmingham City Council – Cllr Brigid Jones
6. Chief Executive, Birmingham City Council
7. Director - Neighbourhoods Directorate, Birmingham City Council
8. Director - Education and Skills Directorate, Birmingham City Council
9. Head of Resilience and Local Engineering, Birmingham City Council
10. Assistant Chief Executive, Birmingham City Council
11. Assistant Chief Constable with Responsibility for Birmingham, West Midlands Police
12. Assistant Chief Constable CT, West Midlands Police
13. Head of WMP CTU (Ch Supt), West Midlands Police
14. WMP CTU Intelligence, West Midlands Police

2020/2021

- 15. Police lead in WMP for Prevent, West Midlands Police
- 16. Head of Birmingham Probation CRC

- 17. Director for Strategy, OSCT
- 18. Neil Appleby, Birmingham Probation Service

2021/2022

- 15. Police lead in WMP for Prevent, West Midlands Police
- 16. Head of Birmingham Probation CRC

- 17. Director for Strategy, OSCT
- 18. Neil Appleby, Birmingham Probation Service

3. Corporate Parenting Board (re-appointed by Cabinet on 23 June 2020)

Membership

2020/2021

- Cabinet Member for Children's Wellbeing: Cllr Kate Booth

- Chair of Education and Children's Social Care Overview and Scrutiny Committee: Cllr Kath Scott

- Cllr Martin Straker Welds (Lab)
- Cllr Alex Yip (Con)
- Cllr Morriam Jan (Lib Dem)

2021/2022

- Cabinet Member for Children's Wellbeing: Cllr

- Chair of Education and Children's Social Care Overview and Scrutiny Committee: Cllr

- Cllr (Lab)
- Cllr (Con)
- Cllr (Lib Dem)

4. Health and Wellbeing Board (re-appointed by Cabinet on 23 June 2020)

In accordance with paragraph 6.4 of Article B6 (Executive Role, Functions and Procedures) of the City Council Constitution, the board is constituted as a Committee under the chairmanship of the Cabinet Member for Health and Social Care in order to discharge the functions of the board as set out in the Health and Social Care Act 2012, including the appointment of board members as set out in the schedule of required board members in the Act.

Functions

To discharge the functions of a Health and Wellbeing Board as set out in the Health and Social Care Act 2012, including the appointment of Board Members as set out in the schedule of required Board Members in the Act.

The Health and Wellbeing Board will:

- a) promote the reduction in Health Inequalities across the City through the commissioning decisions of member organisations
- b) report on progress with reducing health inequalities to the Cabinet and the various Clinical Commissioning Group Boards
- c) be the responsible body for delivering the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment for Birmingham (including the Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment)
- d) deliver and implement the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy for Birmingham
- e) participate in the annual assessment process to support Clinical Commissioning Group authorisation
- f) identify opportunities for effective joint commissioning arrangements and pooled budget arrangements
- g) provide a forum to promote greater service integration across health and social care.

Terms of Reference

Under the Health and Social Care Act 2012 the composition of Board must include:-

The Leader of the Council or their nominated representative to act as Chair of the Board

The Director - Adult Social Care Directorate (Director for Adult Services)

The Director - Education and Skills Directorate (Director for Children's Services)

Nominated Representatives of each Clinical Commissioning Group in Birmingham

The Director of Public Health

Nominated Representative of Healthwatch Birmingham

Each Local Authority may appoint additional Board Members as agreed by the Leader of the Council or their nominated representative. If additional appointments are made, these will be reported to Cabinet by the Chair of the Board.

For the Board to be quorate at least one third of Board Members and at least one Elected Member must be present

Members of the Board will be able to send substitutes with prior agreement of the Chair. Each member is to provide the name of an alternate/substitute member.

Membership

2020/2021

City Council Appointments to the Health and Wellbeing Board

Cabinet Member for Health and Social Care as Chair: Cllr Paulette Hamilton (Lab)

Cabinet Member for Children's Wellbeing: Cllr Kate Booth
Opposition Spokesperson on Health and Social Care – Cllr Matt Bennett (Con)

Vice Chair for 2020/2021 – a Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) representative (to be advised by the CCGs) - to reinforce the Board as a joint body rather than a solely LA committee

Director - Adult Social Care Directorate

Director - Education and Skills Directorate

Director of Public Health

External Appointments to the Health and Wellbeing Board

Representative of Healthwatch Birmingham

2 Representatives of Birmingham and Solihull Clinical Commissioning Group

2 Representative of Sandwell and West Birmingham Clinical Commissioning Group

Representative of Third Sector Assembly

Representative of Birmingham and Solihull STP (One Care Partnership)

Chair of the Birmingham Community Safety Partnership/WM Police

2021/2022

City Council Appointments to the Health and Wellbeing Board

Cabinet Member for Health & Social Care as Chair: Cllr (Lab)

Cabinet Member for Children's Wellbeing: Cllr
Opposition Spokesperson on Health and Social Care – Cllr (Con)

Vice Chair for 2021/2022 to be a Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) representative (to be advised by the CCGs) - to reinforce the Board as a joint body rather than a solely LA committee

Director - Adult Social Care Directorate

Director - Education and Skills Directorate

Director of Public Health

External Appointments to the Health and Wellbeing Board

Representative of Healthwatch Birmingham

2 Representatives of Birmingham and Solihull Clinical Commissioning Group

2 Representative of Sandwell and West Birmingham Clinical Commissioning Group

Representative of Third Sector Assembly

Representative of Birmingham and Solihull STP (One Care Partnership)

Chair of the Birmingham Community Safety Partnership/WM Police

2020/2021

2021/2022

Representative of the Department of Work and Pensions

Representative of the Department of Work and Pensions

Member of the Birmingham Social Housing Partnership

Member of the Birmingham Social Housing Partnership

Chief Executive of Birmingham Children's Trust

Chief Executive of Birmingham Children's Trust

Representative of Birmingham Community Healthcare NHS Foundation Trust

Representative of Birmingham Community Healthcare NHS Foundation Trust

Representative from the Education Sector

Representative from the Education Sector

Representative from Acute Care

Representative from Acute Care

Representative from the Integrated Care System (ICS)

Representative from the Chamber of Commerce

5. Supervisory Board for the Greater Birmingham and Solihull Local Enterprise Partnership (re-appointed by Cabinet on 23 June 2020)

At its meeting on 16 September 2013, the Cabinet agreed to the creation of a Joint Committee with local authorities in the GBS LEP area and its terms of reference.

The terms of reference provide that:-

1.1 The Supervisory Board acts as a Joint Committee.

1.2 Political proportionality rules will not apply to board as constituted.

4.1 One member from each constituent authority – to be the Leader (or other appointed Member)

4.3 An Executive Member to be alternate

2020/2021

2021/2022

2020/2021

Cllr Ian Ward as voting Member

Cllr Brigid Jones as alternate

2021/2022

Cllr Ian Ward as voting Member

Cllr Brigid Jones as alternate

6. City of Birmingham School Management Committee (formerly Pupil Referral Unit Management Committee) (re-appointed by Cabinet on 23 June 2020)

The Elected Member is a core member (and voting member). A nominee is acceptable provided there are no conflicts of interest.

2020/2021

Cllr Zafar Iqbal (Lab)

2021/2022

Cllr (Lab)

7. School Governor Nominations Committee (formerly School Governor Vacancies Committee) (re-appointed by Cabinet on 23 June 2020)

2020/2021

Cllr Martin Straker Welds (Lab)

Cllr Gareth Moore (Con)

Cllr Mike Ward (Lib Dem)

2021/2022

Cllr (Lab)

Cllr (Con)

Cllr (Lib Dem)

(A) STRATEGIC LEADERSHIP/PARTNERSHIPS

Boxes Highlighted Green: Limited Company
Boxes Shown in White: Unincorporated Body

Organisation	Company Type	2020 /2021 Representatives	No. to be appointed	Provisions of Constitution/ Articles of Association/ Comments	2021 /2022 Representatives		Officer Contact
1. I B (Birmingham) Ltd	Limited Company			Company is being wound up voluntarily Liquidators of the Company have been appointed No further appointment	No Current offers		Elaine.Peach@birmingham.gov.uk
2. Birmingham Airport Community Trust Fund	Charity	Cllr Marje Bridle (Lab) Cllr Mike Ward (Lib Dem)	2	Appointments made by Cabinet on 10 June 2013	Cllr Marje Bridle (Lab) Cllr Mike Ward (Lib Dem)	Trustee Trustee	Elaine.Peach@birmingham.gov.uk
3. Birmingham Airport Consultative Committee	Unincorporated Body	Cllr Diane Donaldson (Lab) Cllr Suzanne Webb (Con) Cllr Mike Ward (Lib Dem)	3	Members may recall that this body's composition has been revised twice. Cabinet most recently revised	Cllr Diane Donaldson (Lab) Cllr Suzanne Webb (Con) Cllr Mike Ward (Lib Dem)	Representative Representative Representative	Elaine.Peach@birmingham.gov.uk

ANNUAL APPOINTMENTS TO OUTSIDE BODIES**APPENDIX C**

<u>Organisation</u>	<u>Company Type</u>	<u>2020 /2021 Representatives</u>	<u>No. to be appointed</u>	<u>Provisions of Constitution/ Articles of Association/ Comments</u>	<u>2021 /2022 Representatives</u>		<u>Officer Contact</u>
				the City Council representation at its meeting on 15/9/14 – See Appointments to Outside Bodies report and Cabinet record of decision for 15/9/14 meeting. NB: This is now an Annual Appointment – see report to Cabinet July 2015.			
4. Birmingham International Airport's Air Transport Forum	Unincorporated Body	Cllr Waseem Zaffar (Lab)	1	Must be a Member. 1 year period of office.	Cllr Waseem Zaffar (Lab)	Representative	Elaine.Peach@birmingham.gov.uk
5. University Hospital Birmingham NHS Foundation Trust (Board of Governors)	Unincorporated Body	Cllr Jayne Francis (Lab)	1	City Council appoints 1 Stakeholder Governor Merged with HEFT April 2018	Cllr Jayne Francis (Lab)	Stakeholder Governor	
6. West Midlands Ambulance Service Trust NHS Trust		Cllr Rob Pocock (Lab)	1	1 BCC representative appointed – see Appointments to Outside Bodies report to Cabinet on 17/9/12.	Cllr Rob Pocock (Lab)	Governor	

ANNUAL APPOINTMENTS TO OUTSIDE BODIES**APPENDIX C**

<u>Organisation</u>	<u>Company Type</u>	<u>2020 /2021 Representatives</u>	<u>No. to be appointed</u>	<u>Provisions of Constitution/ Articles of Association/ Comments</u>	<u>2021 /2022 Representatives</u>	<u>Officer Contact</u>
				Must be an elected Member. Appointment is for a 3 year period but review annually in line with established practice.		
7. Birmingham Women's and Children's NHS Foundation Trust. Birmingham Women's and Children's NHS Foundation Trust.		Cllr Karen McCarthy (Lab)	1	This body was formed in February 2017 This body was formerly Birmingham Women's Health Care NHS Trust – Members Council and Birmingham Children's Hospital NHS Foundation Trust – Council of Governors.	Cllr Karen McCarthy (Lab)	Appointed Governor
8. Birmingham Community Healthcare NHS Trust – Council of Governors	Unincorporated Body	Cllr Mick Brown (Lab)	1	See Appointments to Outside Bodies record of decision at Cabinet on 14/1/13.	Cllr Mick Brown (Lab)	Stakeholder Governor
9. Royal Orthopaedic Hospital Board of Governors	Unincorporated Body	Cllr Liz Clements (Lab)	1	Appointment is for a 3 year period but	Cllr Liz Clements (Lab)	Stakeholder Governor

ANNUAL APPOINTMENTS TO OUTSIDE BODIES

APPENDIX C

<u>Organisation</u>	<u>Company Type</u>	<u>2020 /2021 Representatives</u>	<u>No. to be appointed</u>	<u>Provisions of Constitution/ Articles of Association/ Comments</u>	<u>2021 /2022 Representatives</u>		<u>Officer Contact</u>
				review annually in line with established practice. See Appointments to Outside Bodies report to Cabinet on 16/2/15 for background.			
10. Birmingham & Solihull Mental Health NHS Foundation Trust		Cllr Mick Brown (Lab)	1	City Council appoint 1 stakeholder governor – appointment made by Cabinet on 10/6/13	Cllr Mick Brown (Lab)	Representative	
11. Warwickshire County Cricket Club – General Committee	Unincorporated Body	Cllr Ian Ward (Lab) Cllr Deirdre Alden (Con)	2	See report to Cabinet on 29 03 2010. At present Director of Inclusive Growth and Chief Finance Officer are also part of this Committee	Cllr Ian Ward (Lab) Cllr Deirdre Alden (Con)	Representative Representative	
12. Greater Birmingham and Solihull Local Enterprise Partnership Ltd Board	Limited Company	1. Cllr Ian Ward (Lab) Leader, as Director 2. Cllr Brigid (Lab), Deputy Leader, as Alternate Director	2	1 Director appointed – must be an Executive Member. 1 Alternate Director appointed –	1. Cllr Ian Ward (Lab) Leader 2. Cllr Brigid (Lab), Deputy Leader	Director Alternate Director	alison.jarrett@birmingham.gov.uk

ANNUAL APPOINTMENTS TO OUTSIDE BODIES

APPENDIX C

<u>Organisation</u>	<u>Company Type</u>	<u>2020 /2021 Representatives</u>	<u>No. to be appointed</u>	<u>Provisions of Constitution/ Articles of Association/ Comments</u>	<u>2021 /2022 Representatives</u>		<u>Officer Contact</u>
				must be an Executive Member.			
13. Birmingham Opera Company	Limited Company	Cllr Karen McCarthy (Lab)	1		Cllr Karen McCarthy (Lab)		symon.easton@birmingham.gov.uk
14. Committee of Association of Friends of the Museum and Art Gallery	Unincorporated Body Charity	Cllr Kath Hartley (Lab) Cllr Peter Fowler (Con)	2	2 City Council appointees	Cllr Kath Hartley (Lab) Cllr Peter Fowler (Con)		melissa.page.fbmag@gmail.com
15. Millennium Point Property Ltd	Limited Company	Philip Andrews, Representative	1	1 Representative (was 1 Director) appointed by the City Council	Philip Andrews,	Representative	philip.andrews@birmingham.gov.uk
16. Millennium Point Trust	Limited Company	Cllr Karen McCarthy (Lab) Cllr Paul Tilsley (Lib Dem)	2	City Council, as Corporate Member, has the right to appoint 2 Trustees	Cllr Karen McCarthy (Lab) Cllr Paul Tilsley (Lib Dem)	Trustee Trustee	symon.easton@birmingham.gov.uk
17. DanceXchange	Limited Company	Cllr Karen McCarthy (Lab)	1		Cllr Karen McCarthy (Lab)		symon.easton@birmingham.gov.uk
18. Ikon Gallery	Limited Company	Cllr Kate Booth (Lab)	1		Cllr Kate Booth (Lab)		symon.easton@birmingham.gov.uk
19. Ex Cathedra	Limited Company	Cllr Liz Clements (Lab)	1	The Subscribers to the Memorandum of Association and such other persons as the Committee shall	Cllr Liz Clements (Lab)		symon.easton@birmingham.gov.uk

ANNUAL APPOINTMENTS TO OUTSIDE BODIES

APPENDIX C

<u>Organisation</u>	<u>Company Type</u>	<u>2020 /2021 Representatives</u>	<u>No. to be appointed</u>	<u>Provisions of Constitution/ Articles of Association/ Comments</u>	<u>2021 /2022 Representatives</u>		<u>Officer Contact</u>
				admit shall be members of the Company.			
20. Board of Birmingham Royal Ballet	Limited Company	Cllr Carl Rice (Lab)	1	Following reduction of grant, only 1 Representative to be appointed to the board	Cllr Carl Rice (Lab)		symon.easton@birmingham.gov.uk
21. Birmingham Repertory Theatre (Board)	Limited Company	Cllr Sharon Thompson (Lab) Cllr Gary Sambrook (Con)	2	2 City Council appointees	Cllr (Lab) Cllr (Con)		symon.easton@birmingham.gov.uk
22. City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra	Limited Company	Cllr Sir Albert Bore (Lab) Cllr Alex Yip (Con)	2		Cllr Sir Albert Bore (Lab) Cllr Alex Yip (Con)		symon.easton@birmingham.gov.uk
23. Midlands Arts Centre (Board)	Limited Company	Cllr Martin Straker Welds (Lab) Cllr Matt Bennett (Con)	2	City Council entitled to appoint 2 nominated Board Members.	Cllr Martin Straker Welds (Lab) Cllr Matt Bennett (Con)		symon.easton@birmingham.gov.uk
24. Cycling Advisory Group	Unincorporated Body	Cllr Lisa Trickett (Lab)	1		Cllr Lisa Trickett (Lab)		graham.lennard@birmingham.gov.uk
25. Sutton Park Advisory Committee	Unincorporated Body	Cllr Rob Pocock (Lab) Cllr David Pears (Con) Cllr Maureen Cornish (Con)	3		Cllr Rob Pocock (Lab) Cllr David Pears (Con) Cllr Maureen Cornish (Con)		John.porter@Birmingham.gov.uk

ANNUAL APPOINTMENTS TO OUTSIDE BODIES

APPENDIX C

<u>Organisation</u>	<u>Company Type</u>	<u>2020 /2021 Representatives</u>	<u>No. to be appointed</u>	<u>Provisions of Constitution/ Articles of Association/ Comments</u>	<u>2021 /2022 Representatives</u>		<u>Officer Contact</u>
26. B:Music Ltd formerly Performances Birmingham Ltd (formerly Symphony Hall Birmingham Ltd)	Limited Company	Cllr Alex Aitken (Lab) Cllr Ewan Mackey (Con)	2		Cllr Alex Aitken (Lab) Cllr Ewan Mackey (Con)	Director Director	symon.easton@birmingham.gov.uk
27. Birmingham Trees for Life Tree Committee	Unincorporated Body	Cllr Diane Donaldson (Lab)	1	See report to Cabinet on 12 February 2007.	Cllr Diane Donaldson (Lab)	Representative	
28. Castle Bromwich Hall Gardens Trust	Limited Company	Cllr Diane Donaldson (Lab)	2	Appointment reinstated at the request of the organisation. BCC entitled to appoint 2 Governors.	Cllr Diane Donaldson (Lab) Cllr (Lab)	Director	
29. Birmingham Museums Trust (formerly Birmingham Museum Ltd)	Limited Company	Cllr Phil Davis (Lab) Cllr Robert Alden (Con)	2	Company No. 07737797 New appointment in 2012/13 – see Appointments to Outside Bodies report to Cabinet on 12/12/11. BCC has right to appoint 2 Directors to be elected Members or officers.	Cllr Phil Davis (Lab) Cllr Robert Alden (Con)	Director Director	symon.easton@birmingham.gov.uk

ANNUAL APPOINTMENTS TO OUTSIDE BODIES

APPENDIX C

<u>Organisation</u>	<u>Company Type</u>	<u>2020 /2021 Representatives</u>	<u>No. to be appointed</u>	<u>Provisions of Constitution/ Articles of Association/ Comments</u>	<u>2021 /2022 Representatives</u>		<u>Officer Contact</u>
30. Birmingham Proof House		Cllr Mike Sharpe (Lab) Cllr Phil Davis (Lab) Cllr Robert Alden (Con)	3	3 Members of the City Council as Guardians of Birmingham Proof House. Must be Members. 1 year period of office	Cllr Mike Sharpe (Lab) Cllr Phil Davis (Lab) Cllr Robert Alden (Con)	Guardian Guardian Guardian	
31. Birmingham Citizens Advice Bureau Ltd – Trustee Board	Limited Company	Cllr Mohammed Idrees (Lab) Cllr Gareth Moore (Con)	2	Appointment reinstated at the request of the organisation. BCC entitled to appoint 2 Governors.	Cllr Mohammed Idrees (Lab) Cllr Gareth Moore (Con)	Trustee Trustee	
32. Birmingham Voluntary Service Council – Board of Management	Limited Company	Cllr Mohammed Idrees (Lab) Cllr Ken Wood (Con)	2	Company No. 07737797 New appointment in 2012/13 – see Appointments to Outside Bodies report to Cabinet on 12/12/11. BCC has right to appoint 2 Directors to be elected Members or officers.	Cllr Mohammed Idrees (Lab) Cllr Ken Wood (Con)	Director Director	
33. Veterans Champion		Cllr Mike Sharpe (Lab)	1		Cllr Mike Sharpe (Lab)	Member	anne.kennedy@birmingham.gov.uk Lord Mayors Parlour

ANNUAL APPOINTMENTS TO OUTSIDE BODIES

APPENDIX C

<u>Organisation</u>	<u>Company Type</u>	<u>2020 /2021 Representatives</u>	<u>No. to be appointed</u>	<u>Provisions of Constitution/ Articles of Association/ Comments</u>	<u>2021 /2022 Representatives</u>		<u>Officer Contact</u>
34. Corporate Parent Ambassador		Cllr Martin Straker Welds (Lab)	1		Cllr Martin Straker Welds (Lab)	Member	andrea.foster@birmingham.gov.uk c/o Labour Group office
35. West Midlands Strategic Migration Board	Partnership?	Cllr Tristan Chatfield (Lab)	1		Cllr Tristan Chatfield (Lab)	Observer?	
36. Birmingham and Midlands Institute	Charity	Cllr Mary Locke (Lab) Cllr Rob Pocock (Lab) Cllr Peter Fowler (Con) Cllr Mike Ward (Lib Dem)	5	City Governors - Lord Mayor of Birmingham (ex-officio) together with <u>four Members of the City Council</u> subject to the proportionality 2 Labour, 1 Conservative, 1 Liberal Democrat	Cllr Mary Locke (Lab) Cllr Rob Pocock (Lab) Cllr Peter Fowler (Con) Cllr Mike Ward (Lib Dem)	City Governor City Governor City Governor City Governor	
37. West Midlands Rail Ltd (W M R Ltd) Board	Limited Company	Councillor Waseem Zaffar as a principal Director Hon Ald Stewart Stacey as substitute Director	2		Councillor Waseem Zaffar Hon Ald Stewart Stacey as substitute Director	Principal Director Substitute Director	
38. C S R City Ltd Board	Limited Company	Cllr Ian Ward (Lab) Cllr Lucy Seymour-Smith (Lab) Cllr Sir Albert Bore (Lab) Cllr Fred Grindrod (Lab) Cllr.....(Con)	5	5 Representatives in total	Cllr Ian Ward (Lab) Cllr Lucy Seymour-Smith (Lab) Cllr Sir Albert Bore (Lab) Cllr Fred Grindrod (Lab) Cllr.....(Con)	Director Director Director Director Director	

ANNUAL APPOINTMENTS TO OUTSIDE BODIES**APPENDIX C**

<u>Organisation</u>	<u>Company Type</u>	<u>2020 /2021 Representatives</u>	<u>No. to be appointed</u>	<u>Provisions of Constitution/ Articles of Association/ Comments</u>	<u>2021 /2022 Representatives</u>		<u>Officer Contact</u>
39. West Midlands Arts Trust Ltd	Limited Company	Cllr Jayne Francis (Lab)	1	Company no.01974210 Charity no. 517916 Formerly appointed through West Midlands Joint Committee 1 Representative	Cllr Jayne Francis (Lab)	Director	symon.easton@birmingham.gov.uk

(A) STRATEGIC LEADERSHIP/PARTNERSHIPSOfficer only – Appointments

<u>Organisation</u>	<u>Company Type</u>	<u>2020 /2021 Representatives</u>	<u>No. to be appointed</u>	<u>Provisions of Constitution/Articles of Association/Comments</u>	<u>2021 /2022 Representatives</u>		<u>Officer Contact</u>
1. The National Exhibition Centre (Developments) Plc	Limited Company	Alison Jarrett, Assistant Director, Development and Commercial Alan Layton, Interim Head of Financial Planning	2	See reports to Outside Bodies report to Cabinet 18/10/10 See reports to Outside Bodies report to Cabinet 29/11/10	Alison Jarrett, Assistant Director, Development and Commercial Alan Layton, Interim Head of Financial Planning	Director Director	elaine.peach@birmingham.gov.uk
2. Paradise Circus Ltd Partnership and Paradise Circus General Partnership Ltd	Limited Company	1. Guy Olivant, Business Partner Development Comms. 2. Kathryn James, Assistant Director of Property	2	See Appointments to Outside Bodies report to Cabinet 2/9/13.	1. Guy Olivant, Business Partner Development Comms 2. Kathryn James, Assistant Director of Property	Director Director	kathryn.james@birmingham.gov.uk

ANNUAL APPOINTMENTS TO OUTSIDE BODIES

APPENDIX C

<u>Organisation</u>	<u>Company Type</u>	<u>2020 /2021 Representatives</u>	<u>No. to be appointed</u>	<u>Provisions of Constitution/Articles of Association/Comments</u>	<u>2021 /2022 Representatives</u>		<u>Officer Contact</u>
3. Birmingham Wholesale Market Management Company	Limited Company	Rob James Interim Director Neighbourhoods Kathryn James, Assistant Director of Property Ian Chaplin – Head of Service, Inclusive Growth	3	Appointment to the Board of 3 BCC 'A' Directors	Rob James Interim Director Neighbourhoods Kathryn James Assistant Director of Property Ian Chaplin Head of Service, Inclusive Growth	Director Director Director	kathryn.james@birmingham.gov.uk
4. Arden Cross UK Central Ltd	Limited Company	Ian MacLeod, Assistant Director Economy Kathryn James, Assistant Director of Property	2	Appointment to the Board of 3 BCC 'A' Directors	Ian MacLeod, Assistant Director Economy Kathryn James, Assistant Director of Property	Director Alternate Director	alison.jarret@birmingham.gov.uk
5. Port Loop Estate Management	Limited Company	Kathryn James, Assistant Director of Property	1	Company number 11453022	Kathryn James, Assistant Director of Property	Director	Ashley.Skinner@birmingham.gov.uk

(B) FINANCE, CORPORATE AND HUMAN RESOURCES

<u>Organisation</u>	<u>Company Type</u>	<u>2020 /2021 Representatives</u>	<u>No. to be appointed</u>	<u>Provisions of Constitution/Articles of Association/Comments</u>	<u>2021 /2022 Representatives</u>		<u>Officer Contact</u>
1. Pensions Committee (formerly known as Wolverhampton City Council Pensions Committee and Investment Advisory Sub-Committee).	Unincorporated Body	<u>Co-opted Member</u> Cllr Muhammed Afzal (Lab) <u>Substitute Co-Opted Member</u> Cllr Rob Pocock (Lab) <u>Deputy Substitute Co-Opted Member</u> Cllr Tristan Chatfield (Lab)	3	Bodies comprise 1 Member from each of the 7 constituent authorities.	Cllr(Lab) Cllr Rob Pocock (Lab) Cllr Tristan Chatfield (Lab)	Co-opted Member Substitute Co-Opted Member Deputy Substitute Co-Opted Member	
2. Local Authority Building Control Advisory Services (Ltd) LABCAS)	Unincorporated Body	Cllr Mike Sharpe(Lab) as a Director	1	See report of the Director of Planning and Regeneration to Cabinet on 8 August 2005 Ministry of Defence Single Living Accommodation Modernisation (SLAM) Project Building Consultancy	Cllr Mike Sharpe (Lab) as a Director	Director	
3. The Regional Employers Organisation (The REO), also known as West Midlands Employers Management Board	Unincorporated Body	Cllr Tristan Chatfield (Lab) Representative	1	New Body considered by Cabinet on the 29 June 2015	Cllr Tristan Chatfield (Lab)	Representative	craig.scriven@birmingham.gov.uk

ANNUAL APPOINTMENTS TO OUTSIDE BODIES**APPENDIX C**

<u>Organisation</u>	<u>Company Type</u>	<u>2020 /2021 Representatives</u>	<u>No. to be appointed</u>	<u>Provisions of Constitution/Articles of Association/Comments</u>	<u>2021 /2022 Representatives</u>		<u>Officer Contact</u>
4. Finance Birmingham (FB)	Limited Company	1. Cabinet Member for Finance & Resources (as nominee) 2. Cllr Robert Alden Chief Finance Officer 3. Alison Jarrett, Assistant Director, Finance	3	This is a company limited by guarantee created on 1 November 2010 following Cabinet decision on 18 October 2010 "Continuation of the Birmingham Business Loan Fund".	1. Cabinet Member for Finance & Resources (as nominee) 2. Cllr Robert Alden 3. Alison Jarrett, Assistant Director, Development and Commercial	Observer Observer Director	alison.jarrett@birmingham.gov.uk

(B) FINANCE, CORPORATE AND HUMAN RESOURCESOfficer only – Appointments

<u>Organisation</u>	<u>Company Type</u>	<u>2020 /2021 Representatives</u>	<u>No. to be appointed</u>	<u>Provisions of Constitution/Articles of Association/Comments</u>	<u>2021 /2022 Representatives</u>	<u>Officer Contact</u>
1. INReach (Birmingham) Ltd	Limited Company	Colette McCann Head of Housing Development Guy Olivant, Business Partner Develop ment Comms	2	New Appointment.in 2015/16	Colette McCann Head of Housing Development Guy Olivant, Business Partner Development Comms	Director Director James.Banner@birmingham.gov.uk
2. Frontier Development Capital Ltd	Limited Company	Chief Finance Officer		Company number 09967393. Incorporated - 25 January 2016 Private Limited Company BCC shareholding is 20% No requirement to have more than one BCC director on board.	Alison Jarrett - Assistant Director Development & Commercial	Director alison.jarrett@birmingham .gov.uk
3. Frontier Development Holdings Ltd	Limited Company	Chief Finance Officer		Company number 09970140 Incorporated 26 January 2016 Private Limited Company	Alison Jarrett - Assistant Director Development & Commercial	Director alison.jarrett@birmingham gov.uk

ANNUAL APPOINTMENTS TO OUTSIDE BODIES

APPENDIX C

<u>Organisation</u>	<u>Company Type</u>	<u>2020 /2021 Representatives</u>		<u>No. to be appointed</u>	<u>Provisions of Constitution/Articles of Association/Comments</u>	<u>2021 /2022 Representatives</u>		<u>Officer Contact</u>
					Wholly Owned Company (WOC) of BCC – not an outside body.			
4. G B S Finance Ltd	Limited Company	Alison Jarret Assistant Director Finance	Director	1	Company Number 08128856	Alison Jarrett Assistant Director Finance	Director	alison.jarret@birmingham.gov.uk
5. PETPS (Birmingham) Capital Ltd	Limited Company	Alan Layton, Interim Head of Financial Planning		2		Alan Layton, Interim Head of Financial Planning Officer appointment		elaine.peach@birmingham.gov.uk
5. PETPS (Birmingham) General Partner Ltd	Limited Company	Alan Layton, Interim Head of Financial Planning				Alan Layton, Interim Head of Financial Planning Officer appointment		elaine.peach@birmingham.gov.uk
6. PETPS (Birmingham) Ltd	Limited Company	Alan Layton, Interim Head of Financial Planning				Alan Layton, Interim Head of Financial Planning Officer appointment		elaine.peach@birmingham.gov.uk

(C) SOCIAL CARE, WELLBEING AND EDUCATION

<u>Organisation</u>	<u>Company Type</u>	<u>2020 /2021 Representatives</u>	<u>No. to be appoin ted</u>	<u>Provisions of Constitution/Articles of Association/ Comments</u>	<u>2021 /2022 Representatives</u>	<u>Officer Contact</u>
1. Apna Ghar 1995 Ltd	Limited Company	Cllr Mohammad Afzal (Lab)	1		Cllr (Lab)	Representative
2. Age Concern Birmingham	Limited Company	Cllr Mike Sharpe (Lab) Cllr Charlotte Hodivala (Con)	2		Cllr Mike Sharpe (Lab) Cllr Charlotte Hodivala (Con)	Representative Representative
3. Birmingham Disability Resource Centre	Limited Company	Cllr Kath Scott (Lab)	1		Cllr Kath Scott (Lab)	Representative
4. Golden Hillock Community Care Centre	Unincorporated Body	Cllr Safia Akhtar (Lab)	1		Cllr Safia Akhtar (Lab)	Representative
5. NICE – Centre for Movement Disorders also known as Foundation for Conductive Education	Limited Company Registered Charity 295873	Cllr Martin Straker Welds (Lab) Cllr Diane Donaldson (Lab) appointed 23/06/20	2	1 Appointment Social Care, Health and Wellbeing and Support of Vulnerable Adults 1 Appointment Education and Care for Children, Young People And Families.	Cllr Martin Straker Welds (Lab) Cllr Diane Donaldson (Lab)	Director Nominated Trustee Director Nominated Trustee

ANNUAL APPOINTMENTS TO OUTSIDE BODIES

APPENDIX C

<u>Organisation</u>	<u>Company Type</u>	<u>2020 /2021 Representatives</u>	<u>No. to be appointed</u>	<u>Provisions of Constitution/Articles of Association/ Comments</u>	<u>2021 /2022 Representatives</u>	<u>Officer Contact</u>
				See appointments to Outside Bodies report to Cabinet on 29/11/10 for both appointments.		
6. Birmingham Retirement Council	Charity	Cllr Mike Sharpe (Lab) Hon Ald Sue Anderson (Lib Dem)	2		Cllr Mike Sharpe (Lab) Hon Ald Sue Anderson (Lib Dem)	BCC Representative BCC Representative
7. Birmingham Crisis Centre	Limited Company	1.Cllr Paulette Hamilton (Lab) 2. Mr Andrew Hardie (Con)	2		1.Cllr Paulette Hamilton (Lab) 2. Mr Andrew Hardie (Con)	Director Director
8. St Anne's Accommodation	Unincorporated Body	Cllr Sharon Thompson (Lab)	1		Cllr Sharon Thompson (Lab)	
9. Asian Resource Centre	Limited Company	Cllr Mahmood Hussain (Lab)	1		Cllr Mahmood Hussain (Lab)	Observer

ANNUAL APPOINTMENTS TO OUTSIDE BODIES

APPENDIX C

<u>Organisation</u>	<u>Company Type</u>	<u>2020 /2021 Representatives</u>	<u>No. to be appoin ted</u>	<u>Provisions of Constitution/Articles of Association/ Comments</u>	<u>2021 /2022 Representatives</u>	<u>Officer Contact</u>
10. Stockfield Community Association	Limited Company	Cllr John O'Shea (Lab)	2	The Association has expressed a preference for an Acocks Green Ward Councillor to be appointed. 1 Member and 1 Officer to be appointed.	Cllr John O'Shea (Lab) Director	
11. Witton Lodge Community Association	Limited Company	Cllr Bob Beauchamp (Con – Local Ward Member) 1 Officer to be appointed.	2	1 Member and 1 Officer to be appointed. (Previously referred to Kingstanding Councillors to appoint, as agreed at Cabinet on 28 June 2016 – Cllr Ron Storer, until 31 January 2018. However, appointment back into line with annual appointments. Previously appointed by Erdington District. See Cabinet report of 24 January 2017.	Cllr Bob Beauchamp (Con – Local Ward Member) 1 Officer to be appointed. Director	
12. Association of Retained Council Housing Ltd	Limited Company	1. Cllr Sharon Thompson (Lab) 2. Rob James, Acting Director, Neighbourhoods	2	2 BCC representatives to be appointed as Directors – see Appointments to Outside Bodies report to Cabinet 28/11/13.	1. Cllr Sharon Thompson (Lab) Julie Griffin Managing Director City Housing Director	

ANNUAL APPOINTMENTS TO OUTSIDE BODIES

APPENDIX C

<u>Organisation</u>	<u>Company Type</u>	<u>2020 /2021 Representatives</u>	<u>No. to be appoin ted</u>	<u>Provisions of Constitution/Articles of Association/ Comments</u>	<u>2021 /2022 Representatives</u>	<u>Officer Contact</u>
13. Convocation of the University of Aston	Unincorporated Body	Cllr Tahir Ali (Lab)	1		Cllr Tahir Ali (Lab)	Representative
14. CTC Kingshurst Academy (formerly City Technology College Kingshurst)	Limited Company	Cllr Mariam Khan (Lab)	1		Cllr Mariam Khan (Lab)	
15. Workers Education Association – Local Management Committee	Limited Company	Cllr Jayne Francis (Lab)	1		Cllr Jayne Francis (Lab)	Observer
16. Priority Area Play Groups	Limited Company	Cllr Mick Brown (Lab)	1		Cllr Mick Brown (Lab)	Director
17. YMCA Board	Limited Company	Cllr Diane Donaldson (Lab) Cllr Gary Sambrook (Con)	2		Cllr Diane Donaldson (Lab) Cllr Gary Sambrook (Con)	Representative Representative
18. The Scout Association	Royal Charter Company	Cllr Mike Leddy (Lab) Cllr Adrian Delaney (Con)	2		Cllr Mike Leddy (Lab) Cllr Adrian Delaney (Con)	

(C) SOCIAL CARE, WELLBEING AND EDUCATIONOfficer only – Appointments

<u>Organisation</u>	<u>Company Type</u>	<u>2020 /2021 Representatives</u>	<u>No. to be appointed</u>	<u>Provisions of Constitution/Articles of Association/ Comments</u>	<u>2021 /2022 Representatives</u>	<u>Officer Contact</u>
1. Birmingham Children's Trust	Limited Company	Assistant Chief Executive		Non-executive Director Company wholly owned by BCC Formed April 2018	Assistant Chief Executive Director	
2. Birmingham Local Education Partnership Board	Unincorporated Body	Director Education and Skills		Appointment made by Cabinet on 8/6/09	Director Education and Skills	
3. Birmingham Schools SPC Phase 1B Ltd	Limited Company	Assistant Director for Education Infrastructure as a Director		Company number 07597941 Incorporated 8 April 2011 Private Limited Company Outside Body – no BCC direct shareholding in this company.	Head of Education Infrastructure Director	jaswinder.didially@birmingham.gov.uk
4. Birmingham Schools SPC Holdings Phase 1B Ltd	Limited Company	Assistant Director for Education Infrastructure as a Director		Company number 07597941 BCC holds 90 Ordinary B shares in the company. Articles of association entitles the Council to appoint one director (the B Director) and an Alternate (means any	Head of Education Infrastructure Director	jaswinder.didially@birmingham.gov.uk

ANNUAL APPOINTMENTS TO OUTSIDE BODIES**APPENDIX C**

<u>Organisation</u>	<u>Company Type</u>	<u>2020 /2021 Representatives</u>		<u>No. to be appointed</u>	<u>Provisions of Constitution/Articles of Association/ Comments</u>	<u>2021 /2022 Representatives</u>		<u>Officer Contact</u>
					alternate director of the company from time to time) (as confirmed in annual return made up to 8 April 2016).			
5. Birmingham Schools SPC Holdings Phase 1A Ltd	Limited Company	Assistant Director for Education Infrastructure as a Director			Company number 06915570 BCC holds 4500 D shares as at 8/6/2016. Articles of association entitles the Council to appoint one director (the D Director) and an Alternate (means any alternate director of the company from time to time) (as confirmed in annual return made up to 30 April 2016)	Head of Education Infrastructure		jaswinder.didially@birmingham.gov.uk
6. Birmingham Schools SPC Holdings Phase 1A Ltd	Limited Company	Assistant Director for Education Infrastructure as a Director			Company number 06915837. No Shareholding in this company. (as confirmed in annual return made up to 30 April 2016).	Head of Education Infrastructure		jaswinder.didially@birmingham.gov.uk

(D) BUSINESS AND COMMUNITY

<u>Organisation</u>	<u>Company Type</u>	<u>2020 /2021 Representatives</u>		<u>No. to be appointed</u>	<u>Provisions of Constitution/ Articles of Association/ Comments</u>	<u>2021 /2022 Representatives</u>		<u>Officer Contact</u>
1. City Centre Strategic Board (formerly the City Centre Partnership)	Unincorporated Body	Cllr Ian Ward (Lab)	Cllr Debbie Clancy (Con)	2	In May 2012, the Head of City Centre Management advised that the City Council had on the City Centre Partnership:- 1. 3 "full" members but not specified who these should be. 1. Terms of Reference provide for "proxy" to attend when representatives cannot attend. 2. 1 Co-opted representative for the Council's events/arts	Cllr Ian Ward (Lab)	Cllr Debbie Clancy (Con)	

ANNUAL APPOINTMENTS TO OUTSIDE BODIES**APPENDIX C**

<u>Organisation</u>	<u>Company Type</u>	<u>2020 /2021 Representatives</u>		<u>No. to be appointed</u>	<u>Provisions of Constitution/ Articles of Association/ Comments</u>	<u>2021 /2022 Representatives</u>		<u>Officer Contact</u>
					portfolio 3. A no. of officers regularly attend in a support capacity (Director of Regulation and Enforcement (Acting) or delegate and Assistant Director Planning and Development). Now known as City Centre Strategic Board, with the Deputy Leader as an appointee and the City Council also invited to appoint 1 opposition Member.			

ANNUAL APPOINTMENTS TO OUTSIDE BODIES

APPENDIX C

<u>Organisation</u>	<u>Company Type</u>	<u>2020 /2021 Representatives</u>	<u>No. to be appointed</u>	<u>Provisions of Constitution/ Articles of Association/ Comments</u>	<u>2021 /2022 Representatives</u>	<u>Officer Contact</u>
2. PATROL Adjudication Joint Committee (formerly National Parking Adjudication Service Joint Committee)	<u>Unincorporated Body</u>	<u>Voting Member</u> Cllr Waseem Zaffar (Lab) <u>Substitute Member</u> Cllr Phil Davis (Lab)	2	1 representative of each of the Parking Authorities appointed in accordance with law and their own Constitutional arrangements. Substitute Members permitted.	<u>Voting Member</u> Cllr Waseem Zaffar (Lab) <u>Substitute Member</u> Cllr Phil Davis (Lab)	
3. Bus Lane Adjudication Services Joint Committee	<u>Unincorporated Body</u>	<u>Voting Member</u> Cllr Waseem Zaffar (Lab) <u>Substitute Member</u> Cllr Phil Davis (Lab)	2	To be the same Members as PATROL Committee at 2 above New appointment 10 June 2013	<u>Voting Member</u> Cllr Waseem Zaffar (Lab) <u>Substitute Member</u> Cllr Phil Davis (Lab)	
4. City of Birmingham Local Access Forum	Unincorporated Body	Cllr Waseem Zaffar (Lab) Cllr Timothy Huxtable (Con)	2	See Cabinet (14/11/05)	Cllr Waseem Zaffar (Lab) Cllr Timothy Huxtable (Con)	
5. Westside (Business Improvement District) BID formerly Broad Street Partnership Ltd BID	Limited Company	Cllr Waseem Zaffar (Lab) as Board Member	3	2 Board Members, 1 Observer See reports to Cabinet 10/1/2005, 27/9/2009 &	Cllr Waseem Zaffar (Lab) as Board Member Director	wayne.pell@birmingham.gov.uk

ANNUAL APPOINTMENTS TO OUTSIDE BODIES

APPENDIX C

<u>Organisation</u>	<u>Company Type</u>	<u>2020 /2021 Representatives</u>		<u>No. to be appointed</u>	<u>Provisions of Constitution/ Articles of Association/ Comments</u>	<u>2021 /2022 Representatives</u>		<u>Officer Contact</u>
		Cllr Sir Albert Bore (Lab) Acting Director of Regulation and Enforcement or delegate as or delegate as observer.			18/5/2015. This appointment referred to Ladywood District Committee to appoint 1 representative as a Board Member	Cllr Sir Albert Bore (Lab) Acting Director of Regulation and Enforcement or delegate as or delegate as observer.	Director Observer	
6. Retail Birmingham Ltd (Business Improvement District)	Limited Company	Cllr John Cotton. (Lab) Acting Director of Regulation and Enforcement or delegate as Co-optee.	Stakeholder	2	Body established on 1/4/2007 for a 5 year period. Second BID term ended on 31/3/17. City Council entitled to appoint 2 Directors to the Board. See reports to Cabinet on 26 June 2006 and 25 July 2011. Retail Bid Constitution has changed. Now 1 elected	Cllr John Cotton. (Lab) Acting Director of Regulation and Enforcement or delegate	Stakeholder Co-optee.	mahendra.chauhan@birmingham.gov.uk

ANNUAL APPOINTMENTS TO OUTSIDE BODIES

APPENDIX C

<u>Organisation</u>	<u>Company Type</u>	<u>2020 /2021 Representatives</u>		<u>No. to be appointed</u>	<u>Provisions of Constitution/ Articles of Association/ Comments</u>	<u>2021 /2022 Representatives</u>		<u>Officer Contact</u>
					member to be appointed to their board			
7. Colmore Business District Ltd	Limited Company	Cllr Brigid Jones (Lab) in place of the Leader Cllr Sir Albert Bore (Lab) 1 representative as stakeholder. Acting Director of Regulation and Enforcement or delegate as Co-optee		3		Cllr Brigid Jones (Lab) in place of the Leader Cllr Sir Albert Bore (Lab) Acting Director of Regulation and Enforcement or delegate as Co-optee	Director Director Co-optee	wayne.pell@birmingham.gov.uk
8. River Trent Regional Flood and Coastal Committee	Unincorporated Body	Cllr Waseem Zaffar (Lab)		1		Cllr Waseem Zaffar (Lab)	Committee Member	
9. Erdington Town Centre Partnership Ltd (formerly Erdington Business Improvement District Company Ltd)	Limited Company	Cllr Robert Alden (Con)			Body formally commenced on 1 July 2007 for an initial 5-year period until 30 March 2012.	Cllr Robert Alden (Con)		mahendra.chauhan@birmingham.gov.uk

<u>Organisation</u>	<u>Company Type</u>	<u>2020 /2021 Representatives</u>		<u>No. to be appointed</u>	<u>Provisions of Constitution/ Articles of Association/ Comments</u>	<u>2021 /2022 Representatives</u>		<u>Officer Contact</u>
					<p>Renewed through successful renewal ballot up to 31 March 2017.</p> <p>City Council appoint 2 Directors to the Board. See report to Cabinet on 26 March 2007.</p> <p>In reviewing appointments in April 2011, the Development Directorate advised that BCC to reduce representation to 1 Director to avoid the company being deemed as being under the control or subject to the influence of the local authority.</p>			

<u>Organisation</u>	<u>Company Type</u>	<u>2020 /2021 Representatives</u>		<u>No. to be appointed</u>	<u>Provisions of Constitution/Articles of Association/ Comments</u>	<u>2021 /2022 Representatives</u>		<u>Officer Contact</u>
10. Southside Business Ltd (Business Improvement District)	Limited Company	Cllr Kate Booth (Lab) as stakeholder Cllr Yvonne Mosquito (Lab) as Stakeholder Director, Neighbourhoods as Co-optee Acting Director of Regulation and Enforcement or delegate as co-optee			See report to Cabinet on 26 July 2010 – City Council appoints – 2 reps as Stakeholder Directors on the Board.	Cllr Kate Booth (Lab) as stakeholder Cllr Yvonne Mosquito (Lab) Director, Neighbourhoods Acting Director of Regulation and Enforcement or delegate as co-optee	Stakeholder Stakeholder Co-optee Co-optee	wayne.pell@birmingham.gov.uk
11. Midlands Industrial Association	Limited Company	Cllr Peter Griffiths (Lab)				Cllr Peter Griffiths (Lab)		

ANNUAL APPOINTMENTS TO OUTSIDE BODIES

APPENDIX C

<u>Organisation</u>	<u>Company Type</u>	<u>2020 /2021 Representatives</u>		<u>No. to be appointed</u>	<u>Provisions of Constitution/Articles of Association/ Comments</u>	<u>2021 /2022 Representatives</u>		<u>Officer Contact</u>
12. Jewellery Quarter Development Trust	Limited Company	Cllr Brigid Jones (Lab) Cllr Chaman Lal (Lab) as second representative		2	The JQDT and JQBID actually operate as one and have one Board of Directors This is a Community Interest Company that has evolved from the former Jewellery Quarter Regeneration Partnership. There is provision on the Board of Directors for 2 City Council representatives: a Cabinet Member and a Ladywood Ward Councillor	Cllr Brigid Jones (Lab) Cllr Chaman Lal (Lab)	Second representative	
13. Acocks Green Business Improvement District (BID)	Limited Company	Cllr John O'Shea (Lab)		1	New BID report to Cabinet on 25/7/11 Provision for 1 City Council representative – an Acocks Green Ward Councillor	Cllr John O'Shea (Lab)	Representative	wayne.pell@birmingham.gov.uk

ANNUAL APPOINTMENTS TO OUTSIDE BODIES

APPENDIX C

<u>Organisation</u>	<u>Company Type</u>	<u>2020 /2021 Representatives</u>	<u>No. to be appointed</u>	<u>Provisions of Constitution/Articles of Association/Comments</u>	<u>2021 /2022 Representatives</u>	<u>Officer Contact</u>
14. Northfield Business Improvement District (BID)	Limited Company	1. Cllr Olly Armstrong (Lab) 2. Cllr Eddie Freeman (Con)	2	New BID report to Cabinet on 25/7/11 Provision for 2 City Council representatives to be 1 Northfield Ward Councillor and 1 Weoley Ward Councillor	1.Cllr Olly Armstrong (Lab) 2. Cllr Eddie Freeman (Con)	wayne.pell@birmingham.gov.uk
15. Sutton Coldfield Town Centre Business Improvement District (BID)	Limited Company	1.Cllr Rob Pocock (Lab) 2. Cllr David Barrie (Con)	2	Provision for 2 City Council representatives as stakeholder Directors. See appointments to Outside Bodies report to Cabinet on 16/7/12. Cabinet on 16/6/14 agreed that the appointment of both of the stakeholder Directors be referred to Sutton Coldfield District Committee	1.Cllr Rob Pocock (Lab) 2.Cllr David Barrie (Con)	Stakeholder Director Stakeholder Directors.

ANNUAL APPOINTMENTS TO OUTSIDE BODIES**APPENDIX C**

<u>Organisation</u>	<u>Company Type</u>	<u>2020 /2021 Representatives</u>		<u>No. to be appointed</u>	<u>Provisions of Constitution/Articles of Association/ Comments</u>	<u>2021 /2022 Representatives</u>		<u>Officer Contact</u>
16. Kings Heath Business Improvement District (BID)	Limited Company	Cllr Lisa Trickett (Lab)			BID renewal report to Cabinet on 30/1/12. Provision for 1 City Council representative – to be a Moseley and Kings Heath Ward Councillor.	Cllr Lisa Trickett (Lab)		
17. Soho Road Business Improvement District (BID)	Limited Company	Cllr Chaman Lal (Lab)			At its meeting on 20/5/13, the Cabinet approved outline proposals for a new BID. Report Appendix 4 said at least 2 board Members will be invited, one each from Birmingham City Council and WM Police.	Cllr Chaman Lal (Lab)		

(D) BUSINESS AND COMMUNITY - Officer only – Appointments

<u>Organisation</u>	<u>Company Type</u>	<u>2020 /2021 Representatives</u>		<u>No. to be appointed</u>	<u>Provisions of Constitution/ Articles of Association/ Comments</u>	<u>2021 /2022 Representatives</u>		<u>Officer Contact</u>
1. Birmingham Enterprise Ltd (Formerly known as Birmingham Research Park Ltd)	Limited Company	Advised that Councillor appointment not appropriate given the sale of BCC's interest in the company. Appoint Mohammed Zahir (Head of Business Enterprise and Innovation) as observer		1	BCC's involvement in this company is being withdrawn by the end of June 2016. It is recommended that once the transaction is complete that all Directors resign and 1 Councillor is appointed as an observer with no voting rights. Advised that Councillor appointment not appropriate given the sale of BCC's interest in the company.	Mohammed Zahir (Head of Business Enterprise and Innovation) as observer Mohammed is currently in this role and intending to continue in 2021/2022 unless notified otherwise		

ANNUAL APPOINTMENTS TO OUTSIDE BODIES

APPENDIX C

<u>Organisation</u>	<u>Company Type</u>	<u>2020 /2021 Representatives</u>		<u>No. to be appointed</u>	<u>Provisions of Constitution/ Articles of Association/ Comments</u>	<u>2021 /2022 Representatives</u>		<u>Officer Contact</u>
2. Birmingham Venture Capital Ltd	Limited Company	1. Karen Price, Finance and Governance 2. Alison Jarrett, Finance and Governance	2		In 2005, 1 Director was appointed. In 2006, the Development Directorate recommended that 2 additional officers be appointed as Directors, making 3 in total. In 2010, the Development Directorate recommended that 2 further officers be appointed as Directors, making 5 in total, but in 2012 this was revised to 4 Directors. In 2015, the Economy Directorate advised that 5 Directors to be appointed. From May 2016, the Economy Directorate has advised that 3 Directors are to be appointed.	1. Karen Price, Digital and Customer Service Directorate 2. Alison Jarrett, Finance Directorate	Director Director	Wendy.x.griffiths@birmingham.gov.uk

ANNUAL APPOINTMENTS TO OUTSIDE BODIES

APPENDIX C

<u>Organisation</u>	<u>Company Type</u>	<u>2020 /2021 Representatives</u>	<u>No. to be appointed</u>	<u>Provisions of Constitution/ Articles of Association/ Comments</u>	<u>2021 /2022 Representatives</u>	<u>Officer Contact</u>
3. Paradise Circus Management Company Ltd	Limited Company	Kathryn James Assistant Director of Property (Interim)	1	Company number 09346047 Private company limited by guarantee without share capital Outside body – sole member of the company is Paradise Circus General Partner Ltd (as confirmed in incorporation docs 8 Dec 2014)	Kathryn James Assistant Director of Property (Interim) Guy Olivant Business Partner Development & Commercial	Kathryn.james@birmingham.gov.uk
4. Paradise Circus Nominee 2 Ltd	Limited Company	Kathryn James Assistant Director of Property (Interim)	1	Company number 09290751 Private limited Company Outside body – BCC has no shareholding in the company.	Kathryn James Assistant Director of Property (Interim) Guy Olivant Business Partner Development & Commercial	Kathryn.james@birmingham.gov.uk
5. Paradise Circus Nominee 1 Ltd	Limited Company	Kathryn James Assistant Director of Property (Interim)	1	Company number 09290749. Outside body – BCC has no shareholding in the company.	Kathryn James Assistant Director of Property (Interim) Guy Olivant Business	Kathryn.james@birmingham.gov.uk

ANNUAL APPOINTMENTS TO OUTSIDE BODIES

APPENDIX C

<u>Organisation</u>	<u>Company Type</u>	<u>2020 /2021 Representatives</u>	<u>No. to be appointed</u>	<u>Provisions of Constitution/ Articles of Association/ Comments</u>	<u>2021 /2022 Representatives</u>	<u>Officer Contact</u>
					Partner Development & Commercial	
6. Birmingham Municipal Housing Ltd	Limited Company	<p>Julie Griffin, Acting Director of Housing</p> <p>Colette McCann Head of Housing Development</p> <p>Guy Olivant, Business Partner Development Comms.</p>	3	Not an outside body – is a Wholly Owned Company (WOC) of BCC (non –trading)	<p>Julie Griffin, Managing Director of City Housing</p> <p>Colette McCann Head of Housing Development</p> <p>Guy Olivant, Business Partner Development & Commercials</p>	
7. Birmingham Curzon Regeneration Company Ltd	Limited Company	Richard Cowell, Assistant Director, Economy	1	Not an outside body – is a Wholly Owned Company (WOC) of BCC (non –trading)	James Betjemann Head of EZ and Curzon Delivery	Director James.betjemann@birmingham.gov.uk

(E) WHOLLY OWNED AND TRADING COMPANIES

<u>Organisation</u>	<u>Company Type</u>	<u>2020 /2021 Representatives</u>	<u>No. to be appointed</u>	<u>Provisions of Constitution/ Articles of Association/ Comments</u>	<u>2021 /2022 Representatives</u>	<u>Officer Contact</u>
1. Acivico Ltd	Limited Company	<u>Directors</u> Cllr Peter Griffiths (Lab) Cllr Fred Grindrod (Lab) Cllr Ken Wood (Con) <u>External, Non-Executive Directors</u> Mr Ian Briggs (Chair) 2 vacancies		At its meeting on 28 April 2014, Cabinet approved changes to the structure of the Board of Acivico Ltd:- Removal of the Council Strategic Directors Appointment to the board of 2 elected Members nominated by the Controlling Group to serve as Directors Appointment to the board of 1 elected Member nominated by the opposition parties to serve as Director the appointment of 3 external non-executive directors the appointment of 1 of the above 6 as Chair of Acivico all of the above appointments are to be made by the Council	<u>Directors</u> Cllr Peter Griffiths (Lab) Cllr Fred Grindrod (Lab) Cllr Ken Wood (Con) <u>External, Non-Executive Directors</u> Mr Ian Briggs (Chair) 2 vacancies Director Director Director	Alison.jarrett@birmingham.gov.uk
2. Acivico (Building Consultancy Service) Ltd	Limited Company	Operational Director, Acivico, as a Director			Operational Director, Acivico, as a Director	Alison.jarrett@birmingham.gov.uk

ANNUAL APPOINTMENTS TO OUTSIDE BODIES**APPENDIX C**

<u>Organisation</u>	<u>Company Type</u>	<u>2020 /2021 Representatives</u>		<u>No. to be appointed</u>	<u>Provisions of Constitution/ Articles of Association/ Comments</u>	<u>2021 /2022 Representatives</u>		<u>Officer Contact</u>
3. Acivico (Design, Construction and Facilities Management) Ltd		Operational Director, Acivico, as a Director				Operational Director, Acivico, as a Director		Alison.jarrett@birmingham.gov.uk
4. Birmingham Wheels and Birmingham Wheels Enterprises Ltd	Limited company				See Appointments to Outside bodies report 10 12 12 Birmingham Wheels Company Number 01991870 Not an outside body – Wholly Owned Company (WOC) of BCC			

(E) WHOLLY OWNED AND TRADING COMPANIES - Officer only – Appointments

<u>Organisation</u>	<u>Company Type</u>	<u>2020 /2021 Representatives</u>		<u>No. to be appointed</u>	<u>Provisions of Constitution/ Articles of Association/ Comments</u>	<u>2021 /2022 Representatives</u>		<u>Officer Contact</u>
1. Frontier Development Holdings Ltd		Chief Finance Officer		1	Company number 09970140 Incorporated 26 January 2016 Private Limited Company Wholly Owned Company (WOC) of BCC – not an outside body.	Alison Jarrett Assistant Director Development & Commercial		Alison.jarrett@birmingham.gov.uk
2. Birmingham Municipal Housing Trust Ltd		Julie Griffin, Acting Director of Housing Colette McCann Head of Housing Development Guy Olivant, Business Partner Development Comms.				Julie Griffin, Managing Director of City Housing Colette McCann Head of Housing Development Guy Olivant, Business Partner Development Comms		

ANNUAL APPOINTMENTS TO OUTSIDE BODIES

APPENDIX C

<u>Organisation</u>	<u>Company Type</u>	<u>2020 /2021 Representatives</u>		<u>No. to be appointed</u>	<u>Provisions of Constitution/ Articles of Association/ Comments</u>	<u>2021 /2022 Representatives</u>		<u>Officer Contact</u>
3. Birmingham Curzon Regeneration Company Ltd		Richard Cowell, Assistant Director, Economy		1	Not an outside body – is a Wholly Owned Company (WOC) of BCC (non –trading)	James Betjemann Head of Curzon and EZ Delivery		James.betjemann@birmingham.gov.uk
4. Birmingham City Propco Ltd		Head of Finance Kathryn James, Assistant Director of Property		2	Company Number 10989837 Incorporated 2 October 2017 Private Limited Company Not an outside body – is a Wholly Owned Company (WOC) of BCC	Simon Delahunty-Forrest – Assistant Director Kathryn James, Assistant Director of Property		
5. InReach (Birmingham) Ltd				2	Company number 09352102 Incorporated 12 December 2014 Private Limited Company Wholly owned company	Colette McCann Head of Housing Development Guy Olivant, Business Partner Development & Commercial		Colette.mccann@birmingham.gov.uk

ANNUAL APPOINTMENTS TO OUTSIDE BODIES**APPENDIX C**

<u>Organisation</u>	<u>Company Type</u>	<u>2020 /2021 Representatives</u>		<u>No. to be appointed</u>	<u>Provisions of Constitution/ Articles of Association/ Comments</u>	<u>2021 /2022 Representatives</u>		<u>Officer Contact</u>
Unique Venues Birmingham Limited	Private limited company			2	Company number 10661257 Incorporated 9 March 2017. Company is a subsidiary company of Birmingham Repertory Theatre Limited and is engaged in: Licensed restaurants Event catering activities Operation of arts facilities Library activities	Chris Jordan Assistant Director Neighbourhoods Guy Olivant Business Partner Development & Commercial	Director	Chris.jordan@birmingham.gov.uk

APPENDIX D**APPOINTMENTS TO THE FOLLOWING BODIES ARE NO LONGER NECESSARY****Annual Appointments**

1. Icknield Port Loop LLP – Appointment no longer required BCC left board on 24/02/21
2. Birmingham Airport Holdings Ltd – Appointment no longer required BCC left the board 15/07/20.
3. Birmingham Clubs for Young People

Non-Annual Appointments

1. Henry James Sayer and Joseph Hopkins Trust
2. John Billingsley the Elder

Birmingham City Council

Report to Cabinet

29TH JUNE 2021



Subject: FINANCIAL OUTTURN 2020/2021

Report of: Interim Director of Council Management – Rebecca Hellard

Relevant Cabinet Member: Councillor Tristan Chatfield – Finance & Resources

Relevant O &S Chair(s): Councillor Mohammed Aikhlaq - Resources

Report author: Interim Director of Council Management – Rebecca Hellard

Are specific wards affected?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No – All wards affected
If yes, name(s) of ward(s):		
Is this a key decision?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
If relevant, add Forward Plan Reference: 008576/2021		
Is the decision eligible for call-in?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Does the report contain confidential or exempt information?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
If relevant, provide exempt information paragraph number or reason if confidential :		

1 Executive Summary

- 1.1 This report forms part of the City Council's robust arrangements for controlling its revenue and capital expenditure.
- 1.2 The financial outturn report for 2020/21 is attached at Appendix A, together with the Capital Report as Appendix A Annex B, the Treasury Management Annual Report as Appendix A Annex C, the Housing Revenue Account outturn as Appendix A Annex D and the outturn position on the Collection Fund as Appendix A Annex E.

- 1.3 The report presents a healthy financial position for the Council at the end of the financial year 2020/21, a year dominated by the Covid pandemic.

2 Recommendations

That the Cabinet:

- 2.1 Notes the City Council's Outturn position for 2020/21, as detailed in the report and appendix (the finalisation of the figures is subject to External Audit)
- 2.2 Approves the transfer of £8.2m of the £78.7m revenue underspend to the Delivery Plan Reserve, as set out in paragraph 4.19.
- 2.3 Approves the transfer of £12.1m of the revenue underspend to the City Clean Up Reserve, as set out in paragraph 4.13.
- 2.4 Approves the transfer of £2.0m of the revenue underspend to the Major Events Reserve, as set out in paragraph 4.12
- 2.5 Approves the transfer of £5.5m of the revenue underspend to the General Policy Contingency Reserve and the increase of £5.5m in the General Policy Contingency Budget in 2021/22 by approving the release of this amount from the reserve as set out in paragraph 4.14.
- 2.6 Approves the transfer of £10.0m of the revenue underspend to Community Recovery Plan Reserve, as set out in paragraph 4.15.
- 2.7 Approves the transfer of £36.4m of the revenue underspend to the Budget Smoothing Reserve, as set out in paragraph 4.16.
- 2.8 Approves the transfer of £2.5m of the revenue underspend to the Council House Refurbishment Reserve, as set out in paragraph 4.17.
- 2.9 Approves the transfer of £2.0m of the revenue underspend to a SEND Reserve, as set out in paragraph 4.18.
- 2.10 Approves the transfer of £17.5m to the Covid Reserve, as set out in paragraph 4.3.
- 2.11 Approves the other uses of and contributions to Grant and Earmarked Reserves and Balances set out in paragraphs 4.20.
- 2.12 Notes the reallocation from the Financial Resilience Reserve (FRR) to General Fund Reserve as agreed by Cabinet on 10 November 2020 as set out in Appendix A paragraph 4.21.
- 2.13 Notes the transfer to the Delivery Plan Reserve of the balances on the Invest to Save Reserve and the Capital Fund Reserve as set out in paragraph 4.22
- 2.14 Approves the further transfer to the Delivery Plan Reserve from earmarked Policy Contingency Reserve as set out in paragraph 4.23.

- 2.15 Approves the use of £1.8m of the Delivery Plan Programme Management Reserve in 2021/22 that is proposed to be carried forwards from 2020/21 as set out in paragraph 4.24.
- 2.16 Approves the use of £15.5m of Improved Better Care Fund (IBCF) Reserves in 2021/22 that are proposed to be carried forwards from 2020/21 as set out in paragraph 4.25.
- 2.17 Approves the use of £12.1m of City Clean Up Reserves in 2021/22 that are proposed to be carried forwards from 2020/21 as set out in paragraph 4.26.
- 2.18 Approves the use of £2.5m of Council House Refurbishment Reserve in 2021/22 that are proposed to be carried forwards from 2020/21 as set out in paragraph 4.27.
- 2.19 Notes the resource allocations with Specific and General Policy Contingency as set out in paragraph 4.28.
- 2.20 Approves the use of £0.4m of General Policy Contingency in 2021/22 to fund improvements in Home to School Transport, as set out in paragraph 4.29.
- 2.21 Approve the financing of capital expenditure for 2020/21 as set out in Appendix A Annex B.
- 2.22 Approves the delegation of authority to the Director of Council Management to approve additional equity investments to InReach (Birmingham) Limited as set out in paragraph 4.30.
- 2.23 Approves additional investment to the HRA Housing Improvement Programme in 2021/22 as set out in paragraph 4.31.
- 2.24 Notes the Treasury Management Annual Report as set out in Appendix A Annex C.
- 2.25 Notes the Housing Revenue Account outturn position as set out in Appendix A Annex D.
- 2.26 Note the outturn position on the Collection Fund as set out in Appendix A Annex E.

3 Background

- 3.1 On 25th February 2020, the Council agreed a net revenue budget for 2020/21 of £852.9m to be met by government grants, council tax and business rates.
- 3.2 The appendices of this report provide information about the 2020/21 outturn position of the Council, which will subsequently be incorporated into the Council's audited 2020/21 Statement of Accounts, which are statutorily due for publication by 30 September 2021. Audit Committee will consider for approval the draft statement of accounts at its meeting on 28 September 2021.

- 3.3 As Council's accounts are still subject to audit there may be further accounting entries or post balance sheet events that require a revision to the outturn for the year. The Director of Council Management will make any necessary changes, and will report any significant impact on the reported outturn position in a quarterly monitoring report

4 Outturn

- 4.1 The revenue Outturn is detailed in Appendix A. There is a **balanced position** after transferring **£17.5m** of Covid Grant to an earmarked Covid Reserve and transferring an underspend of **£78.7m** to reserves as set out in paragraphs 2.1 to 2.7. This is summarised in Table 1 in Appendix A.
- 4.2 There was a **£78.7m underspend** on the General Fund excluding Covid, principally from net underspends in directorates of £24.8m, corporate underspends of £5.0m, and the impact of a transfer of £48.9m of cost from redeployment of staff due to covid to be funded from the unringfenced government Covid grant. Before considering the £48.9m redeployment cost, there has been an overall improvement of £16.2m on the non Covid position reported to Cabinet at Quarter 3. The outturns for each directorate are detailed in Annexes A1-A8 of the attached outturn report.
- 4.3 There was a net Covid **underspend** of **£17.5m** after applying funding from the government in the form of £128.5m in unringfenced grant and reimbursement of sales fees and charges income losses of £20.7m. This underspend will be transferred to a Covid Reserve to meet the already emerging Covid financial pressures and risks in 2021/22.
- 4.4 Savings of **£21.0m** were delivered in 2020/21, which represent **77.6%** of the savings programme planned in the budget.
- 4.5 There is a balanced position in the Housing Revenue Account after a net recommended appropriation to reserves of £2.7m.
- 4.6 The Outturn position for Schools funded by Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) will be reported in the Final Accounts.
- 4.7 The capital programme spend for 2020/21 was **£501.3m**, this is £382.9m below the planned expenditure of **£884.2m**. The variance is due to largely Covid related slippage of £386.7m along with a net overspend of £3.9m.
- 4.8 At 31st March 2021, the Council's total loan debt stood at **£3,162.3m** and **£193.6m** of investments were held. The Council also held investments of £93.6m as an accountable body. The Council did not breach any of its prudential limits. Treasury management costs totalled **£255.5m gross**, and £131.4m after recharges to other services, £0.1m below the budget of £131.5m.

- 4.9 The 2020/21 Council Tax outturn is a deficit of **£15.3m**, compared to a deficit of £8.4m forecast when setting the 2021/22 budget. The variation is mainly due to increases in the provision for bad debts .
- 4.10 The 2020/21 Business Rates outturn deficit was **£52.9m** compared with the £50.6m forecast when setting the 2021/22 budget.
- 4.11 The change in the net outturn position for Council Tax and Business Rates will not impact on the General Fund until 2022/23 and will be taken into account as part of the 2022/23 budget setting process.

Reserves

- 4.12 It is proposed to transfer £2.0m of the revenue underspend to the Major Events Reserve to enhance the Council's flexibility to support Major Events when the opportunity arises.
- 4.13 It is proposed to transfer £12.1m of the revenue underspend to a City Clean Up Reserve to provide resources for activity to help clean up our City.
- 4.14 It is proposed to transfer £5.5m of the revenue underspend to the General Policy Contingency Reserve and release this sum into the 2021/22 General Policy Contingency Budget in 2021/22 by using £5.5m of reserves proposed to be carried forwards from 2020/21. This will provide extra risk cover in 2021/22.
- 4.15 It is proposed to transfer £10.0m of the revenue underspend to a Community Recovery Plan Reserve to provide resource for activity to help our communities to recover from the effects of Covid.
- 4.16 It is proposed to transfer £36.4m of the revenue underspend to the Budget Smoothing Reserve to provide flexibility in addressing the structural budget gap over the medium term.
- 4.17 It is proposed to transfer £2.5m of the revenue underspend to the Council House Refurbishment Reserve to fund revenue costs of the refurbishment in 2021/22.
- 4.18 It is proposed to transfer £2.0m of the revenue underspend to a SEND Reserve to set aside resources for Education and Skills to continue to invest in SEND improvement and respond to challenges raised through external revisits.
- 4.19 It is proposed to transfer the remaining £8.2m of the £78.7m underspend to the Delivery Plan Reserve.
- 4.20 Cabinet is asked to approve the other uses of and contributions to Reserves as set out in Appendix A paragraphs 2.36 to 2.42.
- 4.21 Cabinet is asked to note the reallocation from the Financial Resilience Reserve (FRR) to General Fund Reserve as agreed by Cabinet on 10 November 2020 as set out in Appendix A paragraph 2.44.

- 4.22 Cabinet is asked to note the reallocation being made of £49.9m from the Capital Fund earmarked revenue reserve to the Invest To Save Reserve in order to create the new Delivery Plan Reserve as set out in Appendix A paragraph 2.45. This was approved in the Financial Plan 2021 – 2025.
- 4.23 Cabinet is asked to approve the transfer to the Delivery Plan Reserve £1.5m of earmarked Policy Contingency Reserves that are no longer required, as set out in Appendix A paragraph 2.46.
- 4.24 Cabinet is asked to approve that £1.8m of the proposed Delivery Plan Programme Management Reserve is utilised in 2021/22. These funds were originally planned to be used in 2020/21, but it is now proposed that the reserves are used in 2021/22.
- 4.25 Cabinet is asked to approve that £15.5m of Improved Better Care Fund (IBCF) Reserves is utilised in 2021/22 to support programmes of work as agreed by the Council and Health partners.
- 4.26 Cabinet is asked to approve that £12.1m of City Clean Up Reserves is utilised in 2021/22 to help clean up our City.
- 4.27 Cabinet is asked to approve that £2.5m of Council House Refurbishment Reserve is utilised in 2021/22 to help refurbish the Council House.

Policy Contingency

- 4.28 Cabinet is asked to note the following allocations in 2020/21 of Specific and General Policy Contingency approved by the Section 151 Officer under delegated authority as shown below.

Use of	Reason	Value (£m)	Reference to Paragraph in Appendix A
Specific Policy Contingency	Apprenticeship Levy	1.093	Annex A para 2.2
Specific Policy Contingency	Pension Fund Costs - Contingency for under recovery	1.239	Annex A para 2.2
Specific Policy Contingency	Modernisation Fund Other-Home to School Transport	0.575	Annex A para 2.2
Specific Policy Contingency	Short-term Council House Improvement	0.300	Annex A para 2.2
Specific Policy Contingency	Inflation Contingency	1.000	Annex A para 2.2
General Policy Contingency	Route to Zero	0.082	Annex A para 2.1

- 4.29 Cabinet is asked to approve the use of £0.4m of General Policy Contingency in 2021/22 to fund improvements in Home to School Transport. This is in line with the Cabinet decision of 15 December 2020.

InReach

- 4.30 Cabinet is asked to delegate authority to the Director of Council Management to approve additional equity investments to InReach (Birmingham) Limited to ensure an optimum tax efficient funding structure is maintained, funded from corporate capital resources and subject to a full business case for each development being approved, noting that the total combined investments across

both equity and loans is to remain with the total aggregate limit of £100m, approved through the 18 October 2016 Cabinet Report 'Facilitating the Private Rented Sector Housing Programme'.

Housing

- 4.31 Cabinet is asked to approve an additional £5.070m investment to the HRA Housing Improvement Programme in 2021/22 through an in-year HRA revenue contribution

5 Options considered and Recommended Proposal

- 5.1 Directors, in striving to manage their budgets, have evaluated all the options available to them to deliver services within the budget set.

6 Consultation

- 6.1 There is no consultation required on the financial outturn.

7 Risk Management

- 7.1 The monitoring of the Council's budget and the identification of actions to address issues arising, as set out in this report, are part of the Council's arrangements for the management of financial issues.

8 Compliance Issues:

8.1 How are the recommended decisions consistent with the City Council's priorities, plans and strategies?

- 8.1.1 The budget is integrated with the Council Financial Plan, and resource allocation is directed towards policy priorities.
- 8.1.2 The Financial Outturn gives a summary of the City Council's financial activity during 2020/21 and the financial position at 31 March 2021. The budget against which the outturn position is compared was initially set out in the City Council Financial Plan 2020-24 to the Council and has been revised throughout the year.
- 8.1.3 Total City Council revenue spend was budgeted at around £3 billion. This includes the General Fund, HRA, delegated Schools budgets, etc.
- 8.1.4 The General Fund net controllable budget was £852.9m (excluding benefit payments, HRA. Delegated schools budgets) with a savings requirement of £27.1m for 2020/21 (including savings achieved on a one-off basis in 2019/20). This outturn report builds on the budget monitoring reports to Cabinet throughout the year.

8.2 Legal Implications

- 8.2.1 Section 151 of the 1972 Local Government Act requires the Chief Finance Officer (as the responsible officer) to ensure the proper administration of the City Council's financial affairs. Budget control, which includes the regular monitoring

of and reporting on budgets, is an essential requirement placed on Directorates and members of the Corporate Management Team by the City Council in discharging the statutory responsibility. This report meets the City Council's requirements on budgetary control for the specified area of the City Council's Directorate activities.

- 8.2.2** The Council is also utilising its power to invest for any purpose relevant to its functions under any enactment; or for the purposes of the prudent management of its financial affairs (s.12 Local Government Act 2003) in the report under section 4.30.

8.3 Financial Implications

- 8.3.1 The Corporate Revenue and Capital Budget Monitoring documents attached give details of monitoring of service delivery within available resources.

8.4 Procurement Implications (if required)

- 8.4.1 N/A

8.5 Human Resources Implications (if required)

- 8.5.1 N/A

8.6 Public Sector Equality Duty

- 8.6.1 There are no additional Equality Duty or Equality Analysis issues beyond any already assessed in the year to date. Any specific assessments needed shall be made by Directorates in the management of their services.

9 Background Documents

- 9.1 City Council Financial Plan 2020-24 approved at Council 25th February 2020
- 9.2 Quarter 1 Financial Monitoring Report approved by Cabinet 21st July 2020
- 9.3 Quarter 2 Financial Monitoring Report approved by Cabinet 10 November 2020
- 9.4 Quarter 3 Financial Monitoring Report approved by Cabinet 9 February 2021

CORPORATE BUDGET MONITORING 2020/21 OUT-TURN REPORT

(year to 31st March 2021)

Revenue Budget Management Outturn Report

1. Executive Summary

- 1.1 The Council's net budget for 2020/21 is £852.9m. The General Fund revenue outturn position for 2020/21 shows a balanced position after transferring **£17.5m** of Covid Grant to an earmarked Covid Reserve to meet forecast Covid pressures in 2021/22 and transferring an underspend of **£78.7m** (Column E in table1) to a Budget Smoothing Reserve (£36.4m), the delivery plan reserve (£8.2m), a Community Recovery Plan Reserve (£10.0m), General Policy Contingency Reserve (£5.5m), the Council House Refurbishment Reserve (£2.5m), a City Clean Up Reserve (£12.1m), the Major Events Reserve (£2.0m), and SEND Reserve (£2.0m).
- 1.2 The Covid position (Column C in table 1) is after applying funding; £128.5m government grant, funding for income loss of £20.7m, and applying £48.9m of cost from the redeployment of staff.
- 1.3 The non-Covid net underspend of **£78.7m** (Column D in table1) is an improvement of £65.1m since Quarter 3 (Column D) position, largely resulting from the charging £48.9m of cost for staff redeployed against the covid government grant.
- 1.4 Of the £27.1m saving programme £21.0m of savings was delivered, representing 77.6% of the total and an improvement of £1.1m on quarter 3.
- 1.5 The Outturn position for Schools funded by Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) will be reported in the Final Accounts.
- 1.6 There is a balanced position in the Housing Revenue Account after a net recommended appropriation to reserves of £2.7m.
- 1.7 The capital programme final outturn spend position for the 2020/21 financial year is £501.3m. This is £382.9m below the planned expenditure of £884.2m.
- 1.8 There are £285.9m additional requests for net contributions to reserves.(table 3 below)
- 1.9 The Council's accounts are still being prepared and are subject to audit. There may be further accounting entries or post balance sheet events that require a revision to the outturn for the year. The Director of Council Management will have authority to make necessary changes and will report any significant impact on the reported outturn position in a quarterly monitoring report.

2. Detailed Considerations

General Fund

- 2.1 The Council set a net budget of £852.9m for 2020/21 at its meeting on 25 February 2020. This net budget was after assuming savings of £27.1m, a savings programme of £22.1m plus a further £5.0m savings that were previously achieved on a one-off basis in 2019/20.

- 2.2 The General Fund revenue outturn position for 2020/21 shows a balanced position after transferring **£17.5m** of Covid Grant to an earmarked Covid Reserve to meet forecast Covid pressures in 2021/22 and transferring to the reserves set out in paragraphs 2.6 and 2.7 a total of **£78.7m** (Column E in table1).
- 2.3 The covid-19 position (Column C in table 1) is after applying funding; £128.5m government grant, funding for income loss of £20.7m, and applying £48.9m of cost from the redeployment of staff.
- 2.4 The non-Covid net underspend of **£78.7m** (Column D in table1) is an improvement of £65.1m since Quarter 3 (Column D) position, largely resulting from charging £48.9m of staff redeployed costs against the covid government grant.
- 2.5 The main Directorate non-covid underspends are in Adult Social Care of £8.9m, and Neighbourhoods of £7.9m, with corporate net underspends of £4.9m.
- 2.6 Cabinet are asked to approve the transfer of **£8.2m** of the non-covid underspend into the Delivery Plan Reserve to provide further resources for Delivery Plan investment. This was approved in principle by Cabinet on February 9th in the Quarter 3 report. The effect of this will be to increase the Delivery Plan Reserve from **£61.9m** to **£70.1m**.
- 2.7 Cabinet is also asked to approve the transfer of **£12.1m** of the underspend to a City Clean Up Reserve to provide funding to enhance the cleanliness of the City where improvements are most needed, **£2.0m** to the SEND Reserve to continue to invest in SEND improvement, **£2.0m** to the Major Events Reserve to enhance the Council's flexibility to support Major Events when the opportunity arises, **£36.4m** to a Budget Smoothing Reserve to provide flexibility in addressing the structural budget gap over the medium term, **£2.5m** to a Council House Refurbishment Reserve to fund revenue costs of the refurbishment in 2021/22, **£10.0m** to a Community Recovery Plan Reserve to provide resources for activity to help our communities to recover from the effects of Covid-19, and **£5.5m** to the General Policy Contingency Reserve to increase the general contingency available for 2021/22.

Table 1

Table 1:High Level Summary	A	B	C	D	E	F
	Current Budget	Outturn	Covid 19 Financial Impact Included	Over/(Under) spend Non Covid costs	Total Over/(Under) Spend	Movement in Total Over/(Under) Spend From Q3**
Directorate	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Inclusive Growth	106.405	126.593	22.115	(1.927)	20.188	(0.758)
Neighbourhoods	127.223	145.514	26.226	(7.935)	18.291	(11.209)
Digital & Cust Services	30.559	43.909	14.282	(0.932)	13.350	3.779
Education & Skills	278.502	284.020	7.217	(1.699)	5.518	(10.983)
Finance & Governance	16.495	22.012	7.248	(1.731)	5.517	(2.456)
Human Resources	6.900	6.685	0.008	(0.223)	(0.215)	(0.309)
Partnerships, Insight and Prevention	7.428	6.105	0.083	(1.406)	(1.323)	(3.198)
Adult Social Care	329.451	322.099	1.589	(8.941)	(7.352)	(19.199)
Directorate Sub Total	902.963	956.937	78.768	(24.794)	53.974	(44.334)
Corporate Budgets	(50.031)	(50.928)	4.147	(5.044)	(0.897)	(6.303)
Proposed School Meals Funding ***	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	6.400
Covid Funding	0.000	(128.519)	(128.519)	0.000	(128.519)	(44.241)
Income Loss Scheme Funding	0.000	(20.738)	(20.738)	0.000	(20.738)	1.200
Corporate Subtotal	(50.031)	(200.185)	(145.111)	(5.044)	(150.155)	(42.944)
City Council General Fund	852.933	756.752	(66.343)	(29.838)	(96.181)	(87.278)
Indirect Covid costs			48.872	(48.872)	0.000	
City Council General Fund before transfers to reserves	852.933	756.752	(17.470)	(78.710)	(96.181)	
Transfers to :						
Covid Reserve			17.470		17.470	
SEND Reserve				2.000	2.000	
Major Events Reserve				2.000	2.000	
Council House Refurbishment Reserve				2.500	2.500	
General Policy Contingency Reserve				5.500	5.500	
Delivery Plan Reserve				8.210	8.210	
Community Recovery Plan Reserve				10.000	10.000	
City Clean Up Reserve				12.144	12.144	
Budget Smoothing Reserve				36.356	36.356	
City Council General Fund after transfers to reserves			0.000	0.000	0.000	

* The above table has been sorted according to the total over/under spend (largest to smallest)

** This shows the movement from previous quarter.

*** At outturn, grant funding was applied to cover School Meals funding, thus reducing gross Covid expenditure in Directorates.

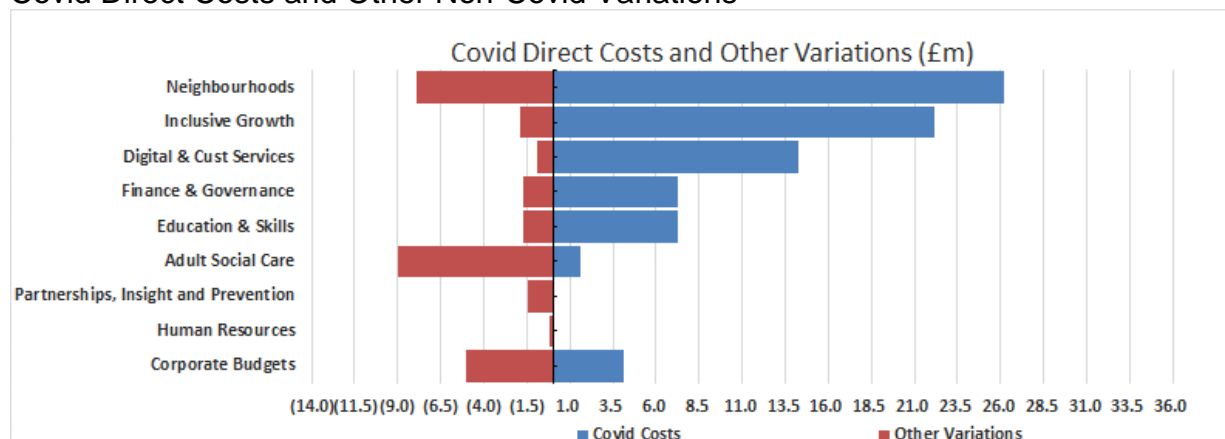
Appendix A

Section 1

Table 2

Table 2:High Level Summary	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
Directorate *	Current Budget	Outturn	Covid 19 Financial Impact Included	Over/(Under) spend Non Covid costs	Total Over/(Under) Spend *	Covid 19 Financial Impact Included Q3	Over/(Under) spend Non Covid costs Q3	Total Over/(Under) Spend Q3	Movement Covid 19 cost from Q3	Movement in Non Covid cost From Q3	Movement in Total Over/(Under) Spend From Q3**
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Inclusive Growth	106.405	126.593	22.115	(1.927)	20.188	20.992	(0.046)	20.946	1.123	(1.881)	(0.758)
Neighbourhoods	127.223	145.514	26.226	(7.935)	18.291	32.000	(2.500)	29.500	(5.774)	(5.435)	(11.209)
Digital & Cust Services	30.559	43.909	14.282	(0.932)	13.350	9.854	(0.283)	9.571	4.428	(0.649)	3.779
Education & Skills	278.502	284.020	7.217	(1.699)	5.518	15.384	1.117	16.501	(8.167)	(2.816)	(10.983)
Finance & Governance	16.495	22.012	7.248	(1.731)	5.517	7.996	(0.023)	7.973	(0.748)	(1.708)	(2.456)
Human Resources	6.900	6.685	0.008	(0.223)	(0.215)	0.094	0.000	0.094	(0.086)	(0.223)	(0.309)
Partnerships, Insight and Prevention	7.428	6.105	0.083	(1.406)	(1.323)	1.999	(0.124)	1.875	(1.916)	(1.282)	(3.198)
Adult Social Care	329.451	322.099	1.589	(8.941)	(7.352)	24.547	(12.700)	11.847	(22.958)	3.759	(19.199)
Directorate Sub Total	902.963	956.937	78.768	(24.794)	53.974	112.867	(14.559)	98.308	(34.099)	(10.235)	(44.334)
Corporate Budgets	(50.031)	(50.928)	4.147	(5.044)	(0.897)	4.500	0.905	5.405	(0.353)	(5.949)	(6.303)
Proposed School Meals Funding	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	(6.400)	0.000	(6.400)	6.400	0.000	6.400
Covid Funding	0.000	(128.519)	(128.519)	0.000	(128.519)	(84.278)	0.000	(84.278)	(44.241)	0.000	(44.241)
Income Loss Scheme Funding	0.000	(20.738)	(20.738)	0.000	(20.738)	(21.938)	0.000	(21.938)	1.200	0.000	1.200
Corporate Subtotal	(50.031)	(200.185)	(145.111)	(5.044)	(150.155)	(108.116)	0.905	(107.211)	(36.995)	(5.949)	(42.944)
City Council General Fund	852.933	756.752	(66.343)	(29.838)	(96.181)	4.751	(13.653)	(8.903)	(71.093)	(16.185)	(87.278)
Financial Position as at Q3	852.933	844.030	4.751	(13.653)	(8.903)						
Movement from previous Q3	0.000	(87.278)	(71.093)	(16.185)	(87.278)						
Movement from previous Q3 %	0.00%	(10.34)%	(1496.51)%	118.54%	980.37%						

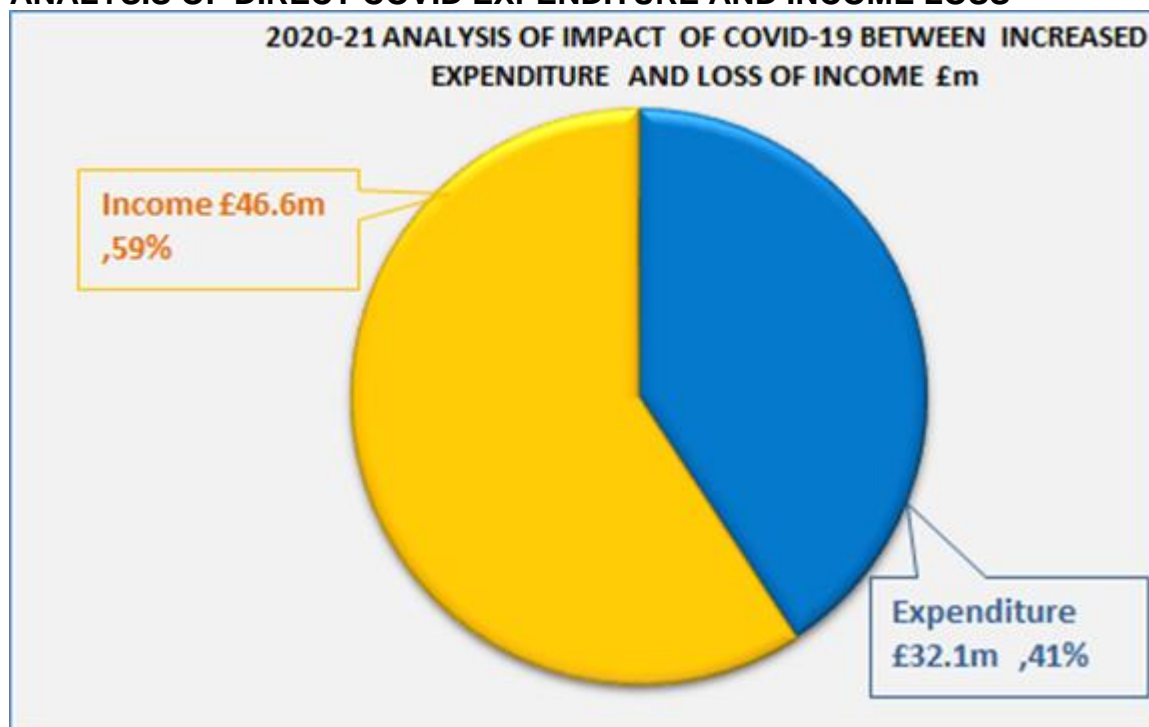
Covid Direct Costs and Other Non-Covid Variations



Covid-19 Major Incident Financial Impact

- 2.8 The Council received in £128.5m of un-ringfenced Covid-19 related grant funding from the government. The Council has claimed £20.7m from the government's income loss scheme where after 5% deductible, the council is compensated for 75p in every pound in sales, fees and charges losses due to Covid-19. The government also provided ring-fenced grants for additional reliefs and support schemes for which expenditure was made in accordance with the grant conditions and guidance.

ANALYSIS OF DIRECT COVID EXPENDITURE AND INCOME LOSS



Note: Income represents a larger proportion of the total Covid cost than at Quarter 3 because more grant has been applied to reduce the overall covid expenditure.

- 2.9 In order to provide an accurate picture of the total financial cost of the pandemic, an exercise was undertaken at the end of the year to identify the indirect costs of the covid pandemic. Those indirect costs are made up of the proportions of staff time that was diverted to managing pandemic issues. Those costs total £48.9m and will be funded from the Government Grant.
- 2.10 Excluding this indirect cost, the gross financial impact of covid-19 has decreased by £34.5m compared to quarter 3. The main reasons for the decrease in the gross cost is the appropriate charging of £19.0m of directorate covid spend against specific Public Health Contain Outbreak Management grant funding, £5.6m to the Hardship Fund, and £4.4m to other specific grants, reducing the cost by £29.0m. There were also reductions in net costs of £5.5m, largely related to reductions for Adult Social Care. The summary below sets out the Covid-19 financial position.

	Covid cost
Outturn Covid-19 financial position	£m
Directorate covid overspend	78.768
Corporate budgets overspend	4.147
Indirect Covid Costs	48.872
Total Covid-19 overspend	131.787
Covid grants (tranches 1- 4)	128.519
Income compensation	20.738
Total Covid income	149.257
Net surplus	(17.470)
Contribution to reserve	17.470
Net deficit	-

- 2.11 A summary of the Outturn position for each directorate is set out in Table 3 below and detailed directorate commentaries are in Annexes A1-A8.

Directorate	Final Revised Budget	Outturn Position	Outturn Variation [+ over / - (under)]	Proposed Year End Transfers to / (from) reserves			In Year Variation (under) / over spend
	£m	£m	£m	Grant £m	Other £m	Total £m	£m
Neighbourhoods	127.223	139.590	12.367	3.770	2.154	5.924	18.291
Inclusive Growth	106.405	125.013	18.608	3.020	(1.440)	1.580	20.188
Education & Skills	278.502	280.986	2.484	2.376	0.658	3.034	5.518
Adult Social Care	329.451	303.746	(25.705)	18.353	0.000	18.353	(7.352)
Digital & Cust Services	30.559	30.752	0.193	2.662	10.495	13.157	13.350
Finance & Governance	16.495	20.769	4.274	0.081	1.162	1.243	5.517
Partnerships, Insight and Prevention	7.428	(19.199)	(26.627)	25.304	0.000	25.304	(1.323)
Human Resources	6.900	6.281	(0.619)	0.000	0.404	0.404	(0.215)
Directorate Subtotal	902.963	887.937	(15.026)	55.566	13.433	69.000	53.974
Corporate Subtotal *	(50.031)	(417.127)	(367.097)	(4.189)	221.131	216.942	(150.155)
City Council General Fund	852.933	470.810	(382.123)	51.378	234.565	285.942	(96.181)
Transfers to :							
Covid Reserve				0.000	17.470	17.470	17.470
SEND Reserve				0.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
Major Events Reserve				0.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
Council House Refurbishment Reserve				0.000	2.500	2.500	2.500
General Policy Contingency Reserve				0.000	5.500	5.500	5.500
Delivery Plan Reserve				0.000	8.210	8.210	8.210
Community Recovery Plan Reserve				0.000	10.000	10.000	10.000
City Clean Up Reserve				0.000	12.144	12.144	12.144
Budget Smoothing Reserve				0.000	36.356	36.356	36.356
Total City Council	852.933	470.810	(382.123)	51.378	330.745	382.123	0.000

2.12 Details of reserve requests are provided in Annex 10 and Cabinet are requested to approve the of uses of and contributions to reserves set out.

Capital

2.13 The capital programme final outturn spend position for the 2020/21 financial year is £501.3m. This is £382.9m below the planned expenditure of £884.2m as shown in the table below:

	£m Previous Quarter 3	£m Qtr 4 Movements	£m Annual Total
2020/21 Original Budget	710.091	0.000	710.091
Change in budget	158.596	15.481	174.077
2020/21 Revised Budget	868.687	15.481	884.168
Less: Cumulative Slippage	(342.904)	(43.835)	(386.739)
Less: Forecast/actual (under) / overspends	(6.406)	10.282	3.876
= Outturn (Expenditure in year)	519.377	(18.072)	501.305

2.14 The City Council analyses the capital programme budget variations between:

- Changes in the timing of budgeted expenditure - where the expenditure is still required but takes place later than planned this is called **slippage** and shown in brackets, and acceleration if earlier than planned; and
- Underspends (shown in brackets) or overspends, which represent a decrease or increase in the total capital cost of a project, which may be over several years.

2.15 The 2020/21 Capital programme has full year slippage of **£386.7m** along with a net overspend of **£3.9m** as shown in the table above. Total Capital programme spend in 2020/21 was **£501.3m**.

2.16 It is important to note that no financial resources will be lost as a result of the slippage. The resources and planned expenditure will be “rolled forward” into future years.

Treasury Management

2.17 At 31st March 2021, the Council’s total loan debt net of treasury investments stood at £3,162.3m, compared to net loan debt of £2,998.3m as at 31st March 2020.

2.18 The Council’s treasury investments held at 31st March 2021 were £193.6m. This was higher than originally planned due to receipt of COVID grants in advance from the Government. The Council also held investments of £93.6m as an accountable body.

2.19 Treasury management costs totalled £255.5m gross, and £131.4m after recharges to other services. This was £0.1m below the budget of £131.5m.

Housing Revenue Account

2.22 The overall net surplus on the Housing Revenue Account has increased to **£2.7m**, an increase of £1.3m from the Quarter 3 forecast. This increases the HRA revenue reserve from £8.5m to **£11.2m** which is 4% of income. Further details are provided in Annex D of this report.

Collection Fund

2.23. The Collection Fund collects business rates and council tax income and pays it over to the precepting bodies. Council tax and business rates income has been heavily impacted by Covid-19. At outturn, the Council’s share of the Collection Fund is reporting a deficit of £65.8m (£13.2m deficit for Council Tax and a £52.6m deficit for Business Rates). This compares with a forecast of £57.4m

(£7.3m deficit for Council Tax and a £50.1m deficit for Business Rates) at Quarter 3.

- 2.24. The main reasons for the increase in the deficit are increases in the bad debt provision of £7.2m for Council Tax and £8.1m for Business Rates, partially offset by a reduction in the provision for Business Rates appeals of £4.3m
- 2.25. The original deficit forecast has been taken into account in setting the 2021/22 budget, although the Government allowed local authorities to spread the forecast deficit over three years from 2021/22 to 2023/24 due to the exceptional circumstances in 2020/21. The increase in the deficit will be taken into account in setting the budget for 2022/23.
- 2.26. It should be noted that the Government has stated that local authorities will be compensated for 75% of the in-year loss in Collection Fund Income. The Council estimates that it will receive in the region of £23.5m based on the guidance issued by the Government. This will be spread over the three years from 2021/22 to 2023/24 to be set against the deficit related to 2020/21.
- 2.27. Full details are provided in Annex E of this report.

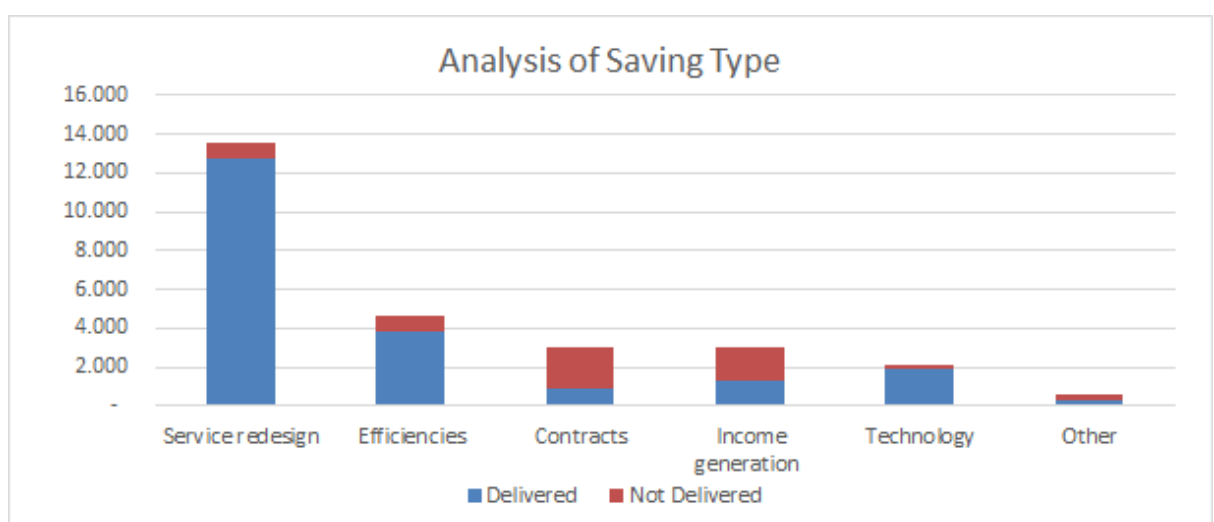
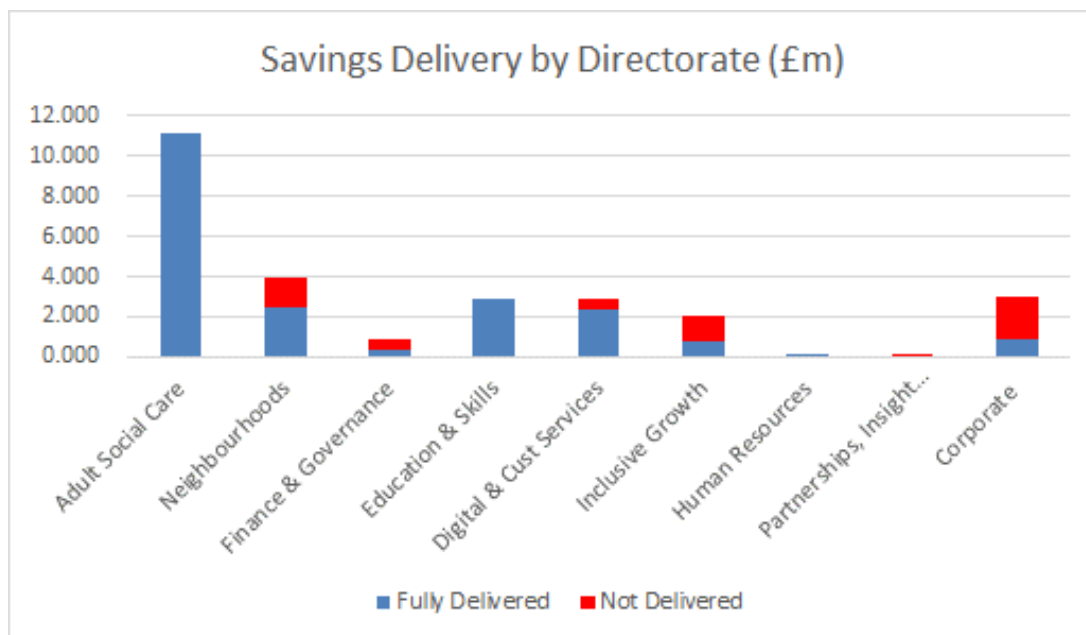
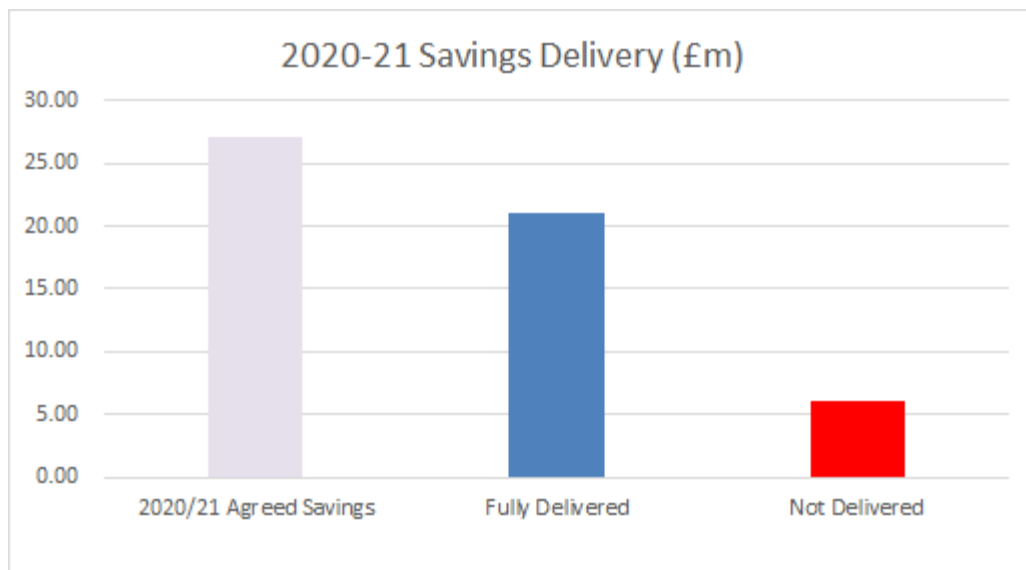
Savings Programme

- 2.28. The **£27.1m** savings programme for 2020-21 (shown in the following charts) has out turned at **£21.0m (77.6%)** of the saving delivered. This is an improvement of £1.0m on the £20.0m at Quarter 3 largely due to saving targets that were at risk in Quarter 3 being delivered.
- 2.29. There are savings classed as not delivered of £4.0m which has seen a deterioration of £3.1m since quarter 3. This is largely due to Contract Savings of £2.1m considered at risk at Quarter 3 that has not been achieved in full.

Table 4

Directorate	Non-Delivery of Saving		Saving Delivered and on Track	Total Saving
	Delayed Because of Covid-19	Other Undeliverable		
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Neighbourhoods	0.716	0.795	2.464	3.975
Adult Social Care	0.000	0.000	11.172	11.172
Inclusive Growth	0.472	0.888	0.734	2.094
Education & Skills	0.000	0.000	2.877	2.877
Finance & Governance	0.120	0.400	0.358	0.878
Digital & Cust Services	0.508	0.000	2.376	2.884
Partnerships, Insight and Prevention	0.003	0.011	0.052	0.066
Human Resources	0.000	0.000	0.132	0.132
Corporate	2.140	0.000	0.860	3.000
Total	3.959	2.094	21.025	27.078

- 2.30. Covid-19 has impacted savings delivery. The key areas that are non-deliverable (those over £0.5m) are:
- **Neighbourhoods** has £1.5m savings that have not been achieved, of which £0.7m are related to Covid. One-off mitigations have been identified in 2020/21 to fully meet this target. The savings are planned to be achieved from 2021/22 after the completion of the Housing Service Redesign.
 - **Contract savings** cut across all directorates and are shown corporately. The target is £3.0m of which £0.9m has been delivered, leaving £2.1m as unachieved, largely due to Covid causing Directorates to reappraise their planned procurements.
 - **Finance & Governance** has £0.5m savings undelivered, mainly related to savings based on reducing external legal spend. These have been mitigated from general underspends, mainly from vacancies.
 - **Digital & Customer Services** has £0.5m savings unachieved mainly due to delays and potential income losses related to Covid-19.
 - **Inclusive Growth** has £1.4m savings that were not achieved, mainly due to delays and effects on income caused by Covid-19



2.31 Table 5 illustrates the movement between Quarter 3 and Outturn.

Table 5 Movement in Delivery of the 2020-21 Saving Programme.			
	Full Delivery	At Risk	Not Delivered
	£m	£m	£m
Outturn position	(21.025)	0.000	(6.053)
Quarter 3 Forecast	(19.956)	(4.209)	(2.913)
Movement (Increase)/ Decrease	(1.069)	4.209	(3.140)
Percentage Changes	5.4%	-100.0%	107.8%

Reserves

- 2.32 The Council operates a policy of not using reserves unless they have been set aside for specific purposes and not using reserves to mitigate the requirement to make savings or meet on-going budget pressures, except in exceptional circumstances.
- 2.33 The main use of reserves relates to grant reserves where funding has been received prior to the requirement to spend the resource. The Council also has earmarked reserves where it has made a decision to set money aside to fund specific costs when they occur in later years.
- 2.34 The Council anticipated a net contribution of £18.4m to reserves in setting the 2020/21 budget and Cabinet subsequently approved the use of £1.1m of the Library of Birmingham Cyclical Maintenance Reserve in September 2020.
- 2.35 There was a net £28.2m of budgeted contributions to reserves that have not been made in 2020/21 due to Clean Air Zone income being delayed. At outturn the total net contribution to reserves is **£371.3m**. The largest contribution of which is £178.7m of Section 31 funding received from the Government to compensate for Business Rates relief in 2020/21 that will impact the Council in 2021/22. In overall terms reserves will increase from **£656.7m** at 31 March 2020 to **£1,028.0m** at 31 March 2021. The summary position is set out in Table 6 below with the detail contained in Annex 10.

Table 6: Reserves	Balance as at 31st March 2020	Original Budgeted (Use) / Contribution	Change approved in year	Original Budgeted Use / (Contribution) not processed	Changes Proposed at Outturn	Total Proposed (Use) / Contribution at Outturn	Recategorisation Proposed at Outturn	Proposed Outturn Balance at 31st March 2021
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Corporate General Fund Balance	32.350	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	6.032	38.382
Delivery Plan Reserve (formerly Invest to Save)	24.482	(13.930)	0.000	0.000	8.210	(5.720)	51.333	70.096
<i>Financial Resilience Reserve Gross</i>	<i>103.061</i>	<i>(5.910)</i>	<i>0.000</i>	<i>0.000</i>	<i>10.000</i>	<i>4.090</i>	<i>(6.032)</i>	<i>101.119</i>
<i>Net Borrowing from Financial Resilience Reserve</i>	<i>(18.220)</i>	<i>1.275</i>	<i>0.000</i>	<i>0.000</i>	<i>5.082</i>	<i>6.357</i>	<i>0.000</i>	<i>(11.863)</i>
Financial Resilience Reserve Net	84.842	(4.635)	0.000	0.000	15.082	10.447	(6.032)	89.257
General Reserves and Balances	141.674	(18.565)	0.000	0.000	23.292	4.727	51.333	197.734
Other Corporate Reserves	153.746	(0.553)	(1.100)	0.000	308.303	306.650	(51.333)	409.062
Grant	270.459	10.465	0.000	0.076	37.094	47.635	0.000	318.094
Earmarked	44.745	27.057	0.000	(28.228)	13.433	12.262	0.000	57.007
Schools	40.537	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	40.537
Non Schools DSG	5.580	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	5.580
Subtotal Other Reserves	515.067	36.969	(1.100)	(28.152)	358.830	366.547	(51.333)	830.281
Grand total	656.741	18.403	(1.100)	(28.152)	382.123	371.274	0.000	1,028.015

General Reserves and Balances

- 2.36 In line with the Financial Plan 2021-2025 it is proposed to transfer to the Financial Resilience Reserve (FRR) £10.0m that has been identified from the replacement of Direct Revenue Financing of Capital by increasing the Council's Capital Financing Requirement.
- 2.37 There is a need to borrow £1.3m from the Financial Resilience Reserve (FRR) to resource the cost resulting from Pension Fund timing differences.

2.38 As Pension Guarantees are no longer required £6.4m of borrowing from the FRR will be repaid.

2.39 It is proposed to transfer £8.2m of the £78.7m non covid underspend for the year to the newly created Delivery Plan Reserve (see paragraph 2.45).

Other Corporate Reserves

2.40 Other Corporate net contributions to reserves of £308.3m largely relate to:

- £178.7m of Section 31 funding received from the Government to compensate for Business Rates relief in 2020/21 that will impact the Council in 2021/22.
- £36.4m from the outturn underspend to the Budget Smoothing Reserve to provide flexibility in addressing the structural budget gap over the medium term.
- £23.5m of Government Grant Funding for 75% of in year Collection Fund losses.
- £17.5m of unringfenced Government Grant funding to offset the impact of Covid-19 on the Council in 2021/22.
- £14.3m of Covid Grant Reserves held corporately and required in 2021/22.
- £13.8m contribution to Policy Contingency Reserves carrying forward in 2021/22 the underspend on the Modernisation Fund for Social Care.
- £12.1m from the outturn underspend to the City Cleaning Reserve to provide funding to enhance the cleanliness of the City where improvements are most needed.
- £11.9m from the use of Capital Receipts flexibility that will be used to fund service transformation in 2021/22.
- £10.0m from the outturn underspend to a Community Recovery Plan Reserve to provide resource for activity to help our communities to recover from the effects of Covid-19.
- £7.2m for funding received from Government to fund shortfall in Collection Fund in 2021/22 related to Hardship Fund reductions in Council Tax payments in 2020/21.
- £5.5m from the outturn underspend to the General Policy Contingency Reserve to increase the contingency for 2021/22.
- £4.7m to the Capital Fund that has been identified from the replacement of Direct Revenue Financing of Capital by increasing the Council's Capital Financing Requirement.
- £2.5m from the outturn underspend to the Council House Refurbishment Reserve to fund revenue costs of the refurbishment in 2021/22.
- £2.3m to Policy Contingency Reserves.
- £2.0m from the outturn underspend to SEND Reserve to set aside resources for Education and Skills to continue to invest in SEND improvement and respond to challenges raised through external revisit.
- £2.0m from the outturn underspend to the Major Events Reserve to enhance the Council's flexibility to support Major Events when the opportunity arises.

- £1.8m to fund programme management of the Delivery Plan in 2021/22.
- £1.0m returned to the Library of Birmingham Cyclical Maintenance Reserve which will be required in 2021/22 instead due to slippage.

Offset by:

- £38.7m use of unringfenced Government Grant funding received in 2019/20 to offset the impact of Covid-19 on the Council in 2020/21.

Grant Reserves

2.41 The Council holds Grant Reserves for the unused element of grant support for which the conditions of the grant are expected to be met. At outturn, there is net £37.1m requested contribution to Grant Reserves to meet future years' expenditure. The net contribution includes a use of £18.5m required to cover PFI MRP costs held within Corporate budgets. All uses and contributions are in line with the Council's Reserves Policy.

Earmarked Reserves

2.42 At outturn there are proposed net contributions of £13.4m to Earmarked Reserves in line with the Reserves Policy approved in the Financial Plan 2021-2025

2.43 Further details of all requested use of or contributions to Reserves at Outturn are provided in Annex 10.

Transfers between Reserves

2.44 As agreed by Cabinet on 10 November 2020 a transfer of £6.0m is being made from the Financial Resilience Reserve to General Reserves to ensure that the General Fund Balance is 4.5% of the net budget.

2.45 A transfer is being made of £49.9m from the Capital Fund earmarked revenue reserve to the Invest To Save Reserve in order to create the new Delivery Plan Reserve as set out in the Financial Plan 2021 – 2025.

2.46 It is also proposed to transfer to the Delivery Plan Reserve £1.5m of earmarked Policy Contingency Reserves that are no longer required.

List of Annexes

- A1-8. Directorate Summaries**
- A9. Corporate Accounts Summary**
- A10. Reserves Requests**
- A11. Savings Programme**
- B. Capital Programme**
- C. Treasury Management**
- D. Housing Revenue Account (HRA)**
- E. Collection Fund**

Annex A1 Adult Social Care Directorate

1. Summary

At outturn, the Adult Social Care directorate is reporting an **underspend of £7.3m** which represents 2.2% of the net budget. This is an improvement of £19.2m from Quarter 3. The Outturn position is after recommended net transfers to reserves of £18.4m.

Covid costs totalling £1.6m are included in the outturn position, and there has been a £23.0m reduction since Quarter 3. Non-Covid costs have increased by £3.8m since Quarter 3.

	Current Budget	Outturn	Outturn Variation over / (Under) Spend	Recommended Transfer to / (from) Reserves	In Year Variation over / (under) spend	Covid 19 Financial Impact Included	Variance net of Covid Costs	Month 9 Total Variation	Movement from month 9 over/(under) spend
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Director	20.437	20.678	0.241		0.241	0.000	0.241	0.714	(0.473)
Commissioning	25.454	14.160	(11.294)	11.446	0.152	0.000	0.152	(0.007)	0.159
Packages of Care	208.331	204.424	(3.907)	5.296	1.389	0.767	0.622	1.843	(0.454)
Community & Social Work Operations	75.229	65.241	(9.988)	0.033	(9.955)	0.000	(9.955)	(7.619)	(2.336)
Other	0.000	(0.757)	(0.757)	1.578	0.821	0.821	0.000	16.916	(16.095)
Directorate	329.451	303.746	(25.705)	18.353	(7.352)	1.588	(8.941)	11.847	(19.199)
Covid costs included			0.011	1.578	1.589			24.547	(22.958)
Directorate net of Covid Costs	329.451	303.746	(25.716)	16.775	(8.941)	1.588	(8.941)	(12.700)	3.759

Covid Costs: The costs to the Directorate budget are included above alongside being separately reported corporately.

2. Detailed Service Highlights – Non Covid-19

Commissioning (year end £0.2m overspend) – This year end variation relates to an increase in Neighbourhood Network Scheme (NNS) costs of £0.5m, offset by overall reductions in third sector grant allocations. The movement from Quarter 3 of £0.2m is due to additional NNS costs being identified.

Director – (year end £0.2m overspend) - This year end variation relates to additional Interim Project resources to initiate the Preparation for Adulthood proof of concept, offset by underspends on IT and Winter Pressures funding. The movement from Quarter 3 of £0.5m is due to a reduction in anticipated costs relating to Winter Pressures activity.

Community & Social Work Operations – (year end £10.0m underspend) - The Directorate's Transformation Programme is now substantially complete with the roll-out of the Customer Journey (CJ) Restructure in September and the Early Intervention (EI) Programme in October and November in order to deliver existing planned sustainable savings.

Restructures relating to CJ and EI programmes have been completed this year, and both have delivered planned sustainable savings for this and future years. A £10.0m underspend has been achieved this year, £1.3m due to the early delivery of 2021/22 savings, £7.9m due to the phased reduction in the use of agency staff and delays in recruitment to vacancies within the EI programme, and £0.8m of additional backdated

income from Health in respect of Care Centre rent and service charges. This is a reduction of £2.3m from Quarter 3 related to EI vacancies and backdated income.

Packages of Care – (year end £0.6m overspend) – As a result of the Covid pandemic Health provided funding for hospital discharges between March 2020 and August 2020. This funding continued until individuals were reassessed and their ongoing care needs identified or up to 31st March at the latest.

Better Care Fund (BCF) Guidance requires that the Council pool additional costs/income arising from these placements through BCF and discussions have taken place with health colleagues to determine how any additional income could be carried forward to support system wide pressures. In line with Better Care Fund (BCF) guidance the Council has now pooled base budget costs in respect of Hospital Discharge Services including front line Early Intervention and intermediate care services. The impact on the packages of care budget has been additional Health income via the BCF pool of £13.8m. This has created a one-off underspend in year which it is proposed to be carried forward through the iBCF reserve and to be available in 2021/22 to support system wide business cases as part of the joint EI work with Health partners.

There has also been a significant reduction in older peoples residential and nursing placements in the year to date although since September numbers have been increasing in nursing and residential placements. However, this is offset by increases in the number of younger adults care packages.

The £6.3m increase from Quarter 3 relates to a £1.8m increase in the provision for bad debts due to delays in probate linked to additional deaths in year, increased reablement costs of £1.9m and increased package of care costs across younger adults services totalling £3.4m, offset by a £0.8m reduction in the Covid forecasts due to overlaps in the way certain services have been assumed/delivered.

3. Detailed Service Highlights – Covid-19

Covid costs totalling £1.6m are included in the outturn, this is a reduction of £23.0m from Quarter 3 mainly due to:

- £1.5m costs in respect of Home from Hospital, NRPF and Food Provision transferred to corporate funding to maximise specific grant income,
- £10.8m costs transferred to Public Health Contain Outbreak Management Funding,
- £4.4m reduction in spend in respect of Support to the Care Market reflecting the maximisation of specific grants to Adults including Infection Control Fund, Rapid Testing and Workforce Capacity Fund,
- £4.1m reduction in PPE spend due Central Government taking over provision of PPE from late 2020, and
- £2.2m relating to reduced requirement for increased care package support to meet unmet need.

Annex A2 Digital & Customer Services**1. Summary**

At outturn, the Digital & Customer Services directorate is reporting an **overspend of £13.4m** which represents 44% of the **£30.6m** net budget. This is a deterioration of £3.8m from Quarter 3. The outturn position is after recommended net transfers to reserves of £6.4m.

A major issue for the directorate was the impact of Covid-19. Covid costs totalling £14.3m are included in the outturn position. Since Quarter 3 Covid costs increased by £4.4m mainly due to IT & Digital Services (ITDS) covid equipment procurement and associated staff costs totalling £4.2m, Revenues and Benefits actual loss of income from Housing Benefit overpayment recovery increased by £0.7m this was partly offset by an improvement in the covid costs of £0.5m on customer services accounted for in the ITDS total. Non-Covid costs have decreased by £0.6m since Quarter 3.

	Current Budget	Outturn	Outturn Variation over/ (under) spend	Recommended Transfer to / (from) Reserves	In Year Variation over/ (under) spend	Covid-19 Financial Impact included	Variance net of Covid Costs	Month 9 Total Variation	Movement from Month 9 Variation
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Business Improvements	10.210	10.035	(0.175)	0.175	(0.000)	0.000	(0.000)	(0.260)	0.260
IT & Digital Services	13.827	18.047	4.220	1.829	6.049	6.976	(0.927)	2.800	3.249
Customer Services	4.367	4.369	0.002	0.164	0.166	0.171	(0.005)	0.642	(0.476)
Revenues & Benefits	1.979	4.847	2.868	4.267	7.135	7.135	0.000	6.389	0.746
Director of DC&S	0.176	0.176	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Directorate	30.559	37.474	6.915	6.435	13.350	14.282	(0.932)	9.571	3.779
Covid costs included			14.282		14.282			9.854	4.428
Directorate net of Covid Costs	30.559	37.474	(7.367)	6.435	(0.932)	14.282	(0.932)	(0.283)	(0.649)

Covid Costs: The costs to the Directorate budget are included above alongside being separately reported corporately.

2. Detailed Service Highlights – Non Covid-19**IT & Digital Services (year end £0.9m underspend)**

The IT & Digital service within D&CS has achieved an underspend of £0.9m. The underspend is mainly attributable to operational efficiencies coupled with successful contract negotiations coming in under budget.

3. Detailed Service Highlights – Covid-19**IT & Digital Services (year end £7.0m Overspend)**

At Quarter 3 the service reported covid costs of £2.8m, since Quarter 3, additional covid costs in relation to IT equipment purchases and associated staff time totalling £4.2m were identified, resulting in the outturn overspend of £7m.

Benefits Service (Year end £0.3m overspend and £3.2m income shortfall - £3.5m Total)

At Quarter 3 the forecast for loss of income from Housing Benefit Overpayment recovery (HBO) was £2.3m with risk that a further £2.3m of income will be lost in Q4. The actual loss of income was better than expected at £3.2m against an income loss forecast of £4.6m. This means the service achieved around £16.1m of the £19.3m HBO budgeted income target.

Revenues Service (Year End £3.7m income shortfall)

The service achieved (£0.9m) of (£4.7m) budgeted income target due to covid related court closures, resulting in the £3.7m income loss charged to the Covid grant.

Customer Services (Year End £0.2m Overspend)

At Quarter 3, the Covid cost forecast of £0.7m for Customer service included technology costs already captured in the ITDS covid costs. The adjustment for these duplicated costs resulted in an improvement of (£0.5m) with Customer service incurring actual covid costs of £0.2m.

Annex A3 Education & Skills Directorate

Outturn - Budget Monitoring Exception Report for Education & Skills Directorate

At outturn, the Education & Skills directorate is reporting an **overspend** of **£5.5m** which represents 2.0% of the net budget. This is an improvement of £11.0m from Quarter 3. The Outturn position is after recommended net transfers to reserves of £2.1m.

The major issue for the directorate was the impact of Covid-19. Covid costs totalling £7.2m are included in the outturn position, which is a decrease of £8.2m since Quarter 3. Non-Covid costs have decreased by £2.8m since Quarter 3.

	Current Budget	Outturn	Outturn Variation over/(under) spend	Recommended Transfer to / (from) Reserves	In year Variation over/(under) spend	Covid-19 Financial Impact Included	Variance net of Covid Costs	Month 9 Total Variation	Movement from Month 9 Over / (Under) Spend
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Education & Early Years	8.882	8.371	(0.511)	0.187	(0.324)	0.244	(0.568)	0.187	(0.511)
Inclusion & SEND	29.244	31.328	2.084	0.050	2.134	1.361	0.773	1.794	0.339
Skills & Employability	25.946	23.991	(1.955)	1.797	(0.158)	0.983	(1.141)	1.253	(1.411)
Birmingham Childrens Trust	192.416	194.442	2.026	-	2.026	2.065	(0.039)	4.525	(2.500)
Strategic Leadership	19.508	21.089	1.580	0.100	1.680	2.564	(0.884)	8.741	(7.061)
Commissioning	2.505	2.665	0.160	-	0.160	-	0.160	-	0.160
Directorate	278.502	281.886	3.384	2.134	5.518	7.217	(1.699)	16.501	(10.983)
<i>Covid Costs Included</i>			<i>7.217</i>		<i>7.217</i>			<i>15.384</i>	<i>(8.167)</i>
Directorate Net of Covid Costs	278.502	281.886	(3.833)	2.134	(1.699)	7.217	(1.699)	1.117	(2.816)

Covid Costs: The costs to the Directorate budget are included above alongside being separately reported corporately.

1. Detailed Service Highlights – Non Covid-19

Education & Early Years (year end £0.6m underspend)

This underspend relates to savings on employees and Service Level Agreement costs, partially offset by systems upgrade costs. The outturn position shows a decrease of £0.5m from Quarter 3 due to these additional staff savings and a delay to the completion of the systems upgrades.

Inclusion & SEND (year end £0.8m overspend)

The overspend in Inclusion and SEND has largely been due to pressures on Travel Assist of £0.6m, as a result of one-off costs relating to additional costs of interim staff and consultants to support transformation and systems implementation costs in 2020/21, as well as additional non-Covid costs that were initially difficult to accurately forecast. Patterns of spend in both the Summer and Autumn term were impacted by Covid, so it was not always easy to distinguish between the cost of new routes and inflationary demands. These demands were then also initially suppressed by Covid-led reductions in demand and then subsequent increases due to social distancing requirements. The latter has been met so far by additional grant. There have also been other more minor costs of £0.2m relating to increased pressures on SEND assessment and review services. The outturn position has increased from Quarter 3

by £0.5m as more certainty regarding demand and the need to invest in improvements crystallised.

Children's Trust (year end £0.0m break even)

The Trust is reporting a break even position, as pressures primarily around placement costs have largely been offset by underspends on pay and more income received than originally budgeted, alongside savings measures to manage demand and commission appropriate placements. This was a reduction of £1.0m on Quarter 3 as savings accrued and costs arising from coming out of lockdown were less than anticipated.

Strategic Leadership (year end £0.9m underspend)

This relates to £0.2m unspent on the contingency fund and underspends of £0.1m on employees and £0.4m on premature retirements costs and other minor variations of £0.2m. The movement from Quarter 3 (a further underspend of £0.5m) arose because the need to use contingencies (and to pick up retirement costs arising from savings restructures) did not arise.

Skills & Employability (year end £1.1m underspend)

There have been two areas (the Adult Education Service and the Library Service) where there have been reductions in costs, largely from reduced planned revenue building maintenance work accruing as a result of not opening up buildings (and also, therefore, less demand for temporary agency staff) as well as delayed improvements to accommodation. It is anticipated that these premises costs will still be incurred in 2021/22, as this is a temporary delay and so has not been reported as a Covid related variation. Whilst preparing forecasts at Quarter 3 it was envisaged that these costs would still be incurred (in Quarter 4), as this was prior to the subsequent lockdown

2. Detailed Service Highlights – Covid-19

Education & Early Years (£0.2m income shortfall)

This variance was caused by loss of rental income in Early Years relating to nursery premises let out to private providers and a shortfall in income generation around safeguarding services due to demand for training and associated services reducing as schools have been closed to most pupils. This was a minor change of £0.1m from Quarter 3.

Inclusion & SEND (£1.4m income shortfall)

This variation is the result of the following pressures:

- £0.1m relating to Travel Assist due to a shortfall in contributions to pupil transport (other Covid costs have been met from DfE grant).
- £0.6m loss of schools traded income in the Education Psychology service as the service has re-focussed on support for young people whilst in out of school settings.
- £0.7m loss of income relating to the provision of Access to Education services.

This is very minor overall variation of £0.1m compared with the Quarter 3 forecast.

Children's Trust (£2.1m overspend)

The year end position is an overspend of £2.1 million which has reduced by £1.4m since Quarter 3. The position has reduced from previous expectations as the Trust took a decision to reduce the amount of contingency accommodation needed and because most of the PPE costs have been met directly by the Council.

Strategic Leadership (£2.5m overspend)

The directorate has managed the majority of Covid costs centrally. The main reasons pressures have been as follows:

- £1.4m for the school meal voucher scheme that has not been subsequently covered by grant;
- £1.0m being the net cost of supporting the financial sustainability of early years and childcare providers, after using other grant funding streams

This is a variation of £6.6m since Quarter 3, largely as a result of using other grant funding streams to fund Covid activity, including Track & Trace funding (£1.3m) and the Hardship Fund (£1.8m for free school meals and £2.3m grants issued via Birmingham Children's Partnership). In addition, there was £1.2m less Early Years spend than was envisaged for Quarter 4 as more providers reopened.

Skills & Employability (£1.0m income shortfall)

This variance is caused by expected shortfalls in income resulting from Covid-19 as follows:

- £0.5m Libraries loss of income and Unique Venues Birmingham (UVB) profit share;
- £0.2m net loss of income from the Youth Service umbrella contract and other income generation which has been partly offset by additional income received from West Midlands Police;
- £0.3m loss of income from the non-delivery of income generating services in the Birmingham Adult Education Service (BAES).

Annex A4 Finance and Governance Directorate**1. Summary**

At outturn, the Finance and Governance directorate is reporting an **overspend** of **£5.5m** which represents 33% of the net budget. This is an improvement of £2.5m since Quarter 3. The Outturn position is after recommended net transfers to reserves of £1.2m.

The major issue for the directorate remains the impact of Covid-19. Covid costs totalling £7.2m are included in the outturn position, and there has been a £0.7m decrease since Quarter 3. Non-Covid costs have decreased by £1.7m since Quarter 3.

	Current Budget	Outturn	Outturn Variation over/ (under) spend	Recommended Transfer to / (from) Reserves	In year Variation over/ (under) spend	Covid-19 Financial Impact included	Variance net of Covid Costs	Month 9 Total Variation	Movement from Month 9 variation
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Development & Commercial	(1.787)	4.361	6.148	0.471	6.619	6.536	0.083	8.410	(1.791)
Service Finance	8.665	7.374	(1.291)	0.639	(0.652)	0.541	(1.193)	(0.463)	(0.189)
City Solicitor	7.945	7.541	(0.404)	0.120	(0.284)	0.171	(0.455)	0.026	(0.310)
Birmingham Audit	1.672	1.492	(0.180)	0.014	(0.166)	0.000	(0.166)	0.000	(0.166)
Directorate	16.495	20.768	4.273	1.244	5.517	7.248	(1.731)	7.973	(2.456)
Covid costs included			7.248		7.248			7.996	(0.748)
Directorate net of Covid Costs	16.495	20.768	(2.975)	1.244	(1.731)	7.248	(1.731)	(0.023)	(1.708)

Covid Costs: The costs to the Directorate budget are included above alongside being separately reported corporately.

2. Detailed Service Highlights –Non Covid-19**Development and Commercial (year end £0.1m overspend)**

- £0.1m overspend other minor variations. A £0.4m improvement since Quarter 3, the material change is £0.3m cost of staff time supporting a range of Covid activities including PPE procurement, shielded food distribution and testing now identified as Covid spend.

Service Finance (year end £1.2m underspend)

An improvement of £0.7m since Quarter 3, the major variations are:

- £0.6m underspend. Funding earmarked to support the transition of services in Service Finance will offset additional expenditure and income loss during transformation.
- £0.6m SAP development underspend due to reduced activity pending implementation of new Finance and HR ERP. This is a new variation since Quarter 3.

- £0.1m cost of staff time supporting Covid financial monitoring and reporting is now identified as Covid spend.

City Solicitor (year end £0.4m underspend)

The major variations are:

- £0.5m employee underspends. Vacancy savings are partly offset by agency costs.
- £0.1m overspend other minor variations, mitigated from employee underspends.

This is a £0.4m improvement from Quarter 3 arising from:

- £0.9m improvement in Legal Services income since Quarter 3, including £0.2m income loss identified as Covid related.
- £0.4m reduction in Legal Services employee underspend £0.6m at Quarter 3 to £0.2m at outturn to reflect additional agency costs.
- £0.1m underspend Local Government Elections to be appropriated to reserves to fund additional costs for Covid security measures in 2021/22.

Birmingham Audit (year end £0.2m underspend)

- £0.2m other minor variations, this is a new variation at month 11.

3. Detailed Service Highlights – Covid-19

Development and Commercial (year end £6.5m income shortfall)

- £2.9m Cityserve - loss of schools income, increased costs in emergency provision and supplier relief.
- £2.3m Outdoor Advertising - loss of commercial advertising income from outdoor digital advertising, lampposts, roundabouts and City Dressing.
- £0.8m Civic Catering - £2.5m loss of income from functions at Highbury Hall and the Council House and the closure of Pause cafes is partly offset by reducing expenditure by £1.7m, so that only unavoidable costs remain.
- £0.5m income loss BCL and City Cleaning.

This is a reduction in income loss of £1.3m since Quarter 3, mainly for Cityserve. The forecast £4.1m net loss for Cityserve at Quarter 3, based on an estimate of the impact of school closures and a fall in average levels of demand upon reopening, has reduced to a £2.9m actual loss at outturn.

Service Finance (year end £0.5m overspend)

- £0.5m various minor Covid variations. The material difference is the inclusion of £0.4m cost of Directorate staff time supporting a range of Covid activities including PPE procurement, shielded food distribution and testing as a new variation at Outturn.

City Solicitor (year end £0.2m income shortfall)

- £0.2m income shortfall, this is a new variation since Quarter 3.

Annex A5 Human Resources

1. Summary

At outturn, the Human Resources directorate is reporting a **£0.2m underspend**, which represents 3.8% of the net budget. This is an improvement of £0.3m since Quarter 3. The Outturn position is after recommended net transfers to reserves of £0.4m.

Covid costs have reduced by £0.1m since Quarter 3. Non-Covid costs have decreased by £0.2m since Quarter 3.

	Current Budget	Outturn	Outturn Variation over/ (under) spend	Recommended Transfer to / (from) Reserves	In year Variation over/ (under) spend	Covid-19 Financial Impact included	Variance net of Covid Costs	Month 9 Total Variation	Movement from Month 9 variation
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Schools	0.129	(0.626)	(0.755)	0.324	(0.431)	0.000	(0.431)	(0.200)	(0.231)
Human Resources	6.771	6.907	0.136	0.080	0.216	0.008	0.208	0.294	(0.078)
Directorate	6.900	6.281	(0.619)	0.404	(0.215)	0.008	(0.223)	0.094	(0.309)
Covid costs included			0.008		0.008			0.094	(0.086)
Directorate net of Covid Costs	6.900	6.281	(0.627)	0.404	(0.223)	0.008	(0.223)	0.000	(0.223)

Covid Costs: The costs to the Directorate budget are included above alongside being separately reported corporately.

2. Detailed Service Highlights – Non Covid-19

Schools (year end £0.4m underspend)

- £0.4m underspend other minor variations. Mainly vacancy savings, this is a £0.2m improvement since Quarter 3.

Human Resources (year end £0.2m overspend)

A £0.1m improvement since Quarter 3, the major variations are

- Employee overspend of £0.6m for various projects including Apprentice Delivery/Succession Planning and Culture/Directorate Change. The net overspend has been mitigated by HR Schools vacancies.
- £0.4m underspend other minor variations.

3. Detailed Service Highlights – Covid-19

£0.1m cost of HR Covid response activity is covered by Public Health Contain Outbreak Management Funding, representing the £0.1m reduction in the HR Covid overspend since Quarter 3.

Annex A6 Inclusive Growth Directorate

1. Summary

At outturn, the Inclusive Growth directorate is reporting an **overspend of £20.2m** which represents 19.0% of the net budget. This is an improvement of £0.8m from Quarter 3. The Outturn position is after proposed net transfers to reserves of £1.6m.

The major issue for the directorate remains the impact of Covid-19. Covid costs totalling £22.1m are included in the outturn position, and there has been a £1.1m increase since Quarter 3. Non-Covid underspend has increased by £1.9m since Quarter 3.

	Current Budget	Outturn	Outturn Variation over/ (under) spend	Recommended Transfer to/(from) Reserves	In Year Variation over/ (under) spend	Covid-19 Financial Impact included	Variance net of Covid Costs	Month 9 Total Variation	Movement from Month 9 variation
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
P&D - City Centre, EZ	(0.865)	0.527	1.392	(1.525)	(0.133)	0.732	(0.865)	(0.107)	(0.026)
Transport & Connectivity	48.053	44.768	(3.285)	2.561	(0.724)	0.000	(0.724)	(0.465)	(0.259)
P&D - Strategy & BDI	5.339	5.199	(0.140)	(0.107)	(0.247)	0.000	(0.247)	(0.278)	0.031
Birmingham Property Services	(1.058)	4.866	5.924	2.048	7.972	7.383	0.589	8.651	(0.679)
Housing Development	0.413	0.604	0.191	(0.241)	(0.050)	0.000	(0.050)	0.040	(0.090)
Highways & Infrastructure	45.590	59.242	13.652	(1.156)	12.496	12.910	(0.414)	12.390	0.106
Inclusive Growth Director	8.933	9.806	0.873	0.000	0.873	1.090	(0.217)	0.715	0.158
Other Funds - Holding Accounts	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Directorate	106.405	125.013	18.608	1.580	20.188	22.115	(1.927)	20.946	(0.758)
Covid costs included			22.115		22.115			21.022	1.093
Directorate Net of Covid costs	106.405	125.013	(3.507)	1.580	(1.927)	22.115	(1.927)	(0.076)	(1.851)

Covid Costs: The costs to the Directorate budget are included above alongside being separately reported corporately.

2. Key Service Highlights Non Covid-19

Property Services - £0.6m deficit (improvement of £1.2m from Quarter 3)

- £0.2m shortfall in capital receipts from ring-fenced commercial assets whereby revenue benefit from capital receipts of £0.2m (no change from Quarter 3);
- £0.7m underspends arising from fall out of Working For The Future Portfolio prudential borrowing of (improvement of £0.1m from Quarter 3);
- Balanced budget commercial portfolio and central administration buildings (CAB) expenditure i.e. business rates and repairs and maintenance, but savings in utility costs balance (improvement of £0.4m from Quarter 3);
- £0.3m deficit on Property Services core services comprising:
 - £1.1m employee underspends arising from vacant posts (increase of £0.1m from Quarter 3);
 - £1.2m deficit in recharge and external income (increase of £0.2m from Quarter 3);
 - £0.2m use of external professional services (increase of £0.2m from Quarter 3).

- £0.8m shortfall in invoiced rent and service charges (reduction of £1m from Quarter 3 due to new lettings and backdated rent).

Planning & Development; City Centre, Enterprise Zone - £0.9m surplus (improvement of £0.2m from Quarter 3)

- £0.6m underspend arising from vacant Planning posts (no change);
- £0.3m additional Pre-application income (increase of £0.2m from Quarter 3).

Transportation & Connectivity - £0.7m surplus (improvement of £0.2m from Quarter 3)

- £0.7m underspend arising from staff vacancies and improved income recovery from time recharges since Quarter 3.

Planning & Development; Strategy & Business Development & Innovation) - £0.2m surplus (reduction of £0.1m from Quarter 3)

- £0.2m underspend arising from staff vacancies net of income loss.

Highways & Infrastructure - £0.4m surplus (no change from Quarter 3)

- £0.4m underspend arising from staff vacancies.

Director; Inclusive Growth - £0.2m surplus (improvement of £0.3m from Quarter 3)

- £0.2m Other Minor Variations.

3. Detailed Service Highlights – Covid-19

Planning & Development City Centre, EZ - £0.7m deficit (increase of £0.1m from Quarter 3)

- £0.7m Planning Applications income pressure due to impact of Covid.

Property Services - £7.4m deficit (increase of £0.6m from Quarter 3)

- £4.2m Commercial Property rental income and £0.6m service charges related to provision for non-recovery due to impact of Covid (decrease of £0.1m from Quarter 3);
- £0.5m Commercial Property Rental Income growth non-delivery due to impact of Covid;
- £0.8m Commercial Property Rental income reduction due to termination of lease at West Car Park NEC as a result of Covid (increase of £0.8m from Quarter 3);
- £0.3m Public Hubs savings non-delivery due to impact of Covid;
- £1.0m City Council has agreed to defer full repayment of 2020/21 loan repayment default due to impact of Covid on borrowing entity's resources (improvement of £0.1m from Quarter 3).

Highways & Infrastructure - £12.9m deficit (no change from Quarter 3)

- £3.6m On-Street Parking income under-recovery due to impact of Covid (£0.2m increase from Quarter 3);
- £6.7m Off-Street Parking income under-recovery due to impact of Covid (£0.2m increase from Quarter 3);
- £1.8m Civil Parking Enforcement income under-recovery due to impact of Covid (£0.2m improvement from Quarter 3);
- £0.8m Local Car Parking income under-recovery due to impact of Covid (no change from Quarter 3);
- Temporary highways works costs to facilitate social distancing measures for safer pedestrian movement to reduce risk of Covid spread -balanced budget (improvement of £0.2m from Quarter 3 due to application of grant funding).

Inclusive Growth; Director - £1.1m deficit (increase of £0.4m from Quarter 3)

- £0.4m hand cleaning dispensers and soap for Council buildings due to impact of Covid (increase of £0.1m from Quarter 3).
- £0.4m staff time directed to Covid activities (for staff whose salaries are funded through time-recovery i.e. charging projects) (increase of £0.2m from Quarter 3).
- £0.3m of miscellaneous costs (increase of £0.1m from Quarter 3).

Annex A7 Neighbourhoods Directorate

1. Summary

At the end of Month 12, the Neighbourhoods directorate is reporting an outturn **overspend** of **£18.3m**. Of this, £26.2m is Covid-19 related and £7.9m underspend is outside of Covid-19. This represents an improvement of £11.2m from Quarter 3 (£5.8m Covid-19 related due to additional Test and Trace funding and a £5.4m underspend outside of Covid-19). The Outturn position is after recommended net transfers to reserves of £5.9m.

	Current Budget	Outturn	Outturn Variation over/ (under) spend	Recommended Transfer to / (from) Reserves	In Year Variation over/ (under) spend	Covid-19 Financial Impact included	Variance net of Covid Costs	Month 9 Total Variation	Movement from Month 9 Variation
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Street Scene	79.557	84.972	5.415	1.836	7.251	8.692	(1.441)	10.300	(3.049)
Housing General Fund	10.267	9.458	(0.809)	0.096	(0.713)	0.697	(1.410)	3.600	(4.313)
Neighbourhoods	19.795	21.051	1.256	5.230	6.486	10.508	(4.022)	8.300	(1.814)
Regulation & Enforcement	1.153	6.971	5.818	(0.655)	5.163	6.329	(1.166)	7.200	(2.037)
Business Support	16.450	17.136	0.686	(0.583)	0.103	0.000	0.103	0.100	0.003
Directorate	127.222	139.588	12.366	5.924	18.290	26.226	(7.936)	29.500	(11.210)
Covid costs included			26.226		26.226			32.000	(5.774)
Directorate net of Covid Costs	127.222	139.588	(13.860)	5.924	(7.936)	26.226	(7.936)	(2.500)	(5.436)

2. Detailed Service Highlights –Non Covid-19

Street Scene (year end £1.4m underspend)

The Street Scene service is projecting pressures totalling £6.5m offset by mitigations of £7.9m giving a net underspend of £1.4m. The main pressures include £1.3m on maintenance and vehicle hire due to old and mechanically less reliable vehicles being past their natural life, income pressure within Trade Waste of £1.5m.

The main mitigation is an underspend of £4.3m on borrowing costs due to delays in procurement of the new fleet. Out of a total of 76 new vehicles that have been ordered 31 vehicles were delivered and in use by the end of March 2021. There is a £1.0m underspend due to delays in implementing the Love Your Street and Waste Enforcement schemes, and Waste Disposal has delivered an underspend of £1.0m due to reduced category 1,2 and 3 being presented for disposal. There is an additional £1.6m of income generated from the sale of electricity and surplus capacity at the Waste Disposal plant.

Since Quarter 3 the service has delivered an additional net underspend £1.1m primarily due to reduced category 1,2 and 3 being presented for disposal resulting in an underspend of £1.0m. It was confirmed in March that additional income of £0.8m had been received from the sale of excess capacity at the waste disposal plant and from electricity generation over previous forecasts. As a result, the service is able to contribute £0.7m into the reserve for Reservoirs and Parks Pools Works Programme

Further to the variances outlined above, the service is reporting pressure of £0.5m on the bad debt provision following reduced collection following suspension of the auto issuing of reminders earlier in the year. Debt collection activity has resumed and progress will be monitored. A contribution of £0.7m has been allocated into the reserve for Reservoirs and Parks Pools Health & Safety Works Programme, Fleet Garage income has seen a reduction of £0.6m due to smaller customer base and a savings pressure of £0.6m due to delays in the implementation of the service redesign.

Housing General Fund (year end £1.4m underspend)

Outside of Covid-19 the service is reporting an underspend of £1.4m. This is primarily down to savings on the temporary accommodation budget of £1.1m with reductions in charges levied by Bed and Breakfast providers and cost reductions within PSL. In addition to this, there is a saving of £1.2m through the removal of void rent charges to the HRA within the dispersed portfolio. Posts have been held vacant pending the introduction of a new prevention and early intervention service model which will deliver significant savings going forward. As a result, the workforce budget is projecting a one-of underspend of £1.0m. This is partially offset by additional pressure of £1.0m due to March 2021 expenditure being accrued for as per audit recommendations and in effect recognising 13 months of spend this year. Since Quarter 3 the position has improved by £0.6m due to agreed property loss charges for dispersed properties no longer being charged to the HRA.

A report proposing the way forward on Selective Licensing was presented to December 2020 Cabinet approving that consultation can commence. Delays in progressing the scheme have resulted in a pressure of £0.5m against the income target in 2020/21.

As part of the external audit of the 2019/20 accounts the auditors raised concern over the underlying level of debt within temporary accommodation, and the basis for determining the level of bad debt provision, and asked for a recalculation using an alternative basis. Following completion of the audit, this year's calculation has been recalculated on the revised basis resulting in an increase of £0.5m and additional pressure on the budget. Arrears levels are under review.

Neighbourhoods (year end £4.0m underspend)

The service is projecting an underspend of £4.0m outside of Covid-19. This is primarily due to £1.0m underspend generated within the Health and Wellbeing service reflecting reduced staffing and premises related costs and an underspend of £1.2m in employees due to holding vacant posts pending the implementation of a new operating model. Recognition of the £1.0m Health & Wellbeing underspend and an increase in staffing underspend to £1.2m account for the improvement of £1.9m from Quarter 3.

The service is reporting a £0.5m underspend in major events following the cancellation of events. There is a wider underspend of £0.9m across non-pay areas

including prudential borrowing costs, below inflation grant payments and savings in running costs due to closure of community centres.

Regulation and Enforcement (year end £1.2m underspend)

The service underspent by £1.2m due mainly to additional income of £1.5m generated within the Bereavement Service following additional demand throughout the year. The increased activity in quarter 4 within the Bereavement Service accounts for the improvement of £1.9m since Quarter 3.

3. Detailed Service Highlights – Covid-19

Street Scene (£8.7m overspend)

The main variances relate to loss of income, additional PPE expenditure and workforce pressures. Income losses of £4.8m include £2.9m in fleet, trade waste, garden and bulky waste and £1.9m in parks. Delays in progressing the Street Scene redesign whilst in emergency Covid-19 operations have resulted in pressure of £3.1m through additional agency staff costs and non-delivery of the saving target this year. Additional safety measures to protect staff and citizens have cost £2.5m and the prolonged shut down of the ERF generated additional cost of £0.5m through diverting waste to landfill.

£2.4m has been funded through Test & Trace income, this relates to additional safety measures.

Housing General Fund (£0.7m overspend)

The major costs associated with Covid-19 are due to additional accommodation and support for rough sleepers, food packages and exit strategy which is a total of £2.3m. There is a further £2.3m due to the increase in demand from homelessness and domestic violence cases, reduced capacity required to adhere to social distancing at Bushmere Hostel and the limited scope to move people on from temporary accommodation due to lockdown

£3.9m has been funded through Test & Trace income, this relates to additional costs to accommodate rough sleepers, reduction in capacity at Hostels to allow for social distancing and increase demand for temporary accommodation.

Neighbourhoods (£10.5m overspend)

Neighbourhoods Services has seen £1.8m loss of income from the closure of leisure and wellbeing facilities, £7.6m supplier relief claims from external leisure contractors and Birmingham Museums Trust and £0.6m loss of income from the closure of Community Centres.

Regulation & Enforcement (£6.3m overspend)

Within Bereavement Services there has been additional costs and security at cemeteries of £0.8m. Additional Mortuary provision through the Regional Mortuary and Sutton New Hall facilities has cost £3.3m. Loss of income at Markets of £1.0m due to initial closure and ongoing effects on footfall and popularity, offset by reduced cleaning costs for the period of closure.

There has been a loss of income of £0.7m within the Register Office, City Centre Management of £0.1m and Pest Control of £0.2m. Additional costs at Coroners Court of £0.2m for additional officers and court premises.

£0.060m has been funded through Test & Trace grant in relation to the Coroners service.

Annex A8 Partnerships, Insight and Prevention

1. Summary

At outturn, the Partnerships, Insight and Prevention directorate is reporting an **underspend** of **£1.3m** which represents 18% of the net budget. This is an improvement of £3.2m from Quarter 3. The Outturn position is after recommended net transfers to/from reserves of £25.2m.

Covid costs totalling £0.1m are included in the outturn position, and there has been a £1.9m reduction since Quarter 3. Non-Covid costs have decreased by £1.3m since Quarter 3.

	Current Budget	Outturn	Outturn Over/ (Under) spend	Recommended Transfer to/(from) Reserves	In Year Variation over/ (under) spend	Covid-19 Financial Impact included	Variance net of Covid Costs	Month 9 Total Variation	Movement from Month 9 Variation
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m		£m
Communication & Marketing	1.434	1.246	(0.188)	0.000	(0.188)	0.000	(0.188)	(0.124)	(0.064)
Public Health and Equalities	0.001	(25.278)	(25.279)	25.278	(0.001)	0.000	(0.001)	0.000	(0.001)
Assistant Chief Exec	3.454	2.833	(0.621)	0.165	(0.456)	0.041	(0.497)	1.999	(2.455)
Community Safety Strategy	2.539	2.109	(0.430)	(0.248)	(0.678)	0.042	(0.720)	0.000	(0.678)
Directorate	7.428	(19.090)	(26.518)	25.195	(1.323)	0.083	(1.406)	1.875	(3.198)
Covid costs included			0.083		0.083			1.999	(1.916)
Directorate net of Covid Costs	7.428	(19.090)	(26.601)	25.195	(1.406)	0.083	(1.406)	(0.124)	(1.282)

Covid Costs: The costs and financial risks to the Directorate budget are included above alongside being separately reported corporately.

2. Detailed Service Highlights –Non Covid-19

The following services are reporting underspends totalling £1.4m mainly from vacancies due to the delay, because of Covid, in implementing restructures. This is an improvement of £1.3m compared to the forecast underspend of £0.1m reported at Quarter 3 because of further delay in implementing these restructures:

Communications – year end underspend of £0.2m compared to £0.1m at Quarter 3.

Assistant Chief Exec – year end underspend of £0.5m compared to nil at Quarter 3.

Community Safety Strategy - year end underspend of £0.7m compared to nil at Quarter 3.

3. Key Service Highlights –Covid-19

Covid costs are £0.1m, this is a reduction of £1.9m to that reported at Quarter 3 due to some expenditure now being funded from the Covid Hardship Fund and Test & Trace.

Annex A9 Corporate Accounts

The following sets out the position on corporate costs:

Corporate Accounts Outturn	£m
Equal Pay Costs	3.427
Under achievement of Contract savings	2.140
Under-recovery of Pension Costs	1.804
Provision for support for subsidiary companies	1.500
Cost of Pay Award above budgeted inflation rate	0.910
Policy Contingency	(6.110)
Release of Corporate Bad Debt Provision	(3.200)
Balance Sheet Management	(2.173)
Other	(1.157)
Provision for Allowances no longer required	(1.134)
Underspend related to borrowing cost not required	(0.904)
Treasury Management	(0.147)
Sub-total Non-Covid costs	(5.044)
Covid-19 Corporate costs due to shortfall in dividend income	4.147
Total Corporate Costs	(0.897)

1. Variations

The underspend of £0.9m on the budget includes:

Non-Covid (£5.0m) underspend

- Changes in regulations led to a cost to the General Fund for Equal Pay of £3.4m.
- The Council had a target to make savings on contracts. Covid-19 caused services to reappraise their planned procurements. This had the effect of reducing the procurement savings that could be made by £2.1m.
- There was an under-recovery of pension costs of £1.8m. This is after the release of £1.2m of Specific Policy Contingency, as described in paragraph 2.2 below.
- The Council has had to increase the provision in its accounts for Acivico, one of its subsidiary companies by £1.5m.
- The pay award of 2.75% was 0.25% greater than budgeted costing £0.9m.
- An underspend of £6.1m on Policy Contingency, described in paragraph 2.4.
- The additional bad debt provision of £3.2m created in 2019/20 to cover potential increases in bad debts due to the economic consequences of Covid-19 has been released as directorates have now increased their own bad debt provisions to cover this risk.
- An underspend of £2.2m following a review of the Balance Sheet
- £1.2m of other net underspends have been identified.
- A provision of £1.1m is no longer required.
- An underspend of £0.9m from a budgeted repayment of borrowing no longer required.

2. Policy Contingency

2.1 Release of General Policy Contingency

The release of £0.1m of General Policy Contingency to fund the Route to Zero (R20) project has not been required and this will be carried forward in Policy Contingency Reserves.

2.2 Release of Specific Policy Contingency

The Gateway and Related Financial Approvals Framework requires approval from the Section 151 Officer, in conjunction with the Leader and the Chief Executive, to release funds from Specific Policy Contingency.

Cabinet on 23 June 2020, approved that the Section 151 Officer be given delegated authority for the verification and allocation of Specific Policy contingency to fund expenditure which is in line with the approval given as part of the Council Financial Plan and Budget 2020-2024. The Section 151 Officer has approved the following releases of Specific Policy Contingency in 2020/21:

- £1.2m to fund part of the under recovery of Pension costs.
- £1.1m to fund almost all of the Apprenticeship Levy.
- £1.0m for inflation that now will be carried forward into 2021/22 see 2.4 below.
- £0.6m Modernisation Fund-Other to fund improvements to Home to School Transport. This is line with the Cabinet decision of 15 December 2020.
- £0.3m to fund short term improvements in the Council House.

2.3 Policy Contingency Reserves

There is a proposed transfer to reserves of £15.3m from Policy Contingency for approved funding which will enable projects to be carried out in later years, relating to the following:

- Modernisation Fund-Social Care £13.8m
- Modernisation Fund-Social Care re slippage against allocated Policy Contingency £0.4m
- Inflation Contingency £1.0m
- Route to Zero (R20) £0.1m

There is a proposed transfer from reserves of £0.1m to fund projects, relating to the following:

- CCTV Decommissioning £0.1m

2.4 Policy Contingency Outturn

After these proposed transfers to and from Policy Contingency Reserve, there is a net underspend on Policy contingency of £6.1m as set out in the table below:

Name of Policy Contingency	Amount of Overspend/ (Underspend) £m
Loss of Income from Car Park Closures	(0.252)
National Living Wage	(0.365)
Superannuation - Auto-enrolment Pension Fund	(0.300)
Inflation	(2.753)
Highways Maintenance	(0.500)
Modernisation Fund - Other	(1.290)
Corporate Funding for ODP	(0.129)
Policy contingency allocated not required	(0.185)
General Policy Contingency	(0.336)
Total Policy Contingency Underspend	(6.110)

Annex A10 Reserves Requests

Detailed Breakdown of Proposed (Use of)/ Contribution to Reserves at Outturn

Directorate making request	Reserve	Reason for request	Budget Approved Period 9* £m	Changes Proposed at Outturn £m	(Use) /Contribution at Outturn £m
Corporate	Financial Resilience Reserve	Budgeted use to fund changes in MRP	(5.910)		(5.910)
Corporate	Financial Resilience Reserve	Budgeted Net Repayments to FRR	1.275		1.275
Corporate	Financial Resilience Reserve	Savings from DRF switching transferred to FRR		10.000	10.000
Corporate	Financial Resilience Reserve	Borrowing from FRR related to Pension Fund timing differences		(1.305)	(1.305)
Corporate	Financial Resilience Reserve	Repayment of Borrowing from FRR for Pension Guarantees no longer required		6.388	6.388
Corporate	Delivery Plan Reserve (formerly Invest to Save)	Budgeted Borrowing	(13.930)		(13.930)
Corporate	Delivery Plan Reserve (formerly Invest to Save)	Part of Underspend transferred to Delivery Plan Reserve		8.210	8.210
	Subtotal (Use of)/Contribution to General Reserves		(18.565)	23.292	4.727
Corporate	Corporate Major Events Reserve	Part of Underspend transferred to new reserve to support Major Events		2.000	2.000
Corporate	City Clean Up Reserve	Part of Underspend transferred to new reserve to support City Clean Ups		12.144	12.144
Corporate	General Policy Contingency Reserve	Part of Underspend transferred to General Policy Contingency in 2021/22		5.500	5.500
Corporate	SEND/Inspection Reserve	Part of Underspend transferred to new reserve to set aside resources for Education and Skills to continue to invest in SEND improvement and respond to challenges raised through external inspection		2.000	2.000
Corporate	Council House Refurbishment Reserve	Part of Underspend transferred to Council House Refurbishment Reserve in 2021/22		2.500	2.500
Corporate	Community Recovery Plan Reserve	Part of Underspend transferred to Community Recovery Plan Reserve in 2021/22		10.000	10.000
Corporate	Budget Smoothing Reserve	Part of Underspend transferred to Budget Smoothing Reserve in 2021/22		36.356	36.356
Corporate	Income Compensation re Collection Fund	Funding due from Government to compensate for exceptional Collection Fund losses due to Covid-19		23.484	23.484
Corporate	Covid 19 Hardship Fund Reserve	Covid Grant carried forward to 2021/22		3.499	3.499
Corporate	Local Restrictions Support Grant Reserve	Covid Grant carried forward to 2021/22		1.772	1.772
Corporate	Additional Restrictions Support Grant Reserve	Covid Grant carried forward to 2021/22		9.013	9.013
Corporate	Capital Fund	Savings from DRF switching transferred to Capital Fund		4.730	4.730
Corporate	Capital Receipts Flexibility Reserve	Savings made from the use of Capital Receipts Flexibility Reserve to support the budget in 2021/22		11.934	11.934
Corporate	Policy Contingency-Modernisation Fund-Social Care	To fund modernisation projects in 2021/22		13.800	13.800
Corporate	Policy Contingency-Inflation	contribution to Policy Contingency Reserves from inflation contingency that was not required in 2020/21 but will be required in 2021/22		1.000	1.000
Corporate	Section 31 Grant Reserve	Funding received from Government to compensate for Business Rates refunds announced by the Government		178.661	178.661
Corporate	Section 31 Covid Hardship Payments Reserve	Payments received from Government to fund shortfall in Collection Fund in 2021/22 related to Hardship Fund reductions in Council Tax payments		7.184	7.184
Corporate	Delivery Plan Programme Management Reserve	To fund Programme Management in 2021/22		1.810	1.810
Corporate	Lease Smoothing Reserve	Contribution to leasing reserve set up to cover technical accounting charges in future years		0.019	0.019
Inclusive Growth	Policy Contingency-Invest to Improve Fund- Route to Zero (R20)	To fund project in 2020/21 from reserve carried forwards		(0.036)	(0.036)
Education & Skills	Policy Contingency-Modernisation Fund-Social Care	Slippage in Early Years expenditure funded from Policy Contingency in 2020/21 carried forwards		0.428	0.428
Finance & Governance	Policy Contingency-Additional Interim Staff	Slippage in expenditure funded from Policy Contingency in 2020/21 carried forwards		0.750	0.750
Inclusive Growth	Policy Contingency-Invest to Improve Fund- Route to Zero (R20)	Slippage in expenditure funded from Policy Contingency in 2020/21 carried forwards		0.082	0.082
Partnerships, Insight & Prevention	Policy Contingency-Invest to Improve Fund-CCTV Decommissioning	To fund project in 2020/21 from reserve carried forwards		(0.093)	(0.093)
Partnerships, Insight & Prevention	Policy Contingency-Covid-19 funding	To fund project in 2020/21 from reserve carried forwards		(0.016)	(0.016)
Corporate	Covid-19 Local Authority Support Grant	Use of Government Grant received in 2019/20 to fund expenditure related to Covid-19 in 2020/21		(38.744)	(38.744)
Corporate	Covid-19 Local Authority Support Grant	Government Grant received in 2020/21 to fund expenditure related to Covid-19 in 2021/22		17.470	17.470
Education & Skills	Library of Birmingham Cyclical Maintenance Reserve	It was planned to use £1.1m in 2020/21, however £1.056m of the cost has slipped to 2021/22	(1.100)	1.056	(0.044)
Corporate	Other Net Uses of Corporate Reserves		(0.553)		(0.553)
	Subtotal (Use of)/Contribution to Corporate Reserves		(1.653)	308.303	306.650
Inclusive Growth	Underpayments & Disputed Sum Reserve	Funds required for delivery of Highways PFI contract and match-funding for future DfT bids for structures grant	5.371	(17.745)	(12.374)
Inclusive Growth	Tame Valley Viaduct A38 Aston Expressway	Funding for Tame Valley Viaduct capital scheme	14.829	(0.260)	14.369
Inclusive Growth	Highways Commuted Sums	Advance payment from third parties to meet ongoing annual highway maintenance liabilities of newly adopted highway assets resulting from developments etc.	(0.003)	0.339	0.336
Inclusive Growth	BCRI Monitoring	Grant received in advance brought forward to be used to fund later years expenditure	0.000	(0.006)	(0.006)
Inclusive Growth	SUMPS UP	Grant received in advance brought forward to be used to fund later years expenditure	0.000	(0.028)	(0.028)
Inclusive Growth	Clean Air Zone	Grant received in advance brought forward to be used to fund later years expenditure	0.000	(0.317)	(0.317)
Inclusive Growth	Climate KIC	Grant received in advance brought forward to be used to fund later years expenditure	0.000	(0.031)	(0.031)
Inclusive Growth	Unlocking Social and Economic Innovative Together project (USE-IT)	New funding received in year to fund project	0.000	0.193	0.193
Inclusive Growth	COSAFE Project	Project spend not materialised due to Covid required in future years, so carried forwards to 2021/22	(0.002)	0.002	0.000
Inclusive Growth	Section 106 Grant Reserves	S106 funding of transport projects	0.000	(1.383)	(1.383)
Inclusive Growth	CIL - City Wide Projects	CIL received in year to fund future project costs	0.000	0.841	0.841
Inclusive Growth	CIL - Other	CIL received in year to fund future project costs	0.000	0.207	0.207
Inclusive Growth	Clean Air Zone Grant Allocation	Grant in year underspend due to delay in implementation of the CAZ. Required in future years	(3.756)	2.584	(1.172)
Inclusive Growth	Easyrights Reserve	Grant received in advance bfwd to be used to fund later years expenditure	0.000	(0.073)	(0.073)
Inclusive Growth	Boosting Action on Surface Water	Unspent Grant required for Project Completion in 2021/22	0.000	0.027	0.027
Inclusive Growth	E Cycle Extension Grant	Grant received in advance bfwd to be used to fund later years expenditure	0.000	0.199	0.199

Appendix A

Annex A10 Reserves Requests

Detailed Breakdown of Proposed (Use of)/ Contribution to Reserves at Outturn					
Directorate making request	Reserve	Reason for request	Budget Approved Period 9* £m	Changes Proposed at Outturn £m	Proposed (Use) /Contribution at £m
Adult Social Care	Syrian Refugee Programme	Funding received in 2020/21 for use in future years	0.000	1.140	1.140
Adult Social Care	Better Care Fund (BCF) and Improved BCF	BCC support to the Early Intervention and Discharge to Assess programmes of work going forward into 2021/22 post Covid.	0.000	5.296	5.296
Adult Social Care	Improved Better Care Fund (Projects)	Nil, no reserve	(5.912)	0.000	(5.912)
Adult Social Care	Improved Better Care Fund (carry forward)	BCF support to the Early Intervention and Discharge to Assess programmes of work going forward into 2021/22 as agreed with CCG / BCC partners.	0.000	10.184	10.184
Adult Social Care	Controlling Migration Fund (CMF)	Reduction in originally budgeted use of reserves. This programme has now ended.	(0.530)	0.180	(0.350)
Adult Social Care	PURE - ESF	Funding received in 2020/21 will be used in 2021/22	0.000	0.018	0.018
Adult Social Care	Rapid Rehousing Pathway	To fund Project expenditure 2020/21	0.000	(0.018)	(0.018)
Adult Social Care	Rough Sleeping Initiative	To fund Project expenditure 2020/21	0.000	(0.185)	(0.185)
Adult Social Care	Crowd Funder	Funding received in 2020/21 for use in 2021/22	0.000	0.083	0.083
Adult Social Care	Out of Hospital Care	Funding received in 2020/21 for use in 2021/22	0.000	0.028	0.028
Adult Social Care	Crowd Funder-Changing Futures	Funding received in 2020/21 for use in 2021/22	0.000	0.015	0.015
Adult Social Care	Community Discharge Grant	Funding received in 2020/21 for use in 2021/22	0.000	0.033	0.033
Adult Social Care	Clinical & Extremely Vulnerable (CEV) Covid Grant	Funding received in 2020/21 for use in 2021/22	0.000	0.800	0.800
Adult Social Care	Emergency Assistance Grant (EAG) Covid	Funding received in 2020/21 for use in 2021/22	0.000	0.377	0.377
Adult Social Care	Infection Control Fund (ICF) Covid	Funding received in 2020/21 for use in 2021/22	0.000	0.402	0.402
Neighbourhoods	Historic England Grant Moseley Rd Pool	Moseley Baths to be used in future years for repairs		0.007	0.007
Neighbourhoods	- HLS Sutton	Grant funding to be used in future years		0.016	0.016
Neighbourhoods	- HLS Grasslands	Grant funding to be used in future years		0.043	0.043
Neighbourhoods	- HLS Lickes	Grant funding to be used in future years		0.010	0.010
Neighbourhoods	Modern Slavery	To fund Project expenditure 2020/21	0.000	(0.047)	(0.047)
Neighbourhoods	Controlling Migration Fund	To fund Project expenditure 2020/21	0.000	(0.277)	(0.277)
Neighbourhoods	Illegal Money Lending Reserve	Ring fenced grant agreed with HM Treasury to use in future years initiatives	0.000	0.064	0.064
Neighbourhoods	Section 106 Grant Reserves	To fund specific section 106 projects in the Directorate	0.000	(0.584)	(0.584)
Neighbourhoods	Section 106 Place Directorate-The Greet Inn Warwick Road	To fund specific section 106 projects in the Directorate	0.000	(0.002)	(0.002)
Neighbourhoods	Section 106 Place Directorate-Manor House Play Area	To fund specific section 106 projects in the Directorate	0.000	(0.002)	(0.002)
Neighbourhoods	S106 Parks Various	To fund specific section 106 projects in the Directorate	0.000	0.848	0.848
Neighbourhoods	Regional Intelligence Team	Grant funding to be used in future years	0.000	0.021	0.021
Neighbourhoods	Access Programme	To fund Project expenditure 2020/21	0.000	(0.148)	(0.148)
Neighbourhoods	New Burdens	To fund Project expenditure 2020/21	0.000	(0.048)	(0.048)
Neighbourhoods	Housing Assistance Payment Grant	To fund Project expenditure 2020/21	0.000	(0.025)	(0.025)
Neighbourhoods	High Rise Cladding Survey	To fund Project expenditure 2020/21	0.000	(0.016)	(0.016)
Neighbourhoods	Supported Housing Oversight Pilot	Grant activity has slipped into 2021/22 and MHCLG has agreed for underspend to be used in 2021/22 to complete project	0.000	0.657	0.657
Neighbourhoods	COVID Compliance	Value of grant unspent at year end to fund expenditure in 2021/22	0.000	0.042	0.042
Neighbourhoods	National Leisure Recovery Fund	Government funding to support the reopening of leisure facilities operated by external contractors in 2021/22	0.000	2.965	2.965
Neighbourhoods	Sousse Memorial	Grant from Foreign & Commonwealth Office to fund memorial at Cannon Hill Park in future years	0.000	0.226	0.226
Neighbourhoods	Environment Agency - Natural Rivers	Grant from environment agency to fund revenue expenditure in 2021/22	0.000	0.020	0.020
Education & Skills	Section 106 Reserves	Use of reserves to support school capacity.	0.000	(0.413)	(0.413)
Education & Skills	Strategic Libraries	Grant funding received in 2020/21, project activity delayed due to Covid-19 therefore funding required in future years.	0.000	0.177	0.177
Education & Skills	Rev Grant Lifelong Learning skills fund agency	BAES are funded from grant and fees and there is an agreement that any underspend will be appropriated to reserves.	0.000	1.217	1.217
Education & Skills	LACES	Funding to cover additional staffing to support Virtual School Head to be used in 2021/22	0.000	0.077	0.077
Education & Skills	Library of Birmingham	Additional funding received from National Archives for new archive responsibility. Responsibility was transferred late in 2020/21 so funding was not spent in year.	0.000	0.035	0.035
Education & Skills	Lozells Youth Provision	Use of funding received from the West Midlands PCC to support the reduction of serious organised crime and improve community cohesion within Lozells.	0.000	0.037	0.037
Education & Skills	ERDF Funding Project Plus	ERDF funding for Small Business Support received in 2020/21, project activity delayed due to Covid-19 and projects slipped into 2021/22.	0.000	0.168	0.168
Education & Skills	Youth Promise Plus (YPP)	Due to Covid expenditure has been delayed & funding is required to meet DWP targets.	0.000	0.155	0.155
Education & Skills	Emergency Assistance Grant (EAG)	EAG funding was received in 2020-21 and £100k will be paid to Birmingham Voluntary Service Council in 2021-22 to support the emergency food and fuel assistance programme for children and families to approximately June 2021.	0.000	0.100	0.100
Education & Skills	Holiday Activity Fund (HAF)	The holiday activities and food programme funding is to provide healthy food and enriching activities to disadvantaged children in the Easter, summer and Christmas holidays in 2021.	0.000	0.823	0.823
Finance & Governance	WMP Grant - Resilience Team	Carry Forward of WMP Grant Income		0.081	0.081
Partnerships, Insight & Prevention	Public Health	To meet future Public Health recommissioning costs and liabilities.	1.536	7.797	9.333
Partnerships, Insight & Prevention	INLOGOV	To fund Project expenditure 2020/21	0.000	(0.019)	(0.019)
Partnerships, Insight & Prevention	Prevent - counter extremism	To fund Project expenditure 2020/21	0.000	(0.001)	(0.001)
Partnerships, Insight & Prevention	EU migration fund	Underspend of grant carried forward to fund scheme in 2021/22	(0.342)	0.024	(0.318)
Partnerships, Insight & Prevention	Community Safety Strategy - BCSP	To fund Project expenditure 2020/21	0.000	(0.059)	(0.059)
Partnerships, Insight & Prevention	Community Safety Strategy - BCSP	To fund Project expenditure 2020/21	0.000	(0.103)	(0.103)
Partnerships, Insight & Prevention	City Board - Citizen Engagement & Visioning Project	Underspend of grant carried forward to fund scheme in 2021/22	0.000	0.074	0.074
Partnerships, Insight & Prevention	Public Health - Test and Trace	Underspend of grant carried forward to fund scheme in 2021/22	0.000	15.718	15.718
Partnerships, Insight & Prevention	Public Health - Community Champions	Underspend of grant carried forward to fund scheme in 2021/22	0.000	0.440	0.440
Partnerships, Insight & Prevention	EUSS Grant	Underspend of grant carried forward to fund scheme in 2021/22	0.000	0.030	0.030
Partnerships, Insight & Prevention	Brexit WMCA funding	Underspend of grant carried forward to fund scheme in 2021/22	0.000	0.080	0.080
Partnerships, Insight & Prevention	Public Health - Operation Eagle	Underspend of grant carried forward to fund scheme in 2021/22	0.000	0.102	0.102
Partnerships, Insight & Prevention	Public Health - Rough Sleepers Grant	Underspend of grant carried forward to fund scheme in 2021/22	0.000	1.013	1.013
Partnerships, Insight & Prevention	Public Health - Fast Track Cities	Underspend of grant carried forward to fund scheme in 2021/22	0.000	0.207	0.207
Digital & Customer Services	Self Isolation Payments Grant	Carry forward of Social Isolation payments grant (ring fenced) into 21/22	0.000	2.662	2.662
Various	Other Net (Uses) of/Contributions to Grant Reserves		(0.450)	0.000	(0.450)
	Subtotal (Use of)/Contribution to Grant Reserves		10.541	37.094	47.635

Appendix A

Annex A10 Reserves Requests

Detailed Breakdown of Proposed (Use of)/ Contribution to Reserves at Outturn					
Directorate making request	Reserve	Reason for request	Budget Approved Period 9*	Changes Proposed at Outturn	Proposed (Use) /Contribution at Outturn
			£m	£m	£m
Inclusive Growth	Highways Commuted Sums	In Year Commuted Sums received to be applied in future years	(0.001)	0.001	0.001
Inclusive Growth	Bus Lane Enforcement Equipment Renewal (TVV)/Ring-fenced Income	In Year surplus to reserves to fund agreed schedule of capital projects in future years.	0.000	(1.990)	(1.990)
Inclusive Growth	Fire Insurance (old CO-OP Building)	Use of Fire damage insurance proceeds re. the Co-op building at Jennens Road earmarked for rebuilding works as part of Eastside Locks development.	0.000	(1.500)	(1.500)
Inclusive Growth	Joint Venture Contribution		0.000	(0.000)	(0.000)
Inclusive Growth	Speed Camera	Enforcement income received in year to Fund Equipment/Mtce and disposals in future years - Use of relates to increased costs due to expansion of the system	(0.027)	0.047	0.020
	General Maintenance Tenants	This is tenant funding identified under the Landlord and Tenancy Act and has to be accounted for in an annual commercial property service charge review.	0.000	0.315	0.315
Inclusive Growth	Grand Central Reserve	Funding held towards ongoing CPO valuation issues and development problems	0.000	0.117	0.117
Inclusive Growth	Graduate Hub	Use of reserve to fund Graduate Hub costs in 2021/22	0.000	(0.241)	(0.241)
Inclusive Growth	Invest to Save - Central Admin Buildings	Timing difference in expenditure funded by borrowing from ITS Reserve	0.000	0.177	0.177
Inclusive Growth	Invest to Save - Commercial Property - Investment Strategy	Timing difference in expenditure funded by borrowing from ITS Reserve	0.000	0.196	0.196
Inclusive Growth	Invest to Save -Public Hubs	Timing difference in expenditure funded by borrowing from ITS Reserve	0.000	0.200	0.200
Inclusive Growth	Invest to Save - Work Place Parking Levy	Timing difference in expenditure funded by borrowing from ITS Reserve	0.000	0.195	0.195
Inclusive Growth	Health & Safety Surveys Reserve	To fund Health & Safety Surveys in future years	0.000	1.043	1.043
Education & Skills	Youth Promise Plus - Delivery Costs	As required for match funding to meet grant conditions, a net drawdown of £3k is needed in 2020/21 to meet this. The remaining balance in reserves is for use as Match Funding in future years.	0.000	(0.003)	(0.003)
Education & Skills	Youth Promise Plus - Match Funding	EU requires 50% match funding to meet grant conditions, an additional reserve of £23k is required for use as Match Funding in future years.	0.000	(0.023)	(0.023)
Education & Skills	LOB - Archives Development Fund	Covid 19 has meant that planned expenditure did not take place due to the closure of the Library, so reserve has been carried forwards to 2021/22	(0.087)	0.033	(0.054)
Education & Skills	School Improvement Grant	The school improvement, monitoring and brokering grant was received in 2020-21 and will be used to fund planned commitments in 2021/22.	0.000	0.601	0.601
Education & Skills	Wellbeing Grant	Wellbeing grant to be spent across academic year 2020/21.	0.000	0.050	0.050
Digital & Customer Services	Benefits Service Transformation	To fund transformation within the Benefits Service in response to grant changes + carry fwd of £700k DWP grant received in advance.	0.000	0.791	0.791
Digital & Customer Services	Housing Benefit Subsidy Reserve	To fund subsidy variations and future increases in bad debt write offs and provision	0.000	5.861	5.861
Digital & Customer Services	Revenues NNDR Revaluations & Project Developments	To fund delayed costs re legal cost, business revaluation costs and future increases in bad debt write offs also includes burdens funding to assist with catch up of processing of payments in arrears.	0.000	1.751	1.751
Digital & Customer Services	Customer Services Access Strategy Programme Project Support	Carry fwd of underspend relating to slippage of the Brum 3 programme	0.000	0.247	0.247
Digital & Customer Services	ITDS Business Enablement Programme Slippage	Carry Forward of ITDS Business Enable Programme (BEP) underspend relating to slippage of programme costs due to covid related delays	0.000	1.669	1.669
Digital & Customer Services	Business Improvement re Complaints	To Fund delayed cost relating the customer complaints Programme		0.175	0.175
Human Resources	Corporate HR-JEQ Project	Delay in some elements of the programme have meant slippage to 2021/22	0.000	0.080	0.080
Human Resources	Schools HR IT Reserve	Delay in ERP development has resulted in moving implementation to 21/22	(0.324)	0.324	0.000
Neighbourhoods	SERCO Pension Guarantee	Repayment of outstanding Pension Guarantee balance	0.000	1.705	1.705
Neighbourhoods	Manor Farm Park Barn	Use of reserve to fund capital expenditure in 2020/21	0.000	(0.022)	(0.022)
Neighbourhoods	Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA) - Illegal Money Lending Team	To fund community & crime prevention projects ringfenced under the Act	0.000	(0.249)	(0.249)
Neighbourhoods	Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA) - Trading Standards	To fund community & crime prevention projects ringfenced under the Act	0.000	0.023	0.023
Neighbourhoods	Hackney Carriages	Ring fenced deficit to be recovered from fees in future years	0.000	(0.547)	(0.547)
Neighbourhoods	BMT Loan Guarantee	Repayment of BMT loan	0.000	0.102	0.102
Neighbourhoods	Licensing Entertainment/General	Ring fenced deficit to be recovered from fees in future years	0.000	(0.169)	(0.169)
Neighbourhoods	Major Events (Subvention)	Appropriation from reserve to fund events costs in 2020/21 and appropriation to reserve for funding received in advance	0.000	0.205	0.205
Neighbourhoods	Leisure Facilities Refurbishment Works	To fund refurbishment works in future years	0.000	0.000	0.000
Neighbourhoods	Maintenance of Bereavement Infrastructure Assets	Contribution to major works on crematoriums done on a three year cycle (Intended to be annual contributions)		0.160	0.160
Neighbourhoods	Localisation - Post COVID Recovery	Reserve to assist the essential post covid community recovery program to enable and enhance stability capacity building and support recovery		0.102	0.102
Neighbourhoods	Local Grants Vol Organisations/Leader's Portfolio Funding	Approved grants to Vol Bodies which are to be paid over 2 years, will be appropriated in 2021/22. Projects from Leaders initiatives monies slipped into 2021/22		0.844	0.844

Detailed Breakdown of Proposed (Use of)/ Contribution to Reserves at Outturn					
Directorate making request	Reserve	Reason for request	Budget Approved Period 9*	Changes Proposed at Outturn	Proposed (Use) /Contribution at Outturn
			£m	£m	£m
Finance & Governance	Unidentified Income	£1.1m requested appropriation from the reserve draws down the unidentified income balances from 2019/20, carried forward into 2020/21 to allow this income to be claimed as per existing practice. £0.9m is then requested to be carried forwards into 2021/22.	0.000	(0.244)	(0.244)
Finance & Governance	Local Election Costs	To fund full election costs in 2021/22	0.300	0.120	0.420
Finance & Governance	Insurance Reserves	To fund legal fees incurred in 2020/21	2.000	(1.119)	0.881
Finance & Governance	Audit - POCA Reserve	Recovery of POCA in 2020/21 carried forwards to 2021/22. This is ring-fenced funding that can only be spent on anti-fraud activity.	(0.005)	0.044	0.039
Finance & Governance	Finance Birmingham Loan Contingency	In keeping with the nature of this reserve, any in-year surpluses or in-year impairments are transferred to/from this reserve to support transactions associated with the portfolio.	0.000	0.354	0.354
Finance & Governance	ERP System Temporary Reserve	Delays to the Programme in order to pay contractual commitments to SOCITM, Egress and Evosys and SAP archiving.	(1.016)	1.921	0.905
Finance & Governance	Procurement Training Reserve	Funding to procure Category Management Training	0.000	0.150	0.150
Finance & Governance	Audit - PWC	Planned use of reserves to fund service review. Activity deferred from 2019-20 due to Covid restrictions.	0.005	(0.030)	(0.025)
Finance & Governance	Procurement Transport Strategy	Draw down funding to cover employee costs incurred in 2020/21. Reserve was created to reflected revised phasing of spend compared to original invest to save funding provided.	0.000	(0.034)	(0.034)
Various	Other Net (Uses) of/Contributions to Earmarked Reserves		(2.016)		(2.016)
Subtotal (Use of)/Contribution to Earmarked Reserves			(1.171)	13.433	12.262
Education & Skills	Non-Schools Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG)	Carry forward of DSG Grant	0.000	0.000	0.000
Subtotal Non Schools DSG			0.000	0.000	0.000
Education & Skills	School's Reserves	Net increase in Schools Carry Forward balances	0.000	0.000	0.000
Education & Skills	DSG-High Needs	Borrowing from Schools Balances related to High Needs	0.000	0.000	0.000
Subtotal School's Reserves			0.000	0.000	0.000
Total (Use of)/Contribution to Reserves			(10.849)	382.123	371.274

* Note this includes budgeted uses and contributions that were not carried out due it no longer being appropriate to do so

Annex A11 Savings Programme

			2020/21		
Directorate:	Savings Reference	Savings Description	Budgeted Saving (£m)	Savings Delivered	Savings Not Delivered
Adult Social Care	HW4 17+ / AD002 18+ /	Effective and efficient workforce	(1.518)	(1.518)	0.000
	MYR1 16+ / AD001 18+ /	Adult Packages of Care			
	MIA7 16+ / HW317 /				
Adult Social Care	AD007 18+ /		(9.366)	(9.366)	0.000
Adult Social Care	AD005 18+	Corporate Director	(0.070)	(0.070)	0.000
Adult Social Care	CC104 19+	Commercialisation	(0.218)	(0.218)	0.000
		Total Savings in Financial Plan	(11.172)	(11.172)	0.000
		One-off savings	0.000	0.000	0.000
		Total Savings Adult Social Care	(11.172)	(11.172)	0.000
Digital & Customer Services	CC1 17+ CC23 16+ / E23 16+	Implementation of ICT & D strategy to reduce spend on core IT infrastructure and development projects	(0.810)	(0.810)	0.000
Digital & Customer Services	SS008 18+	Customer Services Team	(0.088)	(0.088)	0.000
Digital & Customer Services	WOC1	Allocation of Workforce Savings	(0.183)	(0.183)	0.000
Digital & Customer Services	DCS001 20+	Brum Account - Phase 3	(0.135)	(0.135)	0.000
Digital & Customer Services	DCS006 20+	Brum Account Payments	(0.024)	(0.024)	0.000
		Consolidation of support services into Customer Services and Business Support			
Digital & Customer Services	DCS008 20+		(0.060)	(0.060)	0.000
Digital & Customer Services	DCS009 20+	Cease handling planning queries at the corporate contact centre and make all enquiries online only	(0.060)	(0.060)	0.000
Digital & Customer Services	DCS010 20+	Implementation of SMS and Customer Payment Journey for the Revenues Service	(0.015)	(0.015)	0.000
Digital & Customer Services	DCS011 20+	Application Platform Modernisation	(0.505)	(0.405)	(0.100)
Digital & Customer Services	DCS013 20+	Corporate voice and mobile telephony rationalisation.	(0.033)	(0.033)	0.000
Digital & Customer Services	DCS014 20+	Utilisation of corporate Microsoft Enterprise Agreement	(0.400)	(0.400)	0.000
Digital & Customer Services	DCS015 20+	ITDS Organisation Structure Review	(0.200)	0.000	(0.200)
Digital & Customer Services	DCS016 20+	Contract Supplier Review and Rationalisation	(0.150)	(0.150)	0.000
Digital & Customer Services	DCS020 20+	Renewal of bulk printing contract including Revenues and Be	0.000	0.000	0.000
Digital & Customer Services	DEBT COLL 20+	Debt Collection Costs	(0.208)	0.000	(0.208)
Digital & Customer Services	CC104 19+	Commercialisation	(0.013)	(0.013)	0.000
		Total Savings in Financial Plan	(2.884)	(2.376)	(0.508)
		One-off savings	0.000	0.000	0.000
		Total Savings Digital & Customer Services	(2.884)	(2.376)	(0.508)
Education & Skills	P22 16+	Early Years	(0.981)	(0.981)	0.000
Education & Skills	PFS	Corporate funding of pension fund strain	0.002	0.002	0.000
Education & Skills	CC104 19+	Commercialisation	(0.040)	(0.040)	0.000
Education & Skills	PL126 19+	Review of managerial arrangements across the Directorate	(0.031)	(0.031)	0.000
Education & Skills	PL130 19+	Service	(0.004)	(0.004)	0.000
		Generation of income from legal process training to provided to schools and alternative providers; and fees payable from education providers for advice and guidance following Ofsted outcomes. This proposal relates to the General Fund only (Education Welfare Service teams)			
Education & Skills	ESS008 20+		(0.020)	(0.020)	0.000
Education & Skills	ESS010 20+	Education Infrastructure	(0.137)	(0.137)	0.000
Education & Skills	ESS011 20+	Service redesign (General Fund only)	(0.052)	(0.052)	0.000
Education & Skills	ESS013 20+	School & Governor Support - fully traded service	(0.050)	(0.050)	0.000
		Development of a traded service to sit alongside (and complement) the required service delivery to meet statutory duties.			
Education & Skills	ESS014 20+		(0.019)	(0.019)	0.000
Education & Skills	ESS015 20+	SENDIASS Income	(0.020)	(0.020)	0.000
Education & Skills	ESS019 20+	Birmingham Careers Service - Employee reduction	(0.050)	(0.050)	0.000
		Savings in the Children Trust budget from initiatives on the supply and demand side for services which will generate savings from 2021/22 onwards.			
Education & Skills	ESS026 20+		0.000	0.000	0.000
		Total Savings in Financial Plan	(1.402)	(1.402)	0.000
		Savings delivered on a one-off basis in 2019/20			
Education & Skills	CC002 18+	Efficiency Target	(0.563)	(0.563)	0.000
Education & Skills	WOC1	Allocation of Workforce Savings	(0.283)	(0.283)	0.000
Education & Skills	CY109 19+	Management Review and Structure	(0.164)	(0.164)	0.000
Education & Skills	EC104 19+	Employment and Skills Cross Directorate Rationalisation	(0.036)	(0.036)	0.000
Education & Skills	CC104 19+	CC104 19+ Commercialisation	(0.429)	(0.429)	0.000
		One-off savings	(1.475)	(1.475)	0.000
		Total Savings Education & Skills	(2.877)	(2.877)	0.000

Appendix A

Annex A11 Savings Programme

		2020/21			
Directorate:	Savings Reference	Savings Description	Budgeted Saving (£m)	Savings Delivered	Savings Not Delivered
Finance & Governance	CC23 16+	Reduction in costs relating to the SAP investment plan	(0.050)	(0.050)	0.000
Finance & Governance	FG001 18+ / FG002 18+ /	City Finance	(0.090)	(0.090)	0.000
Finance & Governance	WOC1	Allocation of Workforce Savings	(0.185)	(0.185)	0.000
Finance & Governance	PFS	Corporate funding of pension fund strain	0.063	0.063	0.000
Finance & Governance	CC104 19+	Commercialisation	(0.137)	(0.017)	(0.120)
Finance & Governance	FG101A 19+	Delivery of further efficiency savings following the	(0.100)	0.000	(0.100)
Finance & Governance	FG102 19+	Reduced external legal spend	(0.100)	0.000	(0.100)
Finance & Governance	ESS022 20+	Reduced external legal spend	(0.049)	(0.049)	0.000
		Total Savings in Financial Plan	(0.648)	(0.328)	(0.320)
		Savings delivered on a one-off basis in 2019/20			
Finance & Governance	FG102 19+ CF	Reduced external legal spend	(0.200)	0.000	(0.200)
Finance & Governance	SS002 17+ CF	Corporate Procurement Services	(0.030)	(0.030)	0.000
		One-off savings	(0.230)	(0.030)	(0.200)
		Total Savings Finance & Governance	(0.878)	(0.358)	(0.520)
Human Resources	WOC1	Allocation of Workforce Savings	(0.074)	(0.074)	0.000
Human Resources	HR105 19+	Apprenticeship Levy – one provider of all training and administration	(0.023)	(0.023)	0.000
Human Resources	HR107 19+	Post implementation of ERP system	0.000	0.000	0.000
Human Resources	HRS001 20+	Deletion of part-time vacancy. Amalgamation of two management posts, in Health and Safety and Occupational Health to be one management post.	(0.035)	(0.035)	0.000
		Total Savings in Financial Plan	(0.132)	(0.132)	0.000
		Total Savings Human Resources	(0.132)	(0.132)	0.000
Inclusive Growth	JS4A	Reduce West Midlands Combined Authority Transport Levy	0.001	0.001	0.000
Inclusive Growth	SN9A NEW	Civil parking Enforcement	(0.010)	(0.010)	0.000
Inclusive Growth	WOC1	Allocation of Workforce Savings	(0.195)	(0.195)	0.000
Inclusive Growth	CC104	Commercialisation	(0.090)	(0.090)	0.000
Inclusive Growth	EC016 18+/EC103A 19+	Property Strategy/Commercial Income Growth	(0.472)	0.000	(0.472)
Inclusive Growth	EC103B	Operational Hub Programme	(0.322)	0.000	(0.322)
		Total Savings in Financial Plan	(1.088)	(0.294)	(0.794)
Inclusive Growth	SN35 16+ CF	Expansion of City Centre on-street parking, concessions and restrictions	(0.463)	(0.154)	(0.309)
Inclusive Growth	CC26 16+CF	Council administrative buildings reduction	(0.536)	(0.286)	(0.250)
Inclusive Growth	Inreach	Inreach	(0.007)	0.000	(0.007)
		One-off savings	(1.006)	(0.440)	(0.566)
		Total Savings Inclusive Growth	(2.094)	(0.734)	(1.360)
Neighbourhoods	SN21 16+	Removal of universal superloos	0.000	0.000	0.000
Neighbourhoods	WOC1a	Allocation of Workforce Savings - Street Scene	(0.292)	0.000	(0.292)
Neighbourhoods	PFS	Corporate funding of pension fund strain	0.032	0.032	0.000
Neighbourhoods	PL126a 19+	Review of managerial arrangements Street Scene	(0.158)	0.000	(0.158)
Neighbourhoods	PL128 19+	Garden and bulky waste fees and charges review	(0.150)	(0.150)	0.000
		Total Street Scene	(0.568)	(0.118)	(0.450)
Neighbourhoods	£0.601m	Temporary Accommodation - B&B cost saving	(0.601)	(0.601)	0.000
Neighbourhoods		Total Housing General Fund	(0.601)	(0.601)	0.000
Neighbourhoods	WOC1c	Allocation of Workforce Savings - Neighbourhoods	(0.065)	(0.065)	0.000
Neighbourhoods	PL104 19+	Transfer management of community centres to third parties	(0.030)	(0.030)	0.000
Neighbourhoods	PL118 19+	Reduction in grant to the Active Wellbeing Society	(0.108)	0.000	(0.108)
Neighbourhoods	PL126c 19+	Review of managerial arrangements Neighbourhoods	(0.025)	(0.025)	0.000
Neighbourhoods		Total Neighbourhoods	(0.228)	(0.120)	(0.108)
Neighbourhoods	PL126d 19+	Review of managerial arrangements Reg & Enforcement	(0.169)	(0.169)	0.000
Neighbourhoods	WOC1d	Allocation of Workforce Savings - Reg & Enforcement	(0.124)	(0.118)	(0.006)
Neighbourhoods		Total Regulation & Enforcement	(0.293)	(0.287)	(0.006)
		Total Savings in Financial Plan	(1.690)	(1.126)	(0.564)

Directorate:	Savings Reference	Savings Description	2020/21		
			Budgeted Saving (£m)	Savings Delivered	Savings Not Delivered
		Savings delivered on a one-off basis in 2019/20			
Neighbourhoods	PL003 18+	Parks and Nature Conservation	(0.200)	0.000	(0.200)
Neighbourhoods	PL126a 19+CF	Review of managerial arrangements Street Scene	(0.158)	0.000	(0.158)
Neighbourhoods	PL129 19+CF	Parks Fees and Charges Review	(0.180)	0.000	(0.180)
Neighbourhoods	SN45 16+ CF	Disposal of unwanted/under utilised parks land (8 acres	(0.200)	0.000	(0.200)
		Total Street Scene	(0.738)	0.000	(0.738)
Neighbourhoods	£0.417m	Temporary Accommodation - B&B cost saving	(0.417)	(0.417)	0.000
		Total Housing General Fund	(0.417)	(0.417)	0.000
Neighbourhoods	SN26 16+	Discontinue Non Framework Contract at Health and Wellbeing Centres	(0.047)	(0.047)	0.000
Neighbourhoods	PL112 19+	Redesign of Birmingham BID Support	(0.055)	(0.055)	0.000
Neighbourhoods	PL126c 19+CF	Review of managerial arrangements Neighbourhoods	(0.056)	(0.056)	0.000
Neighbourhoods		Total Neighbourhoods	(0.158)	(0.158)	0.000
Neighbourhoods	PL126d 19+CF	Review of managerial arrangements Reg & Enforcement	(0.169)	(0.169)	0.000
Neighbourhoods	PL127 19+	Bereavement Services Fees and Charges Review	(0.594)	(0.594)	0.000
Neighbourhoods	SN24 16+ CF	Provide above ground mausoleums and vaults	(0.209)	0.000	(0.209)
Neighbourhoods		Total Regulation & Enforcement	(0.972)	(0.763)	(0.209)
		One-off savings	(2.285)	(1.338)	(0.947)
		Total Savings Neighbourhoods	(3.975)	(2.464)	(1.511)
Partnerships, Insight and Prevention	WOC1	Allocation of Workforce Savings	(0.039)	(0.028)	(0.011)
Partnerships, Insight and Prevention	CC104 19+	Commercialisation	(0.003)	0.000	(0.003)
Partnerships, Insight and Prevention	PL113 19+	Phased reduction of salaried staffing at the Hall of Memory to be replaced with appropriate voluntary staffing	(0.008)	(0.008)	0.000
		Total Savings in Financial Plan	(0.050)	(0.036)	(0.014)
Partnerships, Insight and Prevention	CC002 18+	CC002 18+ Efficiency Target	(0.016)	(0.016)	0.000
		One-off savings	(0.016)	(0.016)	0.000
Partnerships, Insight and Prevention		Total Savings Partnerships, Insight and Prevention	(0.066)	(0.052)	(0.014)
Corporate	FGS003 20+	Procurement Savings Opportunity Assessment	(3.000)	(0.860)	(2.140)
		Total Savings in Corporate	(3.000)	(0.860)	(2.140)
		Grand Total savings	(27.078)	(21.025)	(6.053)

Annex B Capital**1.0 Overview**

- 1.1 The capital programme final outturn spend position for the 2020/21 financial year is £501.3m. This is £382.9m below the planned expenditure of £884.2m as shown in the table below:

	£m Previous Quarter 3	£m Qtr 4 Movements	£m Annual Total
2020/21 Original Budget	710.091	0.000	710.091
Change in budget	158.596	15.481	174.077
2020/21 Revised Budget	868.687	15.481	884.168
Less: Cumulative Slippage	(342.904)	(43.835)	(386.739)
Less: Forecast/actual (under) / overspends	(6.406)	10.282	3.876
= Outturn (Expenditure in year)	519.377	(18.072)	501.305

- 1.2 The City Council analyses the capital programme budget variations between:
- 1.2.1 Changes in the timing of budgeted expenditure - where the expenditure is still required but takes place later than planned this is called slippage and shown in brackets, and acceleration if earlier than planned; and
- 1.2.2 Underspends (shown in brackets) or overspends, which represent a decrease or increase in the total capital cost of a project, which may be over several years.
- 1.3 The 2020/21 Capital programme projected slippage of £(342.9)m and an underspend of £(6.4)m for the year at Quarter 3. Details can be found in the Quarter 3 Corporate Monitoring Report presented to Cabinet on 9th February 2021. Further slippage of £(43.8)m and an overspend of £10.3m are now being reported as the final outturn for 2020/21. This means that full year slippage is £(386.7)m along with a net overspend of £3.9m as shown in the table above. Total Capital programme spend in 2020/21 was £501.3m.
- 1.4 It is important to note that no financial resources will be lost as a result of the slippage. The resources and planned expenditure will be “rolled forward” into future years.

2. Reasons for variations

- 2.1 Annex B1 summarises the capital expenditure for 2020/21 by Directorate. It also shows the variations since Quarter 3 against the final budget, this is in addition to what has been reported previously.

Annex B2 provides details of the budget changes between Quarter 3 and year end and describes the reasons for the major variations.

- 2.2 The cumulative variance against budget for the 2020/21 financial year is £(382.8)m, made up of £(386.7)m slippage and an overspend of £3.9m. Total capital programme spend was £501.3m. Many projects during the 2020/21 financial year have been affected by Covid 19, ranging from a temporary complete cessation of works to the redesign of schemes due to delays in delivery once works recommenced as social distancing rules were adhered to.
- 2.3 The reasons for these variations have been reported in quarterly financial monitoring reports to Cabinet throughout the year and the major variations are summarised here as follows:

2.4 Education and Skills. Total directorate variation of £ 5.9m. The main variances are as follows:

- 2.4.1 **Basic Need Additional School Places – A variation of £9.7m** made up of £8.7m of accelerated projects and a £1m overspend, key variances are:
- 2.4.2 The Skilts relocation project; the good weather over the winter period allowed projects to progress quicker than previously planned as there was no downtime on site resulting in an acceleration of £4.1m and this project being handed over earlier than originally planned.
- 2.4.3 Turves Green Girls and Eden Girls school projects have progressed quicker than anticipated resulting in an additional £2.6m and £2m acceleration respectively.
- 2.4.4 The Basic Need programme is funded through a specific Department for Education grant. It should be noted that there are no adverse financial implications and capital funding will be accelerated to match this expenditure.
- 2.4.5 The remaining reported overspend of £1m relates to additional capital spend in schools to be funded by Section 106 reserves and in-year revenue funding.

2.5 Neighbourhoods. Total directorate variation of (£36.4m). The main variances are as follows:

- 2.5.1 **Waste Management - Slippage of £(14.7)m.** The works at Perry Barr Depot have slipped due to the impact of Covid 19 on the programme and delays in the submission of the planning application (submitted February 2021) having led to a delay in the start date.
- 2.5.2 Covid 19 has affected the delivery of the new waste vehicles with approximately only half being delivered before April 2021. The remaining

vehicles will be delivered by June 2021. This has resulted in £(5.9)m slipping into the 2021/22 financial year. There is also slippage at the Tyseley Energy Recycling Facility plant works due to the site being closed for a period of time as a result of Covid 19. The delayed works have been re-scheduled and will now be implemented in 2021/22

- 2.5.3 Parks & Nature Conservation - Slippage of £(10.3)m.** Covid 19 has resulted in slippage across various sites. As well impacting on the delivery of new grounds maintenance vehicles. The service has also delayed further purchases of vehicles whilst it embeds its processes.
- 2.5.4 Housing Improvement Programme - A variance of £10.4m.** This programme consists of a number of projects and this variance is made up of an overspend of £6.8m which will be funded by underspends in the Housing Other Programmes budget and an increase in revenue contributions from the Housing Revenue Account (HRA). There is also an acceleration of spend of £3.6m. In light of additional needs and funding identified, approval is sought to fund £5.1m investment on the HRA Housing Investment Programme through HRA revenue contributions in 2021/22.
- 2.5.5** The main variances in this programme are as follows:
- 2.5.6** The overspend is due to an increase in spend of £2.1m in the Fire Protection Programme, resulting from undertaking enhanced fire safety work on the exteriors of High-Rise Blocks. This is being funded partly from reductions in door replacement and door entry projects along with reallocating other HRA Budgets (increase in revenue contributions and from the Adaptations budget). There have also been changes within the overall programme, funded mainly through realignments and from the adaptations budget such as increases to windows, kitchens, bathrooms, communal decorations and environmental works of £1.3m and structural investigations of £1.0m, offset by reductions in the heating and structural investment budgets.
- There is also slippage within the sprinkler programme due to a judicial review at Canterbury and Salisbury Towers and a Leaseholder challenge at Bakeman House.
- 2.5.7 Housing Redevelopment - Slippage of £(13.2)m.** This has occurred as a result of a number of reasons including, delays bringing forward further sites becoming increasingly challenging, responding to changing legislation and policy and approvals taking longer. There have been contract signing delays, procurement has been carried out successfully through Covid 19 but finalising contracts has taken longer due to increased due diligence as a result of Covid 19 and the impact of Brexit. Work on site has progressed but been slower than originally anticipated because of distancing impacting on labour levels. There have also been delays with utilities, services and the Environment Agency which have resulted in delays to projects, with worse case examples experiencing delays of six to twelve months. Brexit is now impacting on start dates and costs because of shortages in key materials causing price rises or materials being unavailable. The acquisitions programme suffered as contractors withdrew during negotiations possibly due to an uncertainty about Brexit, the impact of Covid 19 impacting people's decisions and there was a lack of available properties in the target areas.

There has also been slippage on the Clearance Programme due to rehousing delays.

2.6 Inclusive Growth Directorate. Total directorate variation of (£291.5m). The main variances are as follows:

- 2.6.1 Planning & Development: Paradise Circus slippage of £(13.9)m** due to three main factors. An agreement of variation to the original building contract to now include above ground construction works (not funded by the Enterprise Zone (EZ)) which has meant a re-programming of the EZ funded element of works causing slippage against the original plan. The effect of the Covid 19 pandemic and the need for re-programming due to revised operational arrangements and delay in works. The triggering of mechanisms within the agreement to compulsorily purchase the Copthorne Hotel.
- 2.6.2 Housing Development: InReach slippage £(1.2m)** - This budget was to provide equity and loan funding to InReach, a wholly owned company of the Council, for housing redevelopment. The Brasshouse scheme did not proceed. The £1.2m slippage relates to equity investment into the Council's wholly owned company, InReach, to support the Key Hill development. This report seeks approval to make the equity investment in 2021/22.
- 2.6.3 Major Projects £(18.8)m and Transport Connectivity Programme slippage of £(54.4)m** has occurred across a number of transport schemes, including Dudley Road £(2.7)m slippage, which has been redesigned for greater non-motor use, and greater cycling, walking and bus usage. The redesign has changed the scheme and is awaiting approval from the Department of Transport (DfT).
 Wharfedale Bridge has £(2.6)m slippage. This scheme is currently being delivered by Network Rail and has been put on hold. The slippage relates to a BCC contribution to Network Rail to widen the bridge.
 Tame Valley has slippage of £(3.4)m mainly due to delays procurement and the award of contract which may be further impacted by Covid 19 regarding the availability of resources and material within the supply chain. The provisional funding allocation from the Department for Transport will be confirmed once a full business case has been approved. (Note - DfT remains supportive of this project).
 Air Quality slippage of £(36.7)m. This is mainly due to the Clean Air Zone (CAZ) operational date being postponed until June 2021. Despite this delay there has been a focus to complete as much of the work as soon as possible. The CAZ mitigations budget has been reprofiled as a result of the later expected start of the CAZ with most of the expenditure now expected in the 2021/22 financial year.
- 2.6.4 Property Strategy slippage of £(62.9)m.** The whole budget of £62.9m has been slipped into future years. External consultants were appointed to seek out appropriate avenues to invest and have reviewed the commercial portfolio and made recommendations in terms of asset disposals to support the investment fund. Opportunities, however, to acquire new properties are totally

dependent on the right opportunities coming to market and no acquisitions have been made this year so the budget will slip into future years.

- 2.6.5 Perry Barr Residential Scheme (PBRs) slippage of £(137.2)m.** A detailed review of all costs and anticipated income generation from the PBRs commenced following the decision in August 2020 that the scheme would not be used for athletes and officials accommodation for the Commonwealth Games in 2022, with the review also seeking to quantify the financial and programme impacts of Covid 19. This review is complex and time consuming, and once completed, the full implications will be reported to Cabinet, likely to be in Summer 2021. Whilst this wider review is continuing, an assessment has been undertaken of the likely phasing of expenditure based on the existing approved scheme and known and anticipated Covid 19 impacts to the end of the 2020/21 financial year, resulting in anticipated slippage to future years of £137.2m.

2.7 Corporate Capital Programmes. Total variation of (£31.4m). The main variances are as follows:

- 2.7.1 Contingency: Slippage of £(27.1)m** as most of the contingency and Modernisation fund budget has not been required this year and will be slipped into future years to provide contingency and funding for relevant projects.

2.8 Commonwealth Games 2022. Total variation of (£17.8m). The main variances are as follows:

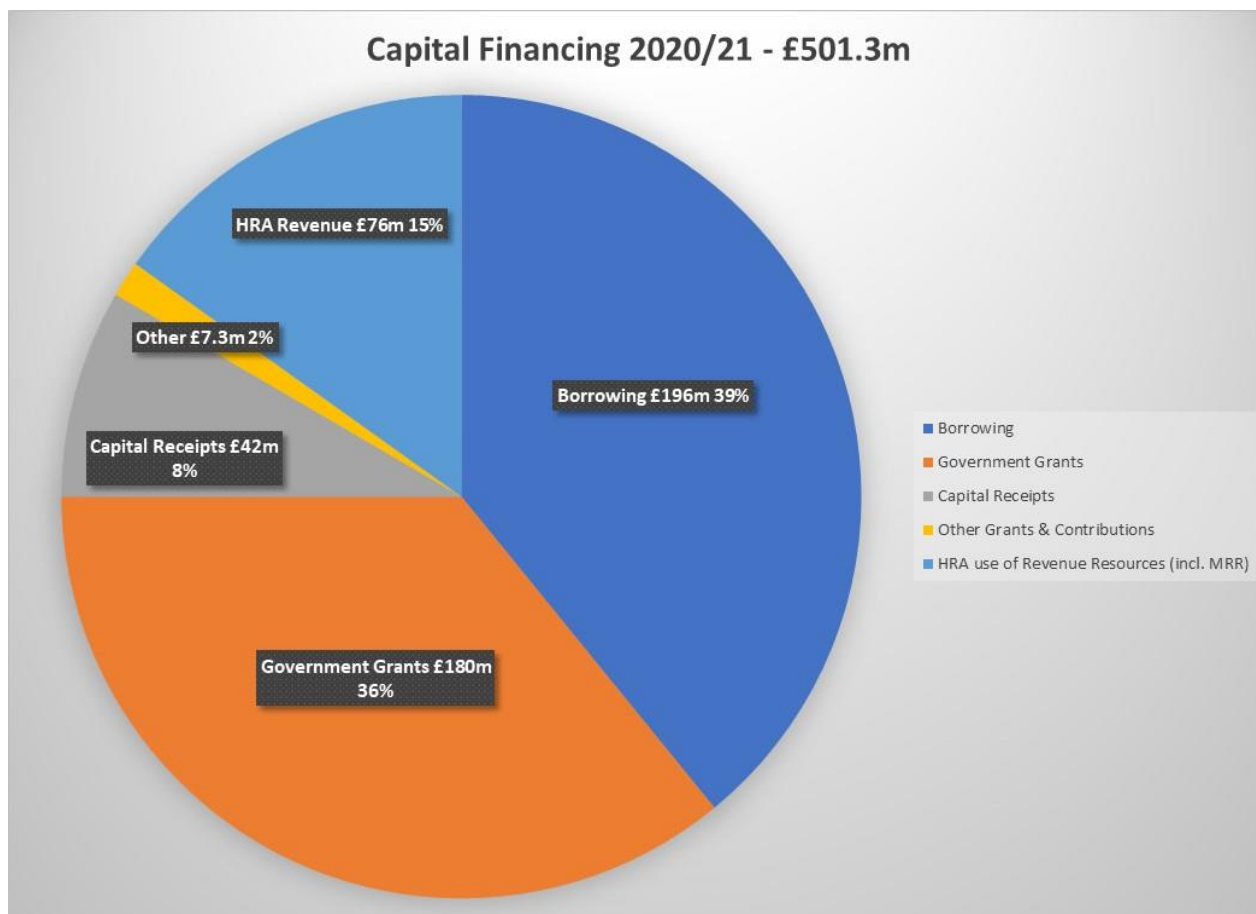
- 2.8.1 Alexander Stadium slippage of £(11.8)m.** Expenditure has been reprofiled between financial years to reflect updated cashflow forecasts from the main contractor taking into account the impacts of Covid 19 and the subsequent requirement to re sequence elements of the construction programme to ensure handover of the completed stadium to the Birmingham 2022 Organising Committee by March 2022. Whilst the timing of expenditure has been updated, the programme remains on schedule to achieve completion to the required timescales.

3 Financing of Capital Expenditure

- 3.1** The proposed financing arrangements in respect of the City Council capital expenditure in 2020/21 of £501.3m are summarised in the table and graph below:

Financing method	£m
Borrowing	195.977
Government Grants	180.095
Capital Receipts	41.994
Other Grants and Contributions	7.290
HRA use of Revenue Resources (incl. MRR)	75.949

Total financing	501.305
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- 1.2 The Budget 2020+ included a strategy to maximise the availability of capital receipts to fund equal pay liabilities, and to use the Government's capital receipts flexibility to meet the cost of eligible projects generating revenue savings. Accordingly, borrowing where possible has been used to finance the outturn capital programme in place of capital receipts, in order to make receipts available for equal pay and the capital receipts flexibility.
- 3.3 Actual prudential borrowing of £196.0m is less than the £368.8m originally planned in the Financial Plan 2020-2024. This is due largely to slippage in the capital programme described above and in previous corporate monitoring reports. Monitoring of the full prudential indicators at outturn is set out in Annex 5 to the Treasury Management annual report (Annex C).

CAPITAL

ANNEX B

Annex B1

Capital Outturn as at 31st March 2021						
Capital Expenditure 2020/21 by Directorate						
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	
	2020/21	New	2020/21	Previously	Further	2020/21
	Quarter 3	Schemes	Quarter 4	Reported	Variation	Outturn
	Approved	&	Revised	Variation	Quarter 4	
	Budget	Resources	Budget			
			(a+b)			(c+d+e)
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Adult Social Care	14.286	0.000	14.286	(5.105)	1.032	10.213
Education & Skills	72.784	0.000	72.784	0.000	5.881	78.665
Neighbourhoods						
Neighbourhood Other	46.127	0.000	46.127	(23.263)	(4.298)	18.566
Housing Revenue Account	114.919	0.000	114.919	(8.553)	(0.255)	106.111
Total Neighbourhoods Directorate	161.046	0.000	161.046	(31.816)	(4.553)	124.677
Inclusive Growth						
Planning & Development	45.191	0.188	45.379	(12.936)	(0.548)	31.895
Transportation	109.245	0.000	109.245	(64.138)	(9.074)	36.033
Highways	3.961	0.000	3.961	(1.640)	(0.893)	1.428
Housing Development	1.218	0.000	1.218	0.000	(1.218)	0.000
Property Services	344.484	0.000	344.484	(178.604)	(22.455)	143.425
Total Inclusive Growth Directorate	504.099	0.188	504.287	(257.318)	(34.188)	212.781
Finance & Governance	40.063	15.293	55.356	(32.262)	(3.549)	19.545
Digital & Customer Services	10.580	0.000	10.580	(1.397)	(1.525)	7.658
Commonwealth Games	65.579	0.000	65.579	(21.412)	3.599	47.766
Assistant Chief Executive	0.250	0.000	0.250	0.000	(0.250)	0.000
	868.687	15.481	884.168	(349.310)	(33.553)	501.305

CAPITAL OUTTURN 2020/21 - BUDGET CHANGES (QUARTER 4)**Annex B2**

Ref.	Quarter 3 Budget £m	Quarter 4 Budget £m	Change £m
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ADULT SOCIAL CARE DIRECTORATE**Adult Care & Health**

Property Schemes	0.364	0.364	0.000
Adults IT	0.980	0.980	0.000
Independent Living	12.942	12.942	0.000
Total Adult Social Care Directorate	14.286	14.286	0.000

EDUCATION AND SKILLS DIRECTORATE**Education & Early Years**

Devolved Capital Allocation to Schools	3.861	3.861	0.000
School Condition Allocations	13.021	13.021	0.000
Basic Need - Additional School Places	53.713	53.713	0.000
Other Minor Schemes - Schools	0.013	0.013	0.000
EarlyYrs&Childcare	0.136	0.136	0.000
IT Investment	0.576	0.576	0.000
Total Education & Early Years	71.320	71.320	0.000

Skills & Employability

Adult Ed & Youth	1.270	1.270	0.000
Birmingham Libraries	0.194	0.194	0.000
Total Skills & Employability	1.464	1.464	0.000

Total Education and Skills Directorate

72.784	72.784	0.000
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NEIGHBOURHOODS DIRECTORATE**Street Scene**

Waste Management Services	27.794	27.794	0.000
Parks & Nature Conservation	12.137	12.137	0.000
Total Street Scene	39.931	39.931	0.000

Housing Services

Housing Options Service	0.064	0.064	0.000
Private Sector Housing	0.979	0.979	0.000

Housing Revenue Account

Housing Improvement Programme	73.562	73.562	0.000
Redevelopment	30.662	30.662	0.000
Other Programmes	10.695	10.695	0.000
Total Housing Revenue Account	114.919	114.919	0.000

Total Housing Services

115.962	115.962	0.000
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Neighbourhoods

Community, Sport & Events	1.141	1.141	0.000
Neighbourhoods	0.030	0.030	0.000
Cultural Development	0.611	0.611	0.000
Total Neighbourhoods	1.782	1.782	0.000

Regulation & Enforcement

Bereavement	0.249	0.249	0.000
Markets Services	0.300	0.300	0.000
Environmental Health	0.000	0.000	0.000
Mortuary/Coroners	2.733	2.733	0.000

Illegal Money Lending	0.089	0.089	0.000
Total Regulation & Enforcement	3.371	3.371	0.000
Total Neighbourhoods Directorate	161.046	161.046	0.000
<u>INCLUSIVE GROWTH DIRECTORATE</u>			
<u>Planning & Development</u>			
Major Projects			
Enterprise Zone - Paradise Circus	28.123	28.123	0.000
Enterprise Zone - Site Development & Access	0.000	0.000	0.000
Enterprise Zone - Connecting Economic Opportunities	0.293	0.293	0.000
Enterprise Zone - Smithfield	0.031	0.031	0.000
Enterprise Zone - Southside Public Realm	2.442	2.442	0.000
Enterprise Zone - LEP Investment Fund	0.000	0.000	0.000
Enterprise Zone - HS2-Interchange Site	0.000	0.000	0.000
EZ Phase II - HS2 Station Environment	1.210	1.210	0.000
EZ Phase II - HS2 Site Enabling	0.000	0.000	0.000
EZ Phase II - Local Transport Improvements	0.000	0.000	0.000
EZ Phase II - Metro Extension to E Bham/Solihull	0.000	0.000	0.000
EZ Phase II - Social Infrastructure	0.000	0.000	0.000
EZ Capitalised Interest	1.160	1.160	0.000
Jewellery Quarter Cemetery	0.520	0.520	0.000
Unlocking Housing Sites	3.459	3.459	0.000
Life Sciences	0.973	0.973	0.000
Other (Major Projects)	1.902	1.902	0.000
Total Major Projects	40.113	40.113	0.000
ERDF	2.973	2.973	0.000
Public Realm	1.091	1.279	0.188
Infrastructure	0.014	0.014	0.000
Grants/Loans Programme	1.000	1.000	0.000
Total Planning & Development	45.191	45.379	0.188
<u>Housing Development</u>			
In Reach	1.218	1.218	0.000
CWG-Sale To In Reach	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total Housing Development	1.218	1.218	0.000
<u>Transport Connectivity</u>			
Major Schemes			
Ashted Circus	0.199	0.199	0.000
Metro Extension	0.100	0.100	0.000
Iron Lane	4.990	4.990	0.000
Minworth Unlocking	0.000	0.000	0.000
Battery Way Extension	0.322	0.322	0.000
Longbridge Connectivity	0.303	0.303	0.000
A457 Dudley Road	5.839	5.839	0.000
Journey Reliability	0.705	0.705	0.000
Tame Valley Phase 2 & 3	4.544	4.544	0.000
Selly Oak New Road Phase 1B	3.278	3.278	0.000
Wharfdale Bridge	2.683	2.683	0.000
Snow Hill Station	5.884	5.884	0.000
Other (Major Schemes)	3.385	3.385	0.000
Total Major Schemes	32.232	32.232	0.000
Inclusive & Sustainable Growth	13.632	13.632	0.000

Walking & Cycling	4.423	4.423	0.000
Local Measure	0.000	0.000	0.000
Infrastructure Dev	1.203	1.203	0.000
Air Quality & Climate	52.154	52.154	0.000
Emergency Active Travel Fund	5.585	5.585	0.000
Transportation & highways Funding Strategy	0.000	0.000	0.000
Section 278/S106	0.016	0.016	0.000
Total Transport Connectivity	109.245	109.245	0.000
<u>Highways Infrastructure</u>			
Safer Routes to Schools	0.339	0.339	0.000
Network Integrity and Efficiency	1.794	1.794	0.000
S106 & S278 Schemes	0.125	0.125	0.000
Road Safety	0.991	0.991	0.000
District Schemes	0.712	0.712	0.000
Total Highways Infrastructure	3.961	3.961	0.000
<u>Property Services</u>			
Attwood Green Parks	0.059	0.059	0.000
AttwoodGreen-Holloway Head Playing Field	0.015	0.015	0.000
Attwood Green–Woodview Community Centre	0.089	0.089	0.000
Council House Major Works	0.675	0.675	0.000
Bham Crisis Centre-Nursery Extenson	0.001	0.001	0.000
Lee Bank Business Centre	0.000	0.000	0.000
Highbury Hall Essential Works	0.701	0.701	0.000
Property Strategy	62.957	62.957	0.000
Perry Barr Residential Scheme	279.987	279.987	0.000
Total Property Services	344.484	344.484	0.000
Total Inclusive Growth Directorate	504.099	504.287	0.188
<u>DIGITAL & CUSTOMER SERVICES DIRECTORATE</u>			
ICT & Digital	10.580	10.580	0.000
Total Digital & Customer Services Directorate	10.580	10.580	0.000
<u>FINANCE & GOVERNANCE DIRECTORATE</u>			
<u>Development & Commercial</u>			
Gateway/Grand Central Residual Costs	5.233	5.233	0.000
Capital Loans & Equity	1.991	1.991	0.000
Total Development & Commercial	7.224	7.224	0.000
<u>Corporately Held Funds</u>			
Revenue Reform Projects	5.234	20.527	15.293
Corporate Capital Contingency	27.113	27.113	0.000
Total Corporately Held Funds	32.347	47.640	15.293
SAP Investments	0.492	0.492	0.000
Total Finance & Governance Directorate	40.063	55.356	15.293
<u>ASSISTANT CHIEF EXECUTIVE DIRECTORATE</u>			
Public Health	0.250	0.250	0.000
Total Assistant Chief Executive Directorate	0.250	0.250	0.000
<u>COMMONWEALTH GAMES 2022</u>			
CWG Alexander Stadium	37.134	37.134	0.000
CWG Organising Cttee	28.445	28.445	0.000
Total Commonwealth Games 2022	65.579	65.579	0.000
Total Capital Programme	868.687	884.168	15.481

FG1 ●

CAPITAL OUTTURN 2020/21 - BUDGET MOVEMENTS (QUARTER 4) - COMMENTARY

Ref	Project / Programme	2020/21		
		Reported Quarter 4	Reported Quarter 3	Movement Since Quarter 3
FG1	Revenue Reform Projects - further projects identified during 2020/21 which meet the criteria for the Flexible Use of Capital Receipts, as approved by Full Council in February 2021.	20.527	5.234	15.293

CAPITAL OUTTURN 2020/21 - OUTTURN VARIATIONS (QUARTER 4)

		2020/21 Outturn						
	Ref.	Current Budget £m	2020/21 Outturn £m	Quarter 4 Variation £m	Quarter 3 Variation £m	Movement Since Quarter 3 £m	(Slippage) / Acceleration £m	Overspend / (Underspend) £m
ADULT SOCIAL CARE DIRECTORATE								
Adult Care & Health								
Property Schemes		0.364	0.088	(0.276)	(0.169)	(0.107)	(0.107)	0.000
Adults IT		0.980	0.248	(0.732)	(0.400)	(0.332)	(0.332)	0.000
Independent Living	AS1	12.942	9.877	(3.065)	(4.536)	1.471	1.471	0.000
Total Adult Social Care Directorate		14.286	10.213	(4.073)	(5.105)	1.032	1.032	0.000
EDUCATION AND SKILLS DIRECTORATE								
Education & Early Years								
Devolved Capital Allocation to Schools	ES1	3.861	2.466	(1.395)	0.000	(1.395)	(1.395)	0.000
School Condition Allocations		13.021	12.358	(0.663)	0.000	(0.663)	(6.160)	5.497
Basic Need - Additional School Places	ES2	53.713	63.393	9.680	0.000	9.680	8.704	0.976
Other Minor Schemes - Schools		0.013	0.000	(0.013)	0.000	(0.013)	(0.013)	0.000
EarlyYrs&Childcare		0.136	0.136	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
IT Investment		0.576	0.093	(0.483)	0.000	(0.483)	(0.483)	0.000
Children's Trust Accomodation		0.000	0.119	0.119	0.000	0.119	0.119	0.000
Total Education & Early Years		71.320	78.565	7.245	0.000	7.245	0.772	6.473
Skills & Employability								
Adult Ed & Youth	ES3	1.270	0.000	(1.270)	0.000	(1.270)	(1.270)	0.000
Birmingham Libraries		0.194	0.100	(0.094)	0.000	(0.094)	(0.094)	0.000
Total Skills & Employability		1.464	0.100	(1.364)	0.000	(1.364)	(1.364)	0.000
Total Education and Skills Directorate		72.784	78.665	5.881	0.000	5.881	(0.592)	6.473
NEIGHBOURHOODS DIRECTORATE								
Street Scene								
Waste Management Services	NB1	27.794	13.101	(14.693)	(13.443)	(1.250)	(1.114)	(0.136)
Parks & Nature Conservation	NB2	12.137	1.875	(10.262)	(7.124)	(3.138)	(3.094)	(0.044)
Total Street Scene		39.931	14.976	(24.955)	(20.567)	(4.388)	(4.208)	(0.180)
Housing Services								
Housing Options Service		0.064	0.048	(0.016)	0.000	(0.016)	(0.057)	0.041
Private Sector Housing		0.979	0.191	(0.788)	(0.594)	(0.194)	(0.194)	0.000
Housing Revenue Account								
Housing Improvement Programme	NB3	73.562	83.925	10.363	4.694	5.669	3.565	2.104
Redevelopment	NB4	30.662	17.480	(13.182)	(7.824)	(5.358)	(5.296)	(0.062)
Other Programmes		10.695	4.706	(5.989)	(5.423)	(0.566)	(0.097)	(0.469)
Total Housing Revenue Account		114.919	106.111	(8.808)	(8.553)	(0.255)	(1.828)	1.573
Total Housing Services		115.962	106.350	(9.612)	(9.147)	(0.465)	(2.079)	1.614
Neighbourhoods								
Community, Sport & Events		1.141	0.292	(0.849)	(0.983)	0.134	(0.113)	0.247
Neighbourhoods		0.030	0.017	(0.013)	0.000	(0.013)	(0.013)	0.000
Cultural Development		0.611	0.737	0.126	1.000	(0.874)	(0.874)	0.000
Total Neighbourhoods		1.782	1.046	(0.736)	0.017	(0.753)	(1.000)	0.247
Regulation & Enforcement								
Bereavement		0.249	0.064	(0.185)	0.000	(0.185)	(0.185)	0.000
Markets Services		0.300	0.476	0.176	0.000	0.176	0.000	0.176
Mortuary/Coroners	NB5	2.733	1.704	(1.029)	(2.119)	1.090	1.090	0.000
Illegal Money Lending Team		0.089	0.061	(0.028)	0.000	(0.028)	(0.028)	0.000
Total Regulation & Enforcement		3.371	2.305	(1.066)	(2.119)	1.053	0.877	0.176
Total Neighbourhoods Directorate		161.046	124.677	(36.369)	(31.816)	(4.553)	(6.410)	1.857
INCLUSIVE GROWTH DIRECTORATE								
Planning & Development								
Major Projects								
Enterprise Zone - Paradise Circus	IG1	28.123	14.181	(13.942)	(12.815)	(1.127)	(1.127)	0.000
Enterprise Zone - Eastside Locks		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Enterprise Zone - Connecting Economic Opportunities		0.293	0.318	0.025	0.099	(0.074)	(0.074)	0.000
Enterprise Zone - Smithfield Fees		0.031	0.000	(0.031)	0.000	(0.031)	(0.031)	0.000
Enterprise Zone - Southside Public Realm	IG2	2.442	1.064	(1.378)	0.000	(1.378)	(1.378)	0.000
EZ Phase II - HS2 Station Environment		1.210	1.085	(0.125)	(0.093)	(0.032)	(0.032)	0.000
EZ Phase II - Site Enabling		0.000	0.544	0.544	0.000	0.544	0.544	0.000
EZ Capitalised Interest	IG3	1.160	4.663	3.503	(0.295)	3.798	3.798	0.000
Jewellery Quarter Cemetery		0.520	0.461	(0.059)	0.000	(0.059)	(0.059)	0.000
Unlocking Housing Sites		3.459	3.255	(0.204)	0.000	(0.204)	0.000	(0.204)
Life Sciences		0.973	0.006	(0.967)	(0.865)	(0.102)	(0.102)	0.000
Other (Major Projects)		1.902	2.792	0.890	1.383	(0.493)	(0.585)	0.092
Property Investment/Business Growth ERDF	IG4	2.973	1.739	(1.234)	0.000	(1.234)	(1.234)	0.000
Total Major Projects		43.086	30.108	(12.978)	(12.586)	(0.392)	(0.280)	(0.112)
Public Realm		1.279	0.388	(0.891)	(0.350)	(0.541)	(0.523)	(0.018)
Infrastructure		0.014	0.000	(0.014)	0.000	(0.014)	0.000	(0.014)
Grants/Loans Programme		1.000	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Minor Projects		0.000	0.399	0.399	0.000	0.399	0.000	0.399
Total Planning & Development		45.379	31.895	(13.484)	(12.936)	(0.548)	(0.803)	0.255
Housing Development								
In Reach	IG5	1.218	0.000	(1.218)	0.000	(1.218)	(1.218)	0.000
Total Housing Development		1.218	0.000	(1.218)	0.000	(1.218)	(1.218)	0.000
Transport Connectivity								
Major Schemes								
Ashted Circus		0.199	0.074	(0.125)	(0.049)	(0.076)	(0.076)	0.000
Metro Extension		0.100	0.239	0.139	0.050	0.089	0.089	0.000
Iron Lane		4.990	2.941	(2.049)	(1.271)	(0.778)	(0.778)	0.000
Battery Way Extension		0.322	0.082	(0.240)	0.000	(0.240)	(0.240)	0.000
Longbridge Connectivity		0.303	0.079	(0.224)	(0.153)	(0.071)	(0.071)	0.000
A457 Dudley Road		5.839	3.162	(2.677)	(2.339)	(0.338)	(0.338)	0.000
Journey Reliability		0.705	0.043	(0.662)	(0.194)	(0.468)	(0.468)	0.000
Tame Valley Phase 2 & 3		4.544	1.159	(3.385)	(3.172)	(0.213)	(0.213)	0.000
Selly Oak New Road Phase 1B		3.278	2.632	(0.646)	(0.228)	(0.418)	(0.418)	0.000
Wharfdale Bridge		2.683	0.001	(2.682)	(2.578)	(0.104)	(0.104)	0.000
Snow Hill Station		5.884	2.121	(3.763)	(3.645)	(0.118)	(0.118)	0.000
Other (Major Schemes)		3.385	0.925	(2.460)	(2.552)	0.092	0.092	0.000
Total Major Schemes		32.232	13.458	(18.774)	(16.131)	(2.643)	(2.643)	0.000
Inclusive & Sustainable Growth		13.632	1.901	(11.731)	(10.868)	(0.863)	(0.863)	0.000
Walking & Cycling		4.423	1.738	(2.685)	(1.776)	(0.909)	(0.909)	0.000

Local Measure		0.000	(0.006)	(0.006)	0.000	(0.006)	(0.006)	0.000
Infrastructure Dev		1.203	1.187	(0.016)	0.000	(0.016)	(0.016)	0.000
Air Quality & Climate	IG6	52.154	15.453	(36.701)	(31.846)	(4.855)	(4.855)	0.000
Emergency Active Travel Fund		5.585	2.005	(3.580)	(3.525)	(0.055)	(0.055)	0.000
Section 278/S106		0.016	0.297	0.281	0.008	0.273	0.273	0.000
Total Transport Connectivity		109.245	36.033	(73.212)	(64.138)	(9.074)	(9.074)	0.000
Highways Infrastructure								
Safer Routes to Schools		0.339	0.197	(0.142)	(0.035)	(0.107)	(0.107)	0.000
Network Integrity and Efficiency		1.794	0.789	(1.005)	(0.586)	(0.419)	(0.419)	0.000
S106 & S278 Schemes		0.125	0.006	(0.119)	(0.081)	(0.038)	(0.038)	0.000
Road Safety		0.991	0.393	(0.598)	(0.487)	(0.111)	(0.111)	0.000
Flood Management		0.712	0.043	(0.669)	(0.451)	(0.218)	(0.218)	0.000
Total Highways Infrastructure		3.961	1.428	(2.533)	(1.640)	(0.893)	(0.893)	0.000
Property Services								
Attwood Green Parks		0.059	0.000	(0.059)	0.000	(0.059)	(0.059)	0.000
AttwoodGreen-Holloway Head Playing Field		0.015	0.000	(0.015)	0.000	(0.015)	(0.015)	0.000
Attwood Green-Woodview Community Centre		0.089	0.000	(0.089)	0.000	(0.089)	(0.089)	0.000
Council House Major Works		0.675	0.000	(0.675)	0.000	(0.675)	(0.675)	0.000
Bham Crisis Centre-Nursery Extenson		0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Lee Bank Business Centre		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Highbury Hall Essential Works		0.701	0.677	(0.024)	0.000	(0.024)	(0.024)	0.000
Property Strategy		62.957	0.000	(62.957)	(62.958)	0.001	0.001	0.000
Perry Barr Residential Scheme	IG7	279.987	142.748	(137.239)	(115.646)	(21.593)	(21.593)	0.000
Total Property Services		344.484	143.426	(201.058)	(178.604)	(22.454)	(22.454)	0.000
Total Inclusive Growth Directorate		504.287	212.782	(291.505)	(257.318)	(34.187)	(34.442)	0.255
DIGITAL & CUSTOMER SERVICES DIRECTORATE								
ICT & Digital	DCS1	10.580	7.658	(2.922)	(1.397)	(1.525)	(1.525)	0.000
Total Digital & Customer Services Directorate		10.580	7.658	(2.922)	(1.397)	(1.525)	(1.525)	0.000
FINANCE & GOVERNANCE DIRECTORATE								
Development & Commercial								
Gateway/Grand Central Residual Costs		5.233	0.056	(5.177)	(5.158)	(0.019)	(0.019)	0.000
Capital Loans & Equity		1.991	2.736	0.745	0.000	0.745	(0.491)	1.236
Total Development & Commercial		7.224	2.792	(4.432)	(5.158)	0.726	(0.510)	1.236
Corporately Held Funds								
Revenue Reform Projects	FG1	20.527	16.290	(4.237)	0.000	(4.237)	(4.237)	0.000
Corporate Capital Contingency		27.113	0.000	(27.113)	(26.613)	(0.500)	(0.500)	0.000
Total Corporately Held Funds		47.640	16.290	(31.350)	(26.613)	(4.737)	(4.737)	0.000
SAP Investments		0.492	0.462	(0.030)	(0.491)	0.461	0.000	0.461
Other		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total Finance & Governance Directorate		55.356	19.544	(35.812)	(32.262)	(3.550)	(5.247)	1.697
ASSISTANT CHIEF EXECUTIVE DIRECTORATE								
Community Safety & Emergency Planning		0.250	0.000	(0.250)	0.000	(0.250)	(0.250)	0.000
Total Assistant Chief Executive Directorate		0.250	0.000	(0.250)	0.000	(0.250)	(0.250)	0.000
COMMONWEALTH GAMES 2022								
CWG Alexander Stadium	CWG1	37.134	25.325	(11.809)	(19.001)	7.192	7.192	0.000
CWG Organising Cttee	CWG2	28.445	22.441	(6.004)	(2.411)	(3.593)	(3.593)	0.000
Total Commonwealth Games 2022		65.579	47.766	(17.813)	(21.412)	3.599	3.599	0.000
Total Capital Programme		884.168	501.305	(382.863)	(349.310)	(33.553)	(43.835)	10.282

CAPITAL OUTTURN 2020 21 - OUTTURN VARIATIONS (QUARTER 4) - COMMENTARY

ADULT SOCIAL CARE DIRECTORATE

Ref	Major capital variations and associated key issues	2020/21		
		Reported Quarter 4 £m	Reported Quarter 3 £m	Movement Since Quarter 3 £m
AS1	Independent Living - The programme of major works and adaptations to service users' homes was paused during the initial lockdown period earlier in the financial year, with further COVID related restrictions post lockdown impacting on service delivery. Some slippage has, therefore, occurred. The service ran at a relatively normal rate towards the end of the financial year which has resulted in a reduction of £1.471m in the previously reported slippage figure. Although there are no backlogs of work reported, the pandemic has impacted on the amount of major works and adaptations the team have been able to provide during 2020/21 which cannot be reversed. There will be no impact on the funding of the scheme as the Disabled Facilities Grant can be utilised next year.	(3.065)	(4.536)	1.471

EDUCATION AND SKILLS DIRECTORATE

Ref	Major capital variations and associated key issues	2020/21		
		Reported Quarter 4 £m	Reported Quarter 3 £m	Movement Since Quarter 3 £m
ES1	Devolved Capital Allocation to Schools - This relates to slippage across a number of local authority maintained schools. Spend is informed by individual school decisions and schools can carry forward their allocation for up to 3 years.	(1.395)	0.000	(1.395)
ES2	Basic Need Additional School Places - The Skilts relocation project has progressed faster than anticipated resulting in an acceleration of £4.1m and will be handed over earlier than originally planned. The good weather over the winter period has allowed projects to progress quicker as there was no downtime on site. Turves Green Girls and Eden Girls projects were progressed quicker than anticipated resulting in an additional £2.6m and £2m acceleration respectively. It should be noted that there are no adverse financial implications and capital funding will be accelerated to match this expenditure. The Basic Need programme is funded through a specific Department for Education grant. The remaining reported overspend of £0.980m relates to additional capital spend in schools to be funded by Section 106 reserves and in-year revenue funding.	9.680	0.000	9.680
ES3	Adult Education & Youth - The purchase of the freehold interest in Aston Learning Centre by South & City College has been delayed. The purchase is anticipated to be completed by the end of Quarter 1 of the new financial year.	(1.270)	0.000	(1.270)

NEIGHBOURHOODS DIRECTORATE

Ref	Major capital variations and associated key issues	2020/21		
		Reported Quarter 4 £m	Reported Quarter 3 £m	Movement Since Quarter 3 £m
NB1	Waste Management Services - Slippage across various projects in the Waste Service. Mainly in relation to the Depot Redevelopment projects at Lifford Lane and Montague Street.	(14.693)	(13.443)	(1.250)
NB2	Parks & Nature Conservation - Slippage across various sites within the Parks Service including (£2.160)m for Grounds Maintenance vehicles. This is due to the Service wanting to embed processes before committing to purchase further specialist vehicles.	(10.262)	(7.124)	(3.138)

NB3	HRA - Housing Improvement Programme - This covers various programmes of work. There has been slippage of £3.494m mainly on the Sprinkler System Programme due to a judicial review and leaseholder issues; Door Replacement due to obtaining Q mark standard following a change in guidance post Grenfell. Accelerated spend of £7.059m has occurred mainly on the Fire Protection Programme; the Kitchen & Bathroom Programme; Structural Investments; Central Heating; Rewiring for CAT 2 work requiring immediate action following on from the Test and Inspect Programme and other minor variations. In addition there is an overspend of £2.104m mainly within the Fire Protection Programme due to revised insulation specifications regarding the age and condition of the materials; Door Entry Programme due to additional Health & Safety works; Window Replacement due to increased material costs on high rise blocks; additional Environmental works funded by the revenue Housing Liaison and Aerial Budgets and other minor underspends of (£0.062m). The net acceleration & slippage of £3.565m and overspend of £2.104m have been funded by an increased revenue contribution from the HRA.	10.363	4.694	5.669
NB4	HRA - Redevelopment - Slippage of (£5.5m) for the BMHT programme, offset by acceleration of £1.5m on a number of projects. The slippage emanates for the following reasons 1. Delays bringing forward sites because increasingly they are challenging, responding to changing legislation and policy and approvals take longer. 2. Contract signing delays - procurement has been carried out successfully through Covid/ new homeworking but getting contracts signed has taken longer because of new caution around terms and conditions caused by Covid and the impact of Brexit with people becoming more risk adverse and looking to protect themselves. 3. Work on site has progressed but slower because of distancing impacting on labour levels. 4. Delays from Utilities, Services and the Environment Agency have resulted in push back on projects with examples of 6 to 12 month delays at worst. 5. Brexit, now is impacting on start on sites because of shortages in key materials causing price hikes or becoming available. 6. The acquisitions programme suffered as people withdrew during negotiations possibly due to an uncertainty about Brexit, the impact of Covid19 impacting people's decisions and there was a lack of available properties in the target areas. Further slippage of (£1.3m) for the Clearance Programme due to rehousing delays; Delays due to Covid 19 on property acquisitions and Baverstock Academy; Tender delays at Alfred / Beach Road; delay in final accounts at Heath House and various other minor schemes.	(13.182)	(7.824)	(5.358)
NB5	Mortuary / Coroners - Accelerated spend of £1.280m due to refurbishment and internal works at the Coroners Court accelerating in the last quarter. A revised FBC has been approved and additional £400k added to the 21/22 budget	(1.030)	(2.119)	1.089

INCLUSIVE GROWTH DIRECTORATE

Ref	Major capital variations and associated key issues	2020/21		
		Reported Quarter 4 £m	Reported Quarter 3 £m	Movement Since Quarter 3 £m
IG1	Enterprise Zone - Paradise Circus - Slippage due to work being pushed back to be delivered later in the period to ensure safe work areas for the steel workers and block work to commence after March 2021.	(13.942)	(12.815)	(1.127)
IG2	Enterprise Zone - Southside Public Realm - Slippage due to complexities and issues associated with completion of works procurement exercise. This delayed the FBC's completion/decisions resulting in delay to contract award and start date of the works. The contract is due to be signed in May 2021.	(1.378)	0.000	(1.378)
IG3	Enterprise Zone - Capitalised Interest - Interest on Enterprise Zone borrowing is capitalised during the asset construction period, and is dependant on the level of works carried out to date. The cost of the borrowing is funded from a prudent forecast of EZ business rates growth in accordance with the agreed EZ Financial Principles, and is included in EZ and LEP financial forecasts.	3.503	(0.295)	3.798
IG4	Property Investment / Business Growth ERDF - Slippage of £(1.234)m - Both schemes have now been extended to 2023 following Cabinet approval in April 2020 & slippage is due to the investment plan being affected by Covid 19.	(1.234)	0.000	(1.234)
IG5	Housing Development - InReach - Equity investment into InReach to facilitate further developments has slipped pending internal approvals. This report seeks approval for this equity investment.	(1.218)	0.000	(1.218)
IG6	Air Quality & Climate - the majority of the further slippage (£3.356m) relates to the delivery of the Clean Air Zone (CAZ) infrastructure, road signage and IT to support cameras which will occur in the new financial year. Works are progressing and will complete prior to the go-live date of 1st June 2021. The remaining slippage of £1.499m relates to minor variations across a number of projects.	(36.701)	(31.846)	(4.855)

IG7	Perry Barr Residential Scheme - The greater slippage from Q3 projection is due to delays in expenditure in relation to the relocation of the NX bus depot (£8.9m) dependent on receipt of claims from NX. A34 Highways works expenditure was lower than anticipated at year-end (£6.0m) as activities were reshuffled to reflect COVID restrictions, but completion timescales remain unchanged. Other slippage includes land assembly (£2.1m) due to protracted negotiations with existing owners and the consequential impacts on professional fees and capitalised interest charges (£2.2m).	(137.239)	(115.646)	(21.593)
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DIGITAL & CUSTOMER SERVICES DIRECTORATE

Ref	Major capital variations and associated key issues	2020/21		
		Reported Quarter 4 £m	Reported Quarter 3 £m	Movement Since Quarter 3 £m
DCS1	ICT & Digital - Netfurther slippage of (£1.525m) due mainly to the effects of Covid (£0.881m) on the Brum Account, Insight and Corporate Voice Telephony Schemes. Slippage of (£0.584m) on the Application Platform Modernisation scheme is accounted for due to the migration out of the data centre, requiring less hardware initially (both legacy and new hardware) to support the exit at this stage. It is expected that this budget will be utilised in the next financial year to support the final configuration of the new data centres along with the exit of the existing 3 Capita data centres. This position is being constantly reviewed based on real world utilisation of the new infrastructure following go live and in line with 'the final hardware order' in the project schedule.	(2.922)	(1.397)	(1.525)

FINANCE & GOVERNANCE DIRECTORATE

Ref	Major capital variations and associated key issues	2020/21		
		Reported Quarter 4 £m	Reported Quarter 3 £m	Movement Since Quarter 3 £m
FG1	Revenue Reform Projects - Minor slippages ave occurred across a number of the transformational schemes. These will continue into the next financial year along with the capital receipts funding	(4.237)	0.000	(4.237)

COMMONWEALTH GAMES 2022

Ref	Major capital variations and associated key issues	2020/21		
		Reported Quarter 4 £m	Reported Quarter 3 £m	Movement Since Quarter 3 £m
CWG1	Alexander Stadium - The reduced slippage between Q3 and Outturn is due to better than anticipated progress being made on site in relation to steelworks and concrete pouring despite ongoing COVID restrictions.	(11.809)	(19.001)	7.192
CWG2	Organising Committee - the increased slippage is due to the budgeted contingency of £4.972m not being utilised in 2020/21. This will be carried over to future years as delivery of key projects continues. This slippage has been offset by accelerated capital expenditure by WM Police / Organising Committee within the overall multi-year funding envelope. This expenditure is not directly controllable by the Council, but managed within overall CWG cash limits.	(6.004)	(2.411)	(3.593)

Annex C Treasury Management**TREASURY MANAGEMENT ANNUAL REPORT****1. Outline**

This report reviews the results of the full financial year as well as providing quarter 4 monitoring information in line with normal quarterly management reporting. The most significant elements of treasury management activity during 2020/21 were:

- At 31st March 2021, the Council's total loan debt net of treasury investments stood at £3,162.3m, compared to net loan debt of £2,998.3m as at 31st March 2020.
- The Council's treasury investments held at 31st March 2021 were £193.6m. This was higher than originally planned due to receipt of COVID grants in advance from the Government. The Council also held investments of £93.6m as accountable body.
- The Council did not breach any of its prudential limits set under the Local Government Act 2003 and the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) Prudential Code for Capital Finance.
- Treasury management costs totalled £255.5m gross, and £131.4m after recharges to other services. This was £0.1m below the budget of £131.5m.

2. Background

- 2.1 The Council, like all local authorities, is permitted by government to finance capital investment and day to day cash flows from borrowing, in accordance with the prudential borrowing system. The Council's net loan debt at 31st March 2021 stood at £3,162.3m (excluding accountable body investments). This report reviews how the debt and associated investments were managed during the financial year 2020/21.
- 2.2 The Council has adopted CIPFA's Code of Practice for Treasury Management in the Public Services which includes the requirement to present a treasury management annual report.
- 2.3 Loans and investments are shown at nominal value unless otherwise indicated, consistent with budget and monitoring reports and the Prudential Indicators. The basis of accounting in the Financial Accounts is different in some cases where required by proper accounting practices.

3. The objective of treasury management

- 3.1 CIPFA defines the objective of Treasury Management as "the management of the organisation's cash flows, its banking, money market and capital market transactions; the effective control of the risks associated with those activities; and the pursuit of optimum performance consistent with those risks". In balancing risk against return, local authorities should be more concerned to avoid risks than to maximise return. This requires a balance to be struck when borrowing, between:
- The security offered by long term fixed rate funding
 - The expected cost of short term and variable rate funding, compared with long term funding
- 3.2 When investing surplus funds, the emphasis should be on the security of capital invested rather than maximising the rate of return.

4. Financial markets during 2020/21

- 4.1 The financial year to March 2021 was dominated by the spread of the coronavirus pandemic, as the world tried to manage the balancing act of containing the transmission of the virus through lockdown measures and keeping the economy going through unprecedented government stimulus measures.

- 4.2 UK economic growth fell sharply by 19.8% in the first quarter before rebounding in the next 2 quarters; the final quarter of 2020/21 is expected to show a decline due to the national lockdown. The Bank of England maintained Bank Rate at 0.1% throughout the year but raised the possibility of using negative rates should the economic position deteriorate. However, the approval of COVID vaccines in the UK and their subsequent rollout, and the last minute Brexit trade deal agreed by the 31 December 2020 deadline, mean that the economic outlook has improved.
- 4.3 The US economy rebounded by 33.4% in the second quarter of 2020/21 with the recovery driven by major government stimulus packages totalling over \$5 trillion. This includes the \$1.9 trillion stimulus package signed off by new president Joe Biden who replaced Donald Trump following US elections in January 2021. The European Union also continued their stimulus policies with the base rate maintained at 0% and the asset purchase scheme increased to €1.85 trillion and extended to March 2022.
- 4.4 The global monetary and fiscal stimulus measures have helped to support equity markets as they recovered following the initial decline in the first quarter of 2020/21. Treasury yields in the US and the UK remained low until the improved economic outlook in the final quarter caused government bonds to sell off and yields to rise sharply, on expectations for higher inflation.
- 4.5 Credit Risk Default Swaps (CDS) for banks, an indicator of credit risk, recovered to pre-pandemic levels following their sharp rise at the start of 2020/21. However, the ratings agency Moody's downgraded the UK sovereign credit rating which impacted the credit outlook for local government and other UK institutions.
- 4.6 An element of credit risk remains for UK financial institutions as they continue to recover from the economic slowdown; the Council has kept its investment counterparty list under constant review, supported by the advice it received from its treasury management advisor, Arlingclose. Risks to the Council's investments were relatively low as it invests in mainly liquid AAA rated money market funds.

5. Treasury strategy and activities during the year

- 5.1 The Council's treasury management strategy for 2020/21, included as part of the Financial Plan 2020-24, was approved by City Council on 25 February 2020.
- 5.2 The Council's actual net loan debt at 31st March 2021 was £3,162.3m compared to the expected net loan debt at the time of the Original Budget in February 2020 of £3,791.8m. Actual net loan debt was lower due to slippage in capital expenditure and the receipt of COVID support grants during the year. This meant that additional long term loans taken during the year only amounted to £65m compared to the planned assumption of £415m. The planned long term borrowing included 1-3 year loans to fund the advanced pension payment in April 2021; £156m of these loans were actually taken towards the end of 2019/20.

5.3 The treasury strategy implemented in the year:

- Maintained a balanced strategy which enabled the Council to benefit from low short term interest rates, by maintaining a significant short term and variable rate loan portfolio.
- Acknowledged the risk that maintaining a significant short term and variable rate loan debt may result in increasing borrowing costs in the longer term, but balanced this against the savings arising from cheaper variable rates in the short term.
- Reviewed treasury management activity in the context of the Council's current financial position together with the outlook for interest rates.
- Continuously reviewed the advantages and disadvantages of different sources of borrowing.
- Opportunities to improve risk management or make savings by prematurely repaying loans were kept under review.

5.4 The Council's Treasury Strategy in recent years has sought to maintain a significant exposure to short-term and variable-rate borrowing in order to take advantage of cheaper short-term rates at around bank base rate. Variable short term borrowing was £377.3m at 31st March 2021 (see Table 7.1). This was borrowed at an average rate of 0.35%. By borrowing short term rather than more expensive long term fixed rate loans, savings were generated, but at the risk that interest rates may subsequently rise.

5.5 The short term debt portfolio size remained below the £600m indicated in the Treasury Management Strategy, as the Council's borrowing needs during the year were lower than forecast. The majority of the Council's borrowing needs during the year were still met from short term borrowing, helping to minimise its interest costs.

5.6 Local authorities continue to use the Public Works Loan Board (PWLB), a lending facility operated on behalf of HM Treasury, for their long term borrowing needs. The significance of the PWLB as a lender increased in November 2020 as they reduced their loan margins above gilt yields from 1.8% to 0.8%, making market alternatives less competitive. Changes to their lending terms also meant PWLB loans would only be made available to local authorities who have confirmed they are not planning to purchase investment assets primarily for yield, in the current and next two financial years.

5.7 During the year, the Council had explored market alternatives for long term borrowing, in particular a private placement from private debt capital markets. However, this was put on hold when the PWLB changed its lending terms to more preferential rates. The Council confirmed to HM Treasury that it does not currently hold or intend to hold investment assets primarily for yield; in March 2021 the Council secured a £30m PWLB loan at an interest rate of 1.95%.

- 5.8 Appendix 1 shows PWLB rates throughout the year, including the sharp reduction in November 2020. Although PWLB rates started to increase again from January 2021, on the back of rising gilt yields (see paragraph 4.4), they remained lower than rates before the change in lending terms.
- 5.9 HRA loan debt is accounted for separately in accordance with the two pool debt system, which the Council introduced following the reform of Housing Subsidy. During 2020/21, the level of HRA loan debt has decreased from £1,067.8m, to £1,067.1m, taking account new capital investment and HRA debt repayment provision (or MRP) in the year. No long term loans were taken for the HRA during the year in order to maintain prudent exposure for the HRA to cheaper short term interest rates. Short term borrowing represented 13% of the total HRA loan debt in 2020/21 (was 12% in 2019/20).

6 Investment management

- 6.1 Treasury Investments are made in accordance with the creditworthiness criteria in the Treasury Management Policy and are also reported to Cabinet as part of the quarterly capital monitoring reports in line with the liquidity management objective for investments. Under the current treasury strategy, a working balance of around £40m short term investments is targeted in order to provide liquidity to meet cash flow fluctuations.
- 6.2 Due to the coronavirus pandemic, councils experienced increased uncertainty over their cashflows during 2020/21. Central Government provided significant grants to the Council as it looked to use local authorities to coordinate the support required by the local population in dealing with the financial impact of the pandemic. As a result, the Council held liquid cash balances that far exceeded the guidance of £40m throughout the year. As at 31 March 2021, the Council's treasury investments held were £193.6m.
- 6.3 Lending has continued to be limited to short periods of less than a year; the higher cash balances remained very liquid as they consisted mainly of COVID support grants for distribution. The Council retained lending to the institutions within the Treasury Management Policy's criteria. A range of information has been used to assess investment risk, in addition to credit ratings. Regular meetings are held to review outstanding investments and criteria for new investments in the light of developments in market conditions.
- 6.4 Towards the end of December 2020, there had been concerns of temporary disruptions to the international payments system as a result of the UK's exit from the EU, with or without a trade agreement. This could have delayed redemptions from the Council's predominately EU domiciled Money Market Funds (MMFs), and the payments the Council was required to make. As a precaution, the Chief Finance Officer agreed to temporarily increase investment limits and increase cash balances in the Council's UK domiciled MMFs and also put short term deposits with the Government's Debt Management Account Deposit Facility (DMADF), so any disruptions would not affect its payments. The temporary increase to UK domiciled MMFs were removed in January 2021, as the risk for

any disruptions subsided. None of the Council's treasury investments has defaulted.

6.5 Actual investments are reported quarterly to Cabinet as part of accountability for decisions made under treasury management delegations. Appendix 3.1 lists all investments made during Quarter 4 of 2020/21 for the Council.

6.6 Investments outstanding at 31st March 2021 are summarised as follows.

Period Outstanding	Value Invested £m	Weighted Average Interest Rate %
Instant Access	193.6	0.02%
Fixed Overnight	0	0.00%
Up to 3 months	0	0.00%
3 to 6 months	0	0.00%
Total	193.6	0.02%

6.7 The Council also continues to manage substantial funds as Accountable Body for an increasing number of Government programmes: they include the Growing Places Fund, the Regional Growth Fund and the Local Growth Fund, amongst others. These funds are managed by the Council but are not the Council's own money. The unspent balance of the funds at 31st March 2021 was £93.6m as set out in Appendix 3.2.

6.8 Accountable Body funds are invested in accordance with the Accountable Body agreements in very low-risk deposits such as the Government's DMADF and Government MMFs. Towards the end of 2020, the Government MMFs started yielding negative rates as they primarily invested in short term government securities. Although credit risk associated with Government Funds remained very low, the negative yields meant the Accountable Body balances invested with them would start to erode. As a result these balances were moved to the DMADF.

7 Debt profile

7.1 Long term borrowing is taken at a range of maturities to ensure that debt maturing in any year does not generally exceed 10% of total external debt, and that short-term/variable rate debt does not exceed the limit of 30% set in the Council's prudential indicators (full maturity profile at Appendix 4). This ensures that the Council is not overly exposed to the risk of high refinancing costs in any year. The following table summarises how the maturity profile of the Council's debt changed within the year.

Debt Profile (General Fund and HRA combined)	31.03.20	31.03.21
	£m	£m
Fixed rate over 40 years	140.0	140.0
Fixed rate 20 to 40 years	1,311.2	1,311.2
Fixed rate 10 to 20 years	900.9	934.2
Fixed rate 5 to 10 years	314.0	314.4
Fixed rate 1 to 5 years	246.5	241.3
Fixed < 1 year (note 1)	40.2	37.5
Variable and short term	292.1	377.3
Gross Debt	3,244.9	3,355.9
Investments < 1 year	(246.6)	(193.6)
Net Debt	2,998.3	3,162.3

Note: LOBO loans shown at final maturity

- 7.2 The average interest rate paid on all the Council's debt in 2020/21 was 4.15%, a reduction on the average rate of 4.40% paid in 2019/20. This includes the cost of historic debt taken when fixed interest rates were higher.
- 7.3 The above maturity profile assumes that Lender's Option Borrower's Option (LOBO) loans are repaid at their final maturity date. A full maturity profile at 31st March 2021 compared to 31st March 2020 is given in Appendix 4.
- 7.4 At 31st March 2021 the debt portfolio included £71.1m LOBOs, less than 3% of the total portfolio. No LOBO loans have had their options called by the lenders since the arrangements were entered into. Given the current and forecast low interest rate environment it is considered to be a low risk that this will take place in the foreseeable future. The Council continues to look for opportunities to repay its LOBO loans early but only if it is financially advantageous to do so.

8 Revenue cost of borrowing

- 8.1 The actual net cost of borrowing to corporate treasury budgets was £131.4m. This is £0.1m below the budget and the Treasury Management outturn for 2020/21 is summarised in the following table:

	Budget £m	Actual £m	Variation £m
Gross interest payable	130.9	129.3	(1.6)
Interest receivable	(0.4)	(0.4)	0.0
Revenue charge for debt repayment	129.3	129.3	0.0
Other Costs	(1.7)	(2.7)	(1.0)
Total Treasury Management Budget	258.1	255.5	(2.6)
<i>Less recharges to:</i>			
HRA	(57.8)	(57.8)	0.0
Other Services	(68.8)	(66.3)	2.5
Net Corporate Treasury	131.5	131.4	(0.1)

9 Prudential Indicators

- 9.1 The Council is required under the Local Government Act 2003 and the CIPFA Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities to set various prudential indicators and limits covering capital finance and treasury management. The outturn position against the Council's approved prudential indicators is attached at Appendix 5. The Council did not breach any of its prudential limits set under the Local Government Act 2003 and the CIPFA Prudential Code for Capital Finance.

10 Risk management and performance

- 10.1 Risk management is at the centre of treasury performance and monitoring. The Council has adopted the CIPFA Treasury Management Code's policy recommendation that "the successful identification, monitoring and control of risk are the prime criteria by which the effectiveness of its treasury management activities will be measured."
- 10.2 There is no single quantitative measure which summarises the management of the different types of treasury risk and their financial impact. Key reporting and review processes include:
- Quarterly monitoring reports to Cabinet provide an overview of key treasury decisions and indicators.
 - The adequacy of risk control arrangements are tested regularly by internal and external audit.
 - The Council's Treasury Management Policy and Strategy sets out policies, limits and strategies for managing treasury risks, which have been reviewed throughout this report.

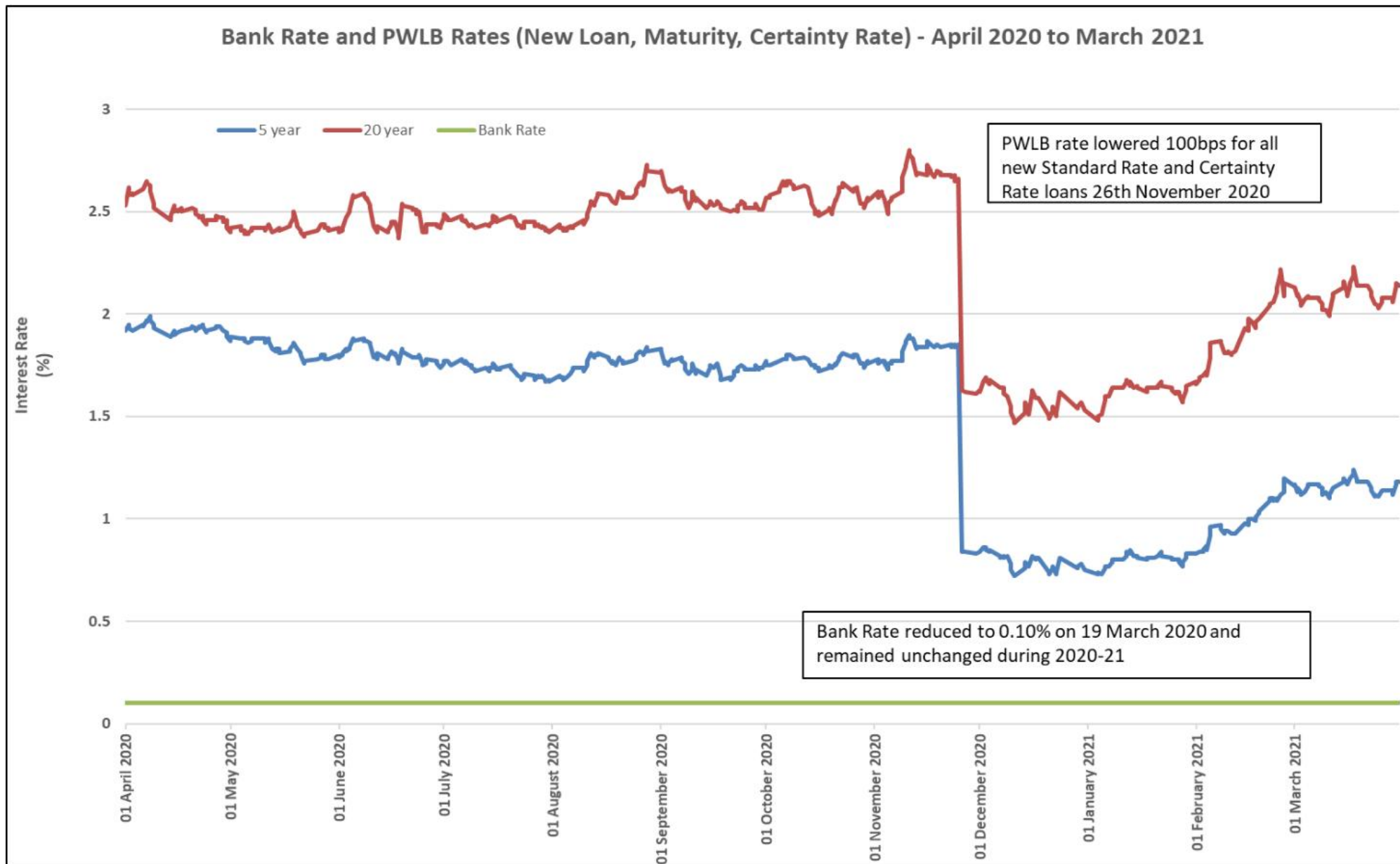
Headline indicators include:

Has the Council complied with the CIPFA Treasury Management Code?	YES
Were the Council's lending criteria complied with during the year?	YES
Were treasury investment defaults avoided in the year?	YES

Were the Council's treasury prudential limits complied with?	YES
Were revenue costs kept within budget?	YES

11 Decisions taken under treasury management delegations

- 11.1 Each quarter, decisions taken by the Chief Finance Officer and the treasury management team are reported to Cabinet as part of Capital and treasury monitoring. Long term borrowing decisions during Quarter 4 are included in Appendix 2, and investment activity during Quarter 4 is reported at Appendix 3 below.



Appendix 2

1st April 2020 - 31st March 2021**New Long Term Loans taken out during the year.**

Date of loan	Loan	Counter Party	Interest Rate	Maturity Date
20 April 2020	£20m	Cornwall Council	1.70%	20 April 2022
24 April 2020	£5m	Lancashire Combined Fire Authority	1.45%	25 April 2022
24 April 2020	£10m	London Borough of Barking & Dag	1.70%	22 April 2022
05 March 2020	£30m	PWLB	1.95%	05 March 2037

New Long Terms Loans to fund LOBO refinancing.

Date of loan	Loan	Counter Party	Interest Rate	Maturity Date
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None

Long Term Loans prematurely repaid during the year.

Date of repayment	Loan/ (Repayment)	Counter Party	Interest Rate	Maturity Date	Premia/ (Discounts)
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None

Appendix 3.1

Treasury Management Investment Details
1st January 2021 to 31st March 2021

Investments - Fixed Term Deposits

Date Out	Date In	Borrower	Amount £	Interest Rate
08/01/2021	15/01/2021	DMO DMADF	25,000,000	0.01%
12/01/2021	20/01/2021	DMO DMADF	22,000,000	0.01%
15/01/2021	22/01/2021	DMO DMADF	170,000,000	0.03%
22/01/2021	29/01/2021	DMO DMADF	110,000,000	0.03%
25/01/2021	01/02/2021	DMO DMADF	25,000,000	0.01%
26/01/2021	02/02/2021	DMO DMADF	15,000,000	0.01%
28/01/2021	26/02/2021	London Borough of Barking & Dagenham	5,000,000	0.02%
29/01/2021	05/02/2021	DMO DMADF	23,000,000	0.01%
01/02/2021	08/02/2021	DMO DMADF	6,000,000	0.01%
02/02/2021	09/02/2021	DMO DMADF	30,000,000	0.01%
08/02/2021	08/03/2021	Woking Borough Council	10,000,000	0.01%
09/02/2021	09/03/2021	London Borough of Barking & Dagenham	5,000,000	0.01%
22/02/2021	15/03/2021	Leeds City Council	5,000,000	0.01%
16/02/2021	16/03/2021	Calderdale MBC	1,500,000	0.02%
19/02/2021	19/03/2021	Wrexham County Borough Council	5,000,000	0.02%
18/02/2021	24/03/2021	Glasgow City Council	10,000,000	0.02%

In addition to the above deposits with individual institutions the Council uses money market funds and other call accounts where money may be added or withdrawn usually without notice. A summary of transactions for the quarter is as follows:

Investments - Call Account

	<u>No of Transactions</u>		<u>Average</u>	<u>Average</u>
	<u>Investments</u>	<u>Withdrawals</u>	<u>Balance £</u>	<u>Rate Earned</u>
Barclays Bank PLC FIBCA A/C	3	3	4,977,778	0.00%
HSBC	1	1	11,374,438	0.00%

Investments - Money Market Funds

	<u>No of Transactions</u>		<u>Average</u>	<u>Average</u>
	<u>Investments</u>	<u>Withdrawals</u>	<u>Balance £</u>	<u>Rate Earned</u>
Aberdeen Standard Liquidity Fund	16	15	25,044,444	0.01%
Aviva Money Market Fund	9	8	11,600,000	0.01%
CCLA MMF*	2	6	47,633,333	0.04%
Deutsche Money Market Fund	14	15	26,377,778	0.01%
Federated Money Market Fund*	4	9	45,611,111	0.01%
JPMorgan Sterling Liquidity Fund	5	9	8,911,111	0.00%
LGIM Sterling Liquidity Fund	3	7	1,700,000	0.00%

* Balances exceeded limits set in the Treasury Management Policy due to the temporary Brexit risks strategy applied - see paragraph 6.4 in the main body of the report.

Note

This appendix reports on the exercise of investment delegations to the Chief Finance Officer in the last quarter of the financial year. Investment activity in previous quarters has been reported in the relevant quarterly Capital & Treasury Monitoring to Cabinet.

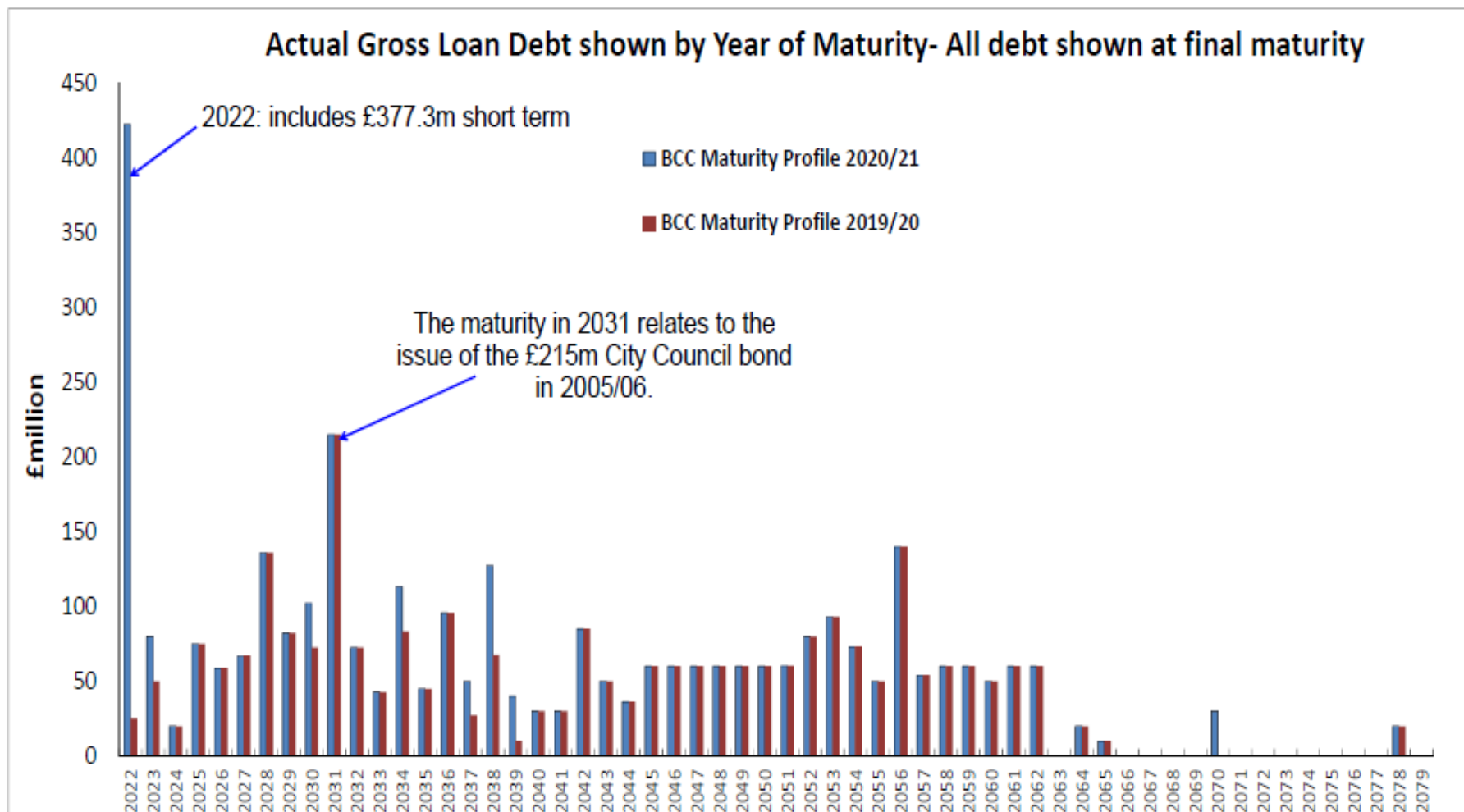
Appendix 3.2

Accountable Body Investments - 31st March 2021

	Advanced Manufacturing Supply Chain Initiative (AMSCI)	Growing Places Fund (GPF)	Local Growth Fund 3 (LGF3)	LOGRO Fund	National Manufacturing Competitiveness Levels (NMCL)	Regional Growth Fund (RGF)	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
BlackRock Money Market Fund				11,448			11,448
Morgan Stanley Money Market Fund	25,114	7,716		452	76	5,698	39,056
Total Money Market Funds	25,114	7,716	0	11,900	76	5,698	50,504
Debt Management Office	15,016	71	665	17,035	906	9,399	43,091
Total Accountable Body investments	40,130	7,788	665	28,935	981	15,096	93,595

Note

This appendix shows amount invested externally by The Council as Accountable Body.
These are separate from The Council's own investments.



Appendix 5A

This appendix provides monitoring against the Council's approved Prudential Indicators

DEBT AND PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS**WHOLE COUNCIL**

20/21 Indicators £m	20/21 Outturn £m
---------------------------	------------------------

Capital Finance

1 Capital Expenditure - Capital Programme	710.1	501.3
2 Capital Expenditure - other long term liabilities	38.2	38.3
3 Capital expenditure	748.3	539.6
4 Capital Financing Requirement (CFR)	4,839.3	4,559.9

Planned Debt

5 Peak loan debt in year	3,849.9	3,573.5
6 + Other long term liabilities (peak in year)	415.5	416.8
7 = Peak debt in year	4,265.4	3,990.3
8 does peak debt exceed year 3 CFR?	no	no

Prudential limit for debt

9 Gross loan debt	4,084.5	3,573.5
10 + other long term liabilities	415.5	416.8
11 = Total debt	4,500.0	3,990.3

Notes

- 1 There is a net increase in forecast capital expenditure due mainly to slippage from previous years.
- 4 The Capital Financing Requirement represents the underlying level of borrowing needed to finance historic capital expenditure (after deducting debt repayment charges). This includes all elements of CFR including Transferred Debt.
- 5-7 These figures represent the forecast peak debt (which may not occur at the year end). The Prudential Code calls these indicators the Operational Boundary.
- 8 It would be a cause for concern if the City Council's loan debt exceeded the CFR, but this is not the case due to positive cashflows, reserves and balances.
- 11 The Authorised limit for debt is the statutory debt limit. The City Council may not breach the limit it has set, so it includes allowance for uncertain cashflow movements and potential borrowing in advance for future needs.

Appendix 5B

DEBT AND PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS

HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT		20/21 Indicators £m	20/21 Outturn £m
Capital Finance			
1	Capital expenditure	125.8	106.1
HRA Debt			
2	Capital Financing Requirement (CFR)	1,097.1	1,067.1
Affordability			
3	HRA financing costs	97.2	100.4
4	HRA revenues	279.9	276.9
5	HRA financing costs as % of revenues	34.7%	36.3%
6	HRA debt : revenues	3.9	3.9
7	Forecast Housing debt per dwelling	£18,423	£17,894

Notes

- 3 Financing costs include interest and depreciation rather than Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) in the HRA.
- 6 This indicator is not in the Prudential Code but is a key measure of long term sustainability. This measure is forecast to fall below 2.0 by 2026/27.
- 7 This indicator is not in the Prudential Code but is a key measure of affordability: the HRA debt per dwelling should not rise significantly over time.

Appendix 5C

DEBT AND PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS

GENERAL FUND		20/21	20/21
		Indicators	Outturn
		£m	£m
Capital Finance			
1	Capital expenditure (including other long term liabilities)	622.5	433.4
2	Capital Financing Requirement (CFR)	3,742.2	3,492.8
General Fund debt			
3	Peak loan debt in year	2,752.8	2,506.4
4	+ Other long term liabilities (peak in year)	415.5	416.8
5	= Peak General Fund debt in year	3,168.3	2,923.2
General Fund Affordability			
6	Total General Fund financing costs	255.6	252.7
7	General Fund net revenues	852.9	852.9
8	General Fund financing costs (% of net revenues)	30.0%	29.6%

Note

- 4 Other long term liabilities include PFI, finance lease liabilities, and transferred debt liabilities.
- 6 Financing costs include interest and MRP (in the General Fund), for loan debt, transferred debt, PFI and finance leases.
- 8 This indicator includes the revenue cost of borrowing and other finance, including borrowing for the Enterprise Zone and other self-supported borrowing.

Appendix 5D

PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS

TREASURY MANAGEMENT		20/21 Indicators	20/21 Outturn
1	General Fund impact of an unbudgeted 1% rise in interest rates	£3.8m	£0.8m
2	Variable rate exposures vs upper limit 30%		13%
Maturity structure of borrowing (lower limit and upper limit)		Limit	Forecast Year End
3	under 12 months	0% to 30%	13%
4	12 months to within 24 months	0% to 30%	2%
5	24 months to within 5 years	0% to 30%	5%
6	5 years to within 10 years	0% to 30%	18%
7	10 years to within 20 years	5% to 40%	19%
8	20 years to within 40 years	10% to 60%	39%
9	40 years and above	0% to 40%	4%
Investments longer than 364 days upper limit on amounts maturing in:		Limit	Outturn
10	1-2 years	400	0
11	2-3 years	100	0
12	3-5 years	100	0
13	later	0	0

Note

- 1 Based on year end debt borrowing less investments, with less than one year to maturity.
- 2-9 These indicators assume that LOBO loan options are exercised at the earliest possibility, and are calculated as a % of net loan debt.
- 2 The limit on variable rate exposures is a local indicator.

Annex D Housing Revenue Account (HRA)

	Current Budget £m	Outturn £m	Outturn Variation Over / (Under) spend	Movement from Quarter 3 Variation
Rent Income	(253.793)	(253.294)	0.499	0.299
Service Charges	(14.406)	(14.383)	0.023	0.023
Other Income	(11.698)	(11.966)	(0.268)	(0.168)
Total Income	(279.898)	(279.643)	0.254	0.154
Repairs	65.023	61.199	(3.824)	(2.524)
Estate Services	19.777	17.096	(2.681)	(1.381)
General Management	68.332	59.714	(8.618)	(5.218)
Bad Debt Provision	5.616	4.645	(0.971)	(5.771)
Capital Financing	66.403	58.330	(8.072)	(3.378)
Capital Programme Funding	54.747	75.948	21.201	16.801
Total Expenditure	279.898	276.933	(2.965)	(1.471)
Net Surplus	0.000	(2.711)	(2.711)	(1.317)

Overall Position

The overall net surplus on the HRA at outturn is (£2.7m), an additional £1.3m on what was reported at Quarter 3. This surplus will be added to the current revenue reserve of £8.5m, which will mean that the HRA revenue reserve will increase to £11.2m. Due to increased favourable variances across the HRA there is an additional £16.8m of revenue funding of the capital programme. As a result, new borrowing on the capital programme in 2020/21 is £7.0m, a reduction of £8.3m on the budget.

The main reasons for the change since Quarter 3 are:

- A change of £5.8m on the bad debt provision compared to cautious rent collection projections throughout the year, given the challenging circumstances. The better performance is due to the extension of furlough, extension of the Universal Credit additional payment to tenants and the level of DWP payments applied for and received.
- Net savings of £2.5m on Repairs due to a technical adjustment on the pension provision (£1.3m); continued improvement on void dwellings resulting in savings on void repairs (£1.0m) and council tax (£0.7m); various other minor savings (£0.1m); offset by additional costs incurred on Lift and Legionella repairs managed by Acivico, £0.6m.
- Savings of £1.4m on Estates due to lower than anticipated premises costs (£1.1m), including utility costs and cleaning, on Sheltered Housing, High-Rise and Low-Rise flats; savings on caretaker transport and refuse costs (£0.2m); and various other minor savings (£0.1m)

- Savings of £5.2m on General Management due to lower than anticipated recharges (£2.7m), including Rent Team, Birmingham Property Services and ICT charges; further savings on employee costs (£0.9m) due to vacancies and turnover, and savings on pension costs; savings on office costs (£1.0m); savings on transport costs (£0.3m); and various other minor savings (£0.3m).
- Savings of £3.4m on Capital Financing Costs mainly due a reduction in the anticipated level of debt as a result of delay in appropriations into the HRA (appropriations in 2020/21 only £3.1m), and a reduction in new borrowing (new borrowing £7.0m) due to increased revenue contributions. The outstanding debt on the HRA at 31st March 2021 is £1,067.1m.
- An increase on Capital Funding expenditure of £16.8m as a result of savings elsewhere on the HRA being used to fund the programme.

Covid-19

The cost of Covid-19 on the HRA in 2020/21 was £2.7m. This was mainly due to an increase in HRA current arrears provision, £1.7m, and an increase in the bad debt provision on HRA commercial assets, £0.7m. These costs were due to the economic impacts of Covid-19 on tenants. In addition, there have been other costs incurred, £0.3m on items such as additional cleaning of communal areas and offices; and the purchase of protective equipment. Due to the HRA ring-fence, these additional costs have been funded from savings within the overall HRA.

ANNEX E COLLECTION FUND OUTTURN – 2020/21**1. Background**

1.1. The Council is required to establish and maintain a Collection Fund under the Local Government Finance Acts 1988 and 1992. The Fund accounts for the collection of Council Tax and Business Rates or National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR) and the distribution of sums received to relevant authorities. These amounts are kept separate from the main activities of the Council which are accounted for in the General Fund. Transfers from the Collection Fund to the General Fund are made at a planned level and, therefore, if the actual position is better or worse than planned leading to a greater surplus/deficit than previously forecast, this will be rolled forward to be taken into account in the next budget setting round, which will be 2022/23 in this instance.

2. Council Tax*2.1. Council Tax Summary*

The Collection Fund position for 2020/21 applicable to the Council Tax element of the Fund is summarised below:

Table 1	£m	£m
Income:		
Council Tax Income due in 2020/21	(431.523)	
Contribution to Bad Debt Provision	27.278	
Government funding of Council Tax Support	(8.301)	
Total Income		(412.546)
Budgeted Precepts 2020/21		
Birmingham City Council	365.669	
New Frankley in Birmingham Parish	0.041	
Sutton Coldfield Town Council	1.854	
West Midlands Police & Crime Commissioner	41.394	
West Midlands Fire and Rescue Authority	15.739	
Total Expenditure		424.697
2020/21 In Year (Surplus)/Deficit		12.151
2019/20 Deficit b/fwd		3.129
Cumulative Council Tax (Surplus)/Deficit c/fwd		15.279

2.2. The actual in-year deficit on the Council Tax element of the Collection Fund for 2020/21 was £12.2m. The cumulative balance brought forward from 2019/20 amounted to a

deficit of £3.1m, giving a closing cumulative deficit at the end of 2020/21 of £15.3m. This is after applying £8.3m of Government funding for Council Tax Support.

- 2.3. An £8.4m cumulative deficit was forecast when setting the 2021/22 budget. The final cumulative deficit is £6.8m lower/higher, resulting in a surplus/deficit of £6.8m to be carried forward into future years. The make-up of this is summarised in table 2:

Table 2					£m	£m
Forecast Cumulative Deficit position for 2020/21 Budget Setting						8.437
Reduction in Growth					1.653	
Changes to Exemptions and Discounts					(1.069)	
Decrease in Council Tax Support (CTS)					(2.765)	
Offset by reduction in use of funding from Government					1.699	
Prior Year Adjustments, mainly change in Bad Debt Provision					7.194	
Other					0.130	
						6.842
Cumulative Council Tax (Surplus)/ Deficit c/fwd						15.279

- 2.4. The Council's share of the deficit is £13.2m, which compares to a deficit of £7.3m anticipated when the Council Tax for 2021/22 was set. This **deficit** will be taken into account when setting the budget for 2022/23. The allocation of the total accumulated surplus, from Council Tax at 31 March 2021 is outlined in Table 3:

Table 3	Forecast (Surplus) /Deficit	Outturn	Variance
	£m	£m	£m
Council	7.302	13.223	5.921
Police & Crime Commissioner	0.822	1.489	0.667
Fire & Rescue Authority	0.313	0.567	0.254
Total Surplus	8.437	15.279	6.842

2.5. Council Tax Arrears

A summary of the Council Tax Arrears position for the end of 2020/21 is shown in Table 4.

Table 4	Prior Years	2020/21	Total
	£m	£m	£m
Balance b/f prior years	110.731		110.731
Due in year		431.523	431.523
Collected	(15.484)	(388.294)	(403.778)
Amounts Written Off	(2.299)	(0.007)	(2.305)
Credits Written On	(0.000)	0.000	(0.000)
Council Tax Arrears	92.948	43.223	136.171

A summary of the Council Tax Arrears position for 2020/21 compared with 2019/20 is shown in Table 5.

Table 5	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-21	Change
	£m	£m	£m
Council Tax Arrears Prior Years	76.524	92.948	16.424
Council Tax Arrears In Year	34.207	43.223	9.016
Council Tax Debtors	110.731	136.171	25.439

2.6. Provision for Doubtful Debts

The provision for bad and doubtful debts stands at £60.8m as at 31 March 2021, £25.0m more than the amount set aside at the end of 2019/20. The 2020/21 year end provision is compared in Table 6 to the prior year:

Table 6	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-21	Change
	£m	£m	£m
Council Tax Arrears Debtors (Gross)	110.731	136.171	25.439
Less Provision for Bad or Doubtful Debts	(35.824)	(60.804)	(24.980)
Council Tax Debtors (Net)	74.907	75.367	0.460
Bad Debt Provision as % of Gross Debtors	32.4%	44.7%	12.3%

During the year there has been a net amount of £2.3m written off relating to Council Tax debts compared with £8.9m net write-offs in 2019/20. After making a further contribution to the provision for bad and doubtful debts of £27.3m in 2020/21, the overall provision has increased by £25.0m.

2.7. Collection Performance

Set out below is the in-year collection performance for the past three years. This shows the in- year collection rates as reported to the Ministry for Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) as required by the Final Quarterly Return for the Collection of Council Tax and Business Rates (QRC4).

The adjusted actual in year collection rate was 92.6% which includes adjustments as per QRC4 guidelines.

Table 7 shows the comparative prior year rates:

Table 7	Actual In Year Council Tax Collection Rates		
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
QRC4 Base	94.4%	94.3%	92.6%

In 2020/21, there was a significant reduction in collection rates due to the impact of Covid-19. This was in line with national trends. However, it is hoped that the eventual collection rate over time will reach the estimated rate of 97.1% assumed when setting the budget since the Council will continue to collect outstanding debt in future years.

3. **Business Rates - National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR)**

3.1. In 2020/21 the Council has continued to be part of a Business Rates Pilot for the local retention of 100% Business Rates. This means that the Council retains 99% of Business Rates income with 1% being paid over to the West Midlands Fire & Rescue Authority. This has been in place since 1st April 2017 before which, Business Rates was apportioned between Central Government (50%), The City Council (49%) and the West Midlands Fire & Rescue Authority (1%).

3.2. *Business Rates Summary*

The Collection Fund position for 2020/21 applicable to the Business Rates element of the Fund is summarised below:

Table 8	£m	£m	£m	£m
	Outside the EZ		Enterprise Zone (EZ)	
Business Rates Income due for 2020/21	(277.298)		(0.636)	
Contribution to Appeals Provision	34.038		0.477	
		(243.261)		(0.159)
Contribution to Bad Debt Provision (incl credits written on)	27.905		0.013	
Cost Of Collection Allowance	1.823		-	
		29.727		0.013
Total Income		(213.533)		(0.146)
Expenditure:				
Budgeted Proportionate Shares 2020/21:				
Central Government	-		-	
Birmingham City Council	441.204		-	
West Midlands Fire and Rescue Authority	4.457		-	
Enterprise Zone	-		10.183	
Total Expenditure		445.661		10.183
2020/21 In Year Deficit/(Surplus)		232.128		10.037
2019/20 Deficit b/fwd	1.449		-	
		1.449		-
Cumulative Business Rates Deficit/(Surplus) c/fwd		233.577		10.037
Section 31 Grant Compensation (Surplus)		(180.465)		
Total Deficit after Section 31 Surplus		53.111		10.037

3.3. After taking into account Section 31 Grant Compensation, excluding the Enterprise Zone (EZ), the actual in-year deficit on the Business Rates element of the Collection Fund for 2020/21 was £51.7m. The cumulative balance brought forward from 2019/20 amounted to a deficit of £1.4m. Therefore the closing position at the end of 2020/21 is a deficit of £53.1m.

3.4. A £50.6m deficit was forecast when setting the 2021/22 budget and the main reasons for the increase of £2.5m in the deficit can be explained as follows:

- Provision for Doubtful Debt (£8.1m adverse movement) – Given that collection has been impacted by Covid-19, and the continuing financial uncertainty, it is prudent for the Council to increase its Bad Debt Provision.
- Retail Reliefs (£1.1m adverse movement). There has been a further increase in reliefs awarded. This is offset by additional Section 31 Grants to the General Fund

This has been partially offset by:

- Appeals (£4.4m favourable movement) – There has been a reduction in the anticipated appeals losses or contributions to the appeals provision compared to that assumed when setting the 2020/21 budget. This follows the receipt of updated information from the Valuation Office Agency (VOA) regarding appeals related to material changes of circumstances due to Covid-19.
- Growth Forecast (£1.0m favourable movement) – While growth was less than less than forecast when setting the 2020/21 budget, there was a small improvement compared with the forecast.
- Section 31 Grants to the General Fund (£1.4m favourable movement). The increase in retail relief mentioned above was offset by improvements in compensatory grants.

Table 9 shows the movement between the forecast and outturn surplus positions:

Table 9					£m	£m
Forecast Cumulative Deficit for 2021/22 Budget Setting						50.611
Forecast Deficit due to anticipated growth less than budgeted					12.582	
Actual Deficit due to anticipated growth					11.619	
						(0.963)
Forecast Deficit due to reliefs to Retail Properties					178.506	
Actual Deficit due to reliefs to Retail Properties					179.575	
						1.069
Forecast Deficit due to increase in other reliefs					6.056	
Actual Deficit due to increase in other reliefs					6.131	
						0.075
Forecast Deficit due to increase in provision for doubtful debts					10.335	
Actual Deficit due to increase in provision for doubtful debts					18.412	
						8.077
Forecast Deficit due to increase in provision for appeals					20.733	
Actual Deficit due to increase in provision for appeals					16.391	
						(4.342)
Forecast Surplus in Section 31 funding					(179.051)	
Actual Surplus in Section 31 funding					(180.465)	
						(1.415)
Cumulative Business Rates Deficit c/fwd						53.111

3.5. The following table shows the proportionate shares of the 2020/21 Business Rates surplus compared with the forecast for the 2021/22 budget setting process:

Table 10:	Forecast	Outturn	(Improvement)/ Decline
	£m	£m	£m
Central Government (nil for 2021/22)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Fire (1%)	0.506	0.531	0.025
BCC (99%)	50.104	52.580	2.476
Total	50.610	53.111	2.501

3.6. The Council's share of the deficit at outturn is £52.6m, which is £2.5m worse than the position anticipated when the budget for 2021/22 was set. This £2.5m will be taken into account when setting the budget for 2022/23.

3.7. Within the Enterprise Zone the actual in year income generated relating to Business Rates was £0.1m. This compares to £10.2m when the budget for 2020/21 was set resulting in a significant **deficit** of £10.0m.

3.8. Business Rates Arrears 2020/21

A summary of the Business Rates Arrears position for the end of 2020/21 including the element attributable to the Enterprise Zone, is shown in Table 11:

Table 11	Prior Years	2020/21	Total
	£m	£m	£m
NNDR Arrears b/fwd prior years	96.379		96.379
Adjustments/Net of Refunds	-		-
Due in year:			
Non EZ		277.298	277.298
Enterprise Zone (EZ)		0.636	0.636
Collected	(6.802)	(236.714)	(243.516)
Amounts Written Off	(2.857)	-	(2.857)
Credits Written On	0.027	-	0.027
Business Rates Arrears	86.747	41.220	127.967

A summary of the Business Rates Arrears position for 2020/21 compared with 2019/20 is shown in Table 12:

Table 12	31 March 2020	31 March 2021	Change
	£m	£m	£m
Business Rates Arrears Prior Years	63.715	86.747	23.031
Business Rates Arrears In Year	32.665	41.220	8.555
Business Rates Debtors	96.379	127.966	31.587

3.9. Provision for Doubtful Debts

The Business Rates Bad Debt provision has moved from £47.6m to £72.7m, an increase of £25.1m. The 2020/21 year end provision is compared in Table 13 to the previous year:

Table 13	31 March 2020	31 March 2021	Change
	£m	£m	£m
Business Rates Arrears (Gross)	96.379	127.966	31.587
Less Provision for Bad or Doubtful Debts	(47.578)	(72.665)	(25.087)
Business Rates Debtors (Net)	48.802	55.301	6.500
Bad Debt Provision as % of Gross Debtors	49.4%	56.8%	7.4%

During the year there has been a net amount of £2.8m written off relating to Business Rates debts compared with £20.5m net write-offs in 2019/20. After making a further contribution to the provision for bad and doubtful debts in 2020/21 of £27.9m, including amounts relating to the Enterprise Zone, the overall provision has increased by £25.1m.

3.10. Collection Performance

For Business Rates the adjusted actual in year collection rate calculated was 91.3% (2019/20 96.9%). This is the in-year collection rate as reported to the Ministry for Housing Communities and Local Government as required by the Final Quarterly Return for the Collection of Council Tax and Business Rates (QRC4) and is inclusive of allowable adjustments.

Set out below is the QRC4 in-year collection performance for the past three years.

Table 14	Actual In Year Business Rates Collection Rates		
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21

QRC4 Base	96.3%	96.9%	91.3%
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There has been a decrease of 5.6% in the reported in year collection rate. This is very largely due to the impacts of Covid-19.

The service will focus more on the collection of Business rates moving forward. However, it is hoped that the eventual collection rate over time will reach the estimated rate of 98.0% assumed when setting the budget as the Council will continue to collect outstanding debt in future years.

4. Overall Position

- 4.1. Taken together, the forecast position for the Collection Fund and related income streams was a deficit of £57.4m to be carried forward and taken into account in setting the budget for 2021/22 (£7.3m deficit for Council Tax and a £50.1m deficit for Business Rates).
- 4.2. At year end, there has been a deterioration of £8.4m (£5.9m further deficit for Council Tax and a further £2.5m deficit for Business Rates. This deficit will be rolled forward to be taken into account in the next budget setting round, which will be 2022/23 in this instance.
- 4.3. However, it should be noted that the Government has stated that local authorities will be compensated in 2021/22 for 75% of the in-year loss in 2020/21 Collection Fund Income. The Council expects to receive £23.5m based on the guidance issued by the Government. The Council can also spread any deficit incurred in 2020/21 over the following three years. The forecast deficit less £39.6m forecast compensation is reflected in the Council's budget for 2021/22 and subsequent years. The further deficit of £8.4m will be reflected in 2022/23 and 2023/24. The reduction in compensation of £16.1m will be reflected in the three years from 2021/22 to 2023/24.

Birmingham City Council

Report to Cabinet

29th June 2021



Subject: Outcome of CIPFA's Assessment of the Council's Financial Management capability

Report of: Sara Pitt,
Assistant Director, Service Finance

Relevant Cabinet Member: Cllr Chatfield, Cabinet Member for Finance and Resources

Relevant O &S Chair(s): Cllrs Carl Rice, Co-ordinating O&S Committee; and Cllr Mohammed Aikhlaq, Resources O&S Committee

Report author: Nick Coldicott,
Finance Transformation Programme Manager

Are specific wards affected?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No – All wards affected
If yes, name(s) of ward(s):		
Is this a key decision?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
If relevant, add Forward Plan Reference:		
Is the decision eligible for call-in?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Does the report contain confidential or exempt information?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

1 Executive Summary

- 1.1 In April to May 2021, CIPFA undertook a review of the Council's Financial Management capability against their five-star model and scored the Council's Financial Management capability as three stars stating:

"It is clear that over the last two years at Birmingham City the core finance function has moved on from the more traditional stewardship aspects of financial management that had evolved through keeping the services 'safe' by trying to ensure that the organisation works within its approved financial targets to a much more mature and dynamic supporting and enabling service. Our evidence strongly points to a significant improvement having been achieved over the last two years on Financial Management capability to a position where high levels of effectiveness are now evident."

“Birmingham City Council should be considered to be an exemplar in the transformation of financial management capability given the extent of improvement achieved over the last two years.”

- 1.2 Three stars is a significant improvement on the previous one-star score received from CIPFA in July 2019, which indicated the Council was only at the basic ‘securing stewardship’ level. The full report from CIPFA is appended to this report.

2 Recommendations

- 2.1 Cabinet is recommended to formally note that the Council has now been awarded three stars against the CIPFA Financial management capability framework, 12 months in advance of the target date as approved in the Delivery Plan by Cabinet in November 2020.
- 2.2 Cabinet is recommended to note that CIPFA will be commissioned to undertake an assessment to establish the additional activities and effort required, beyond the existing TOM Programme, to achieve four stars. A cost benefit analysis will be undertaken to assess these implications of targeting four stars.

3 Background

- 3.1 In July 2019, Scrutiny Chairs received a briefing from CIPFA regarding the effectiveness of Financial Management at BCC. This briefing was based on the review that CIPFA had undertaken against their five-star financial management model. The review concluded that financial management capability was significantly compromised by:
- Damaging lack of accountability for financial performance in services – legacy issues including unachievable savings proposals;
 - Finance function structure has lacked effectiveness - credibility/confidence, skilling issues, not fully fit for purpose.
- 3.2 Consequently, the Council was awarded one star against the five-star framework, indicating the Council was only at the basic ‘securing stewardship’ level. This assessment reflected the combined effectiveness of both the Finance Service and Budget Managers dispersed across the Council.

4 Improving Financial Management Capability

- 4.1 In response to the 2019 CIPFA findings, a Finance Improvement Programme was established. The CIPFA review identified 16 areas for development and, in consultation with CIPFA, these were mapped into 18 finance improvement initiatives that were progressed by Service Finance. This significant work included the following activities and required substantial capacity and effort across Service Finance.
- Implement accountability letters
 - Review the scheme of delegation

- Business Partnering work programme
- Budget holder training
- Financial regulations review
- Rationalisation of recharges
- 'My Finance' intranet site for budget holders
- Capital programme management
- Finance training programme

- 4.2 The Finance Improvement Programme delivered significant improvements in the effectiveness of financial management, but it was recognised there still remained much to do and a different approach was required to ensure clear direction, traction and momentum.
- 4.3 In early summer 2020, KPMG were commissioned to help develop a new Target Operating Model with Finance that established a roadmap for the future. In parallel with this, the Oracle implementation programme was established to replace SAP with Oracle Fusion and this created further opportunities for improvement in financial management – for both Service Finance and Budget Managers.
- 4.4 Remaining tasks from the Finance Improvement Programme along with the Target Operating Model (TOM) implementation plan and Council delivery plan objectives have now been drawn into a single, comprehensive and cohesive plan - The Finance TOM Programme. This is being delivered in a coordinated and integrated approach, in parallel and in collaboration with the 1B Oracle implementation programme. The Finance TOM Programme and Oracle ERP implementation are separate programmes but run together - it is essential they are delivered in an integrated approach to maximise the opportunity and benefits available from Oracle.

5 2021 CIPFA Assessment

- 5.1 The council's delivery plan objective is to achieve a three-star CIPFA Financial Management rating by March 2022. In order to provide a baseline assessment of the Council's financial management capability towards achieving that goal and to ensure the combined programme would deliver a three-star score, CIPFA were commissioned, in April 2021, to undertake an informal 'self-assessment'.
- 5.2 This 'self-assessment' concluded that the Council had *achieved "strong overall progress"* since the previous review and *"financial management has been significantly transformed"*. CIPFA also provided an informal view that the Council had achieved a three-star rating.
- 5.3 The review also commented on the *"highly commendable response to issues arising within our April 2019 assessment. It would be our considered view that Birmingham City Council should be considered to be an exemplar in the*

transformation of financial management capability given the extent of improvement achieved over the last two years.”

5.4 Consequently, in order to formalise this ‘self-assessment’ rating, the Council commissioned CIPFA to undertake further interviews and a survey to complete a formal assessment and cement the three-star score.

5.5 The formal assessment has now concluded and CIPFA have confirmed the Council’s three-star status. CIPFA Commented that:

“Over the last two years the core finance function at Birmingham has moved on from delivering the more traditional stewardship aspects of financial management that had evolved through keeping the operational services ‘safe’, ensuring that the organisation works within its approved financial targets, to a much more mature and dynamic supporting and enabling service that drives diffused financial management. Our evidence strongly points to a significant improvement having been achieved on Financial Management capability including improved accountability for financial performance across the services. Indeed, there has been a highly significant improvement in the Supporting Performance Financial Management style which is a hallmark of a high level of effective Financial Management capability.”

5.6 In the context of strong controls over both revenue and capital spending supported and monitored by the Executive, Finance Service and budget holders, this review was undertaken with CIPFA having a clear understanding of the Finance TOM Programme which sets out the direction of travel and the improvement work planned in Service Finance over the next 12-18 months. The report states that: *“On a comparative basis, the average statement scoring would place Birmingham just within the top quartile for comparable organisation scoring at this point in time.”* and this further substantiates the need to continue driving the Finance TOM Programme in order to safely secure the three star rating on our journey to be a leading class finance function.

5.7 The CIPFA report includes a template for developing an improvement plan to address remaining issues. This template will be completed, in collaboration with CIPFA, drawing on the work that is already planned as part of:

- The Finance TOM Programme
- The Procurement Transformation Programme
- The council’s Delivery Plan and corporate transformation programme.

5.8 The full CIPFA report is attached at Appendix A.

6 Appendices

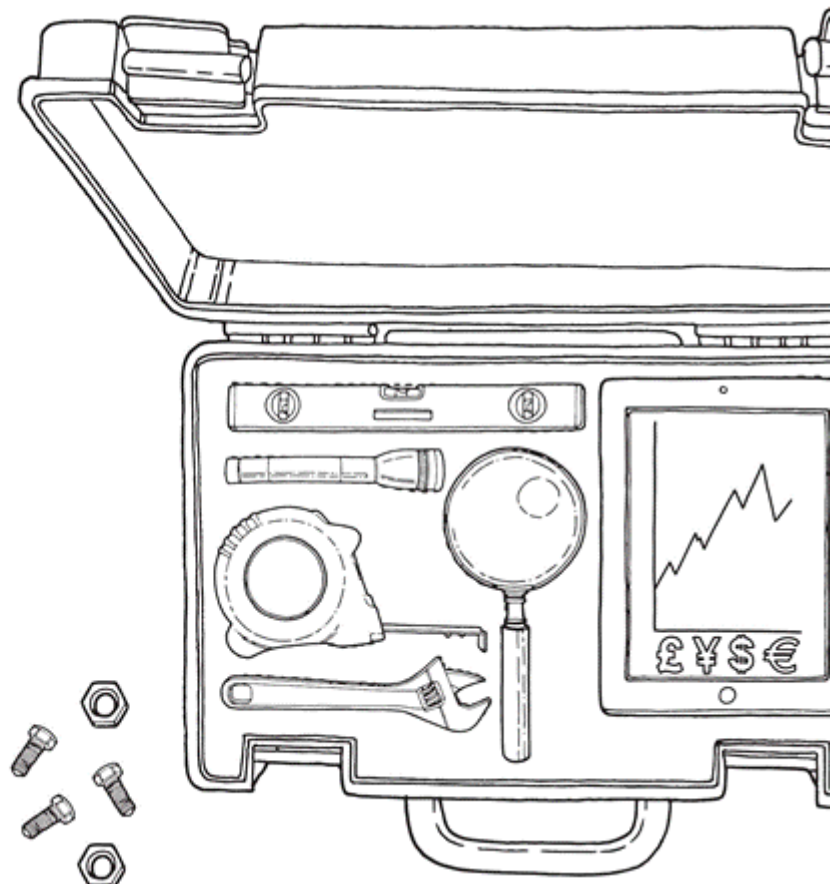
6.1 CIPFA Financial Management Capability Report.

7 Background Documents

7.1 None

Financial Management Capability Birmingham City Council

May 2021



Contact

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Contents

Executive Summary.....	3
Introduction	5
Financial Capability Review Approach.....	7
Financial Resilience.....	8
Financial Management Review	20
Issues and Recommendations	26
Improvement Plan – this is still to be agreed	28
Appendices.....	29

Executive Summary

From March to May 2021, CIPFA conducted a Financial Management Capability Review (FMCRC) at Birmingham City Council building upon a previous review carried out by CIPFA between October 2018 and April 2019. Within the 2018/2019 assessment exercise, CIPFA concluded that Birmingham, would be rated as a ONE STAR organisation as assessed against CIPFA's FIVE STAR World Class Financial Management programme.

Financial Resilience

As part of our updated assessment we assess financial resilience from the evidence collected for the CIPFA FIVE STAR Financial Management model. The review of Birmingham City Council's financial resilience as part of the reassessment encompassed three key areas:

- Adequacy of reserves
- Robustness of the Medium-Term Financial Strategy (MTEP)
- Planned efficiency savings and transformational change

Birmingham City Council faces significant financial resilience challenges including the need to bridge an emerging structural deficit in the face of growing operational pressures. Legacy constraints on Prudential Borrowing, the impacts of emerging service pressures together with medium and longer term impacts of Covid-19 and the need to deliver significant efficiency savings against that backdrop, will present significant challenges. Notwithstanding the emerging structural deficit arising from 2023/24, as highlighted by the Financial Plan 2021-2025, Birmingham now has a highly considered financial strategy, an advanced approach to the management of reserves and a significantly improved grip on Financial Management. Strong financial management capability has been rapidly developed and this has transformed Birmingham's overall financial resilience. We would now consider that Birmingham's overall financial resilience to be MODERATE and is fully reflected through our CIPFA Financial Management Model assessment criteria.

Financial Management Capability

As at May 2021, we have reassessed Birmingham City Council as a THREE STAR rated organisation against CIPFA's FIVE STAR Financial Management Model of global best practice – up from ONE STAR in April 2019. CIPFA has independently assessed 90 organisations against world class best practice using its Financial Management Model. On a comparative basis, the average statement scoring would place Birmingham just within the top quartile for comparable organisation scoring at this point in time.

Over the last two years the core finance function at Birmingham has moved on from delivering the more traditional stewardship aspects of financial management that had evolved through keeping the operational services 'safe', ensuring that the organisation works within its approved financial targets, to a much more mature and dynamic supporting and enabling service that drives diffused financial management. Our evidence strongly points to a significant improvement having been achieved on Financial Management capability including improved accountability for financial performance across the services. Indeed, there has been a highly significant improvement in the Supporting

Performance Financial Management style which is a hallmark of a high level of effective Financial Management capability.

Our reassessment identified six specific strengths. Some areas previously identified as weaknesses have been significantly developed to become strengths. These include the rapid development of the effectiveness of the Business Partnering function and refocusing on the wider Finance function. Unlike the issues highlighted within our April 2019 assessment, the five 2021 development issues are not predominately interlinked and are more aligned to continuous improvement than core fundamental good practice compliance change. These development areas, in context, do not materially impair the high level of effectiveness of Financial Management capability that now exists at Birmingham or the THREE Star status achieved within our assessment given the high average model statement scoring achieved.

Given the grip, pace and progression (including the ongoing Target Operating Model Project for the Finance function) it is envisaged that if this level of progress from a 2019 baseline is maintained, Birmingham has real potential to achieve FOUR STAR Status by September 2022, subject to the current trajectory of improvement and the areas for further development highlighted within this report being substantially addressed.

In summary, Birmingham City Council has made great strides in addressing the issues that constrained overall financial management capability. We would conclude that this progression highlights a highly commendable response to issues arising from our April 2019 assessment. It would be our considered view that Birmingham City Council should be considered to be an exemplar in the transformation of financial management capability given the extent of improvement achieved over the last two years.

Introduction

About this Report

This report outlines an updated assessment of Birmingham City Council's financial management capability, first conducted within 2018/19 and reported in April 2019. We have expanded this reassessment within a wider Financial Management Capability Review (FMCRC) which seeks to provide a view on Financial Resilience based on the evidence obtained in assessing overall Financial Management capability.

The FMCRC encompasses a review of the organisation's Financial Resilience and Financial Management and this report sets out findings in respect of each element. It seeks to highlight key observations, issues and recommendations, along with a more detailed Improvement Plan which will be assimilated within Birmingham City Council's existing improvement planning arrangements.

Background

Birmingham City Council is the largest local authority in the UK and is comprised of 101 councillors in what is the UK's second largest city and is the West Midlands regional capital. Politically there is a Labour Party majority with 65 Councillors and the members represent over 1.2 million people, in 40 wards covering some 440,000 households with some 200,000 children attending school. Birmingham City is the UK's largest landlord with approximately 60,000 council owned dwellings. Council services are delivered through some 25,000 staff.

The revenue income requirement to fund all Council services is approximately £2.96 billion for 2021/22 and Council Tax Band D was set at £1,748.19. In 2019/20, on an overall activity quantum of approximately £3 billion, Birmingham outturned a total net underspend of £23.6m reduced to £11.5m after a net transfer to reserves of £12.1m. We are led to understand that the 2020/21 outturn position is similar in that a marginal underspend is being reported within the draft statement of accounts. In terms of investment, total expenditure on capital projects in 2019/20 was £432.3m which was up from the 2018/19 equivalent despite the impact of Covid-19 pandemic.

In setting its 2021/22 budget the Council have committed to delivering some planned £33 million of savings in 2021/22 within a four-year financial strategy delivering savings target of £190.5 million.

The Commonwealth Games Federation announced in 2017 that it had selected Birmingham as the host city partner of the XXII Commonwealth Games in 2022 and the City Council has been pivotal in helping deliver the major supporting infrastructure work required.

What is the FMCRC?

The FMCRC is an independent 'as-is' assessment of a Council's capability to effectively manage its current finances, internal process and operations, as well as how it plans future financial management. Key outputs include identification of areas of best practice and areas for improvement. The FMCRC at Birmingham City Council was conducted over a three month period from March to May 2021. The assessment is based on the CIPFA Global FIVE STAR Financial Management Model (FM Model) best practice.

In updating a previous assessment reported in April 2019, CIPFA obtained the following background evidence from Birmingham City Council:

- Electronic survey – 84 contributors in scope
- One-to-one interviews – 42 interviewees with Birmingham City Council members and staff
- Documents– (38) e.g., Medium-Term Financial Strategy, Budget Monitoring etc.

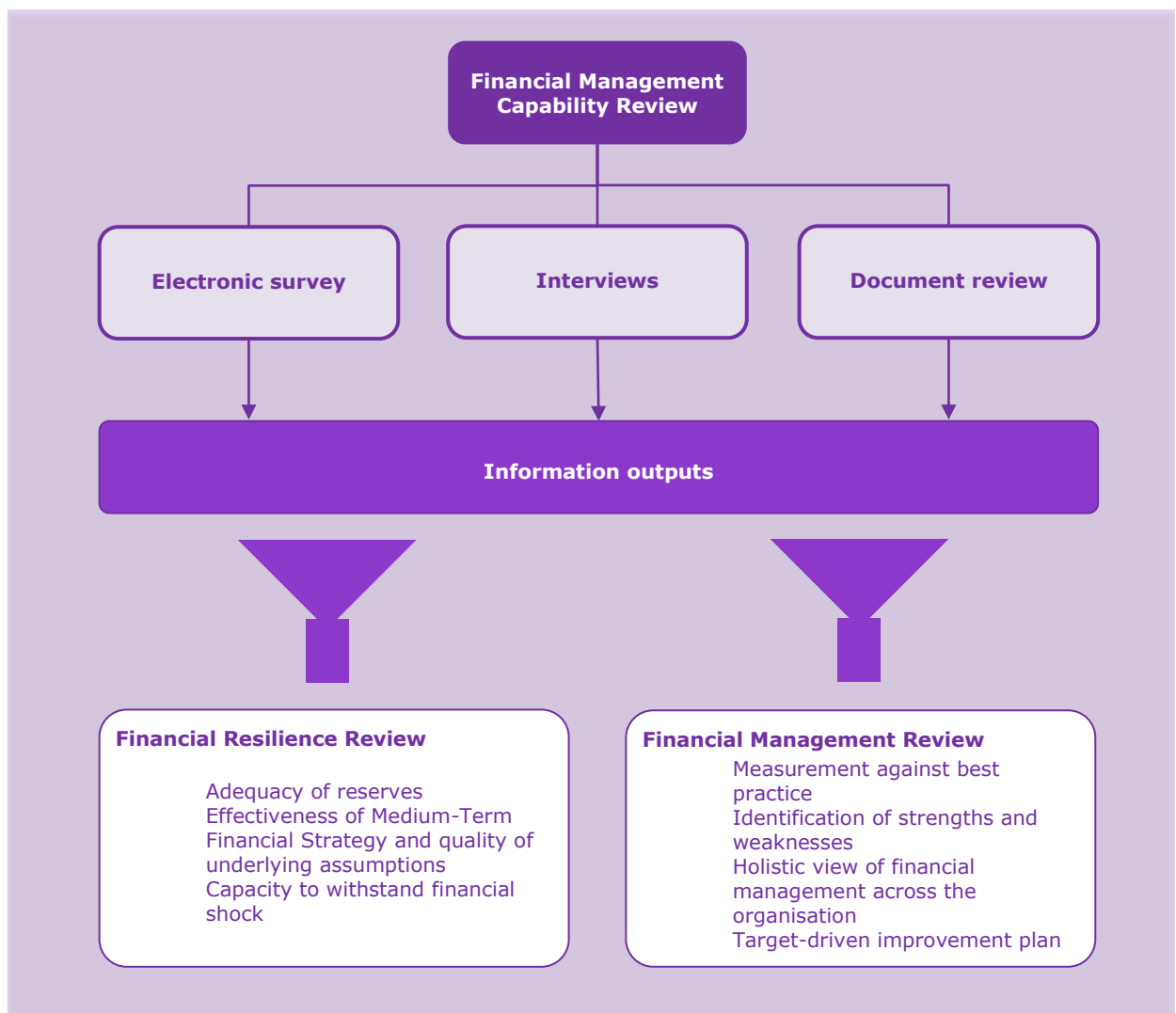
More detailed information on the response to the electronic survey, those interviewed and the documents reviewed can be found in the Appendix I: FMCR Information Sources. Further information about the FMCR approach is set out below.

Financial Capability Review Approach

How is the FMCR conducted?

As explained by the diagram below, the FMCR consists of two elements:

- **A financial resilience review** – an assessment of the financial sustainability of an organisation and its ability to withstand financial shock
- **A financial management review** – an updated assessment against best practice and other organisations who have also been reviewed using the CIPFA FIVE STAR Financial Management Model (FM model) to identify issues and create an improvement plan that can be tracked



Financial Resilience

Key Findings

The review of Birmingham City Council's Financial Resilience within the overall Financial Management capability assessment encompassed three key areas:

- Adequacy of reserves
- Robustness of the Medium-Term Financial Plan (MTFP) – Financial Plan 2021-2025
- Planned efficiency savings and transformational change.

Although we have full confidence that Birmingham can fully meet its balanced budget obligations for 2021/22, the City faces significant financial challenges ahead as it has an underlying medium term structural deficit, impacts of the 'tail of Covid-19 pandemic and growing service demand pressures. There are a number of factors that influence the City's ability to deal with such challenges. We have outlined our review findings arising from our Financial Management Model assessment across each of these areas that impact financial resilience below:

Summary	Key points
Adequacy of reserves	
Adequacy of reserves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within an overall General Reserve which excludes earmarked reserves, Birmingham is estimated to hold some £179.375 million as at March 2021. Within this Corporate General Fund, Balances equate to £38.382 million which is approximately 4.6% of Net General Revenue expenditure. A prudent position has been taken to provide for known pressures. There is a sophisticated approach taken in the management of the overall reserves position which is projected to stand at some £901.991 million by the end of 2020/21. • Birmingham's position on managing reserves is considered to be robust and follow good practice particularly in the delineation of Covid-19 funding and pressures.
Robustness of the MTFP	
MTFP Modelling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Financial Plan 2021 – 2025 represents a detailed and realistic high level four-year medium term with an extended 10-year profile • The financial modelling incorporates core assumptions through an assessment of risk and is fully linked to the objectives that are core to Birmingham City Council Delivery Plan 2020-2022 • The Plan identifies a structural deficit position starting in year 3 (2023/24) and platforms a range of efficiency savings and the overall direction of travel using the 2021-2025 Financial Plan is highly likely to yield approaches that have a high probability of bridging 'the gap' • Still some way to go in integrating service planning and core strategies • Legacy constraints on Prudential Borrowing leaves Birmingham City with lower capability in terms of overall headroom to optimise its capital programme investment but that is more than counter

balanced by strategically effective funding strategies and approach to managing reserves and efficiency savings

- Overall, the current Financial Plan is considered to be robust and will be highly effective in, the context of strong financial management capability, in successfully creating strategies that will meet any emerging structural deficit position

Planned efficiency savings and transformational change

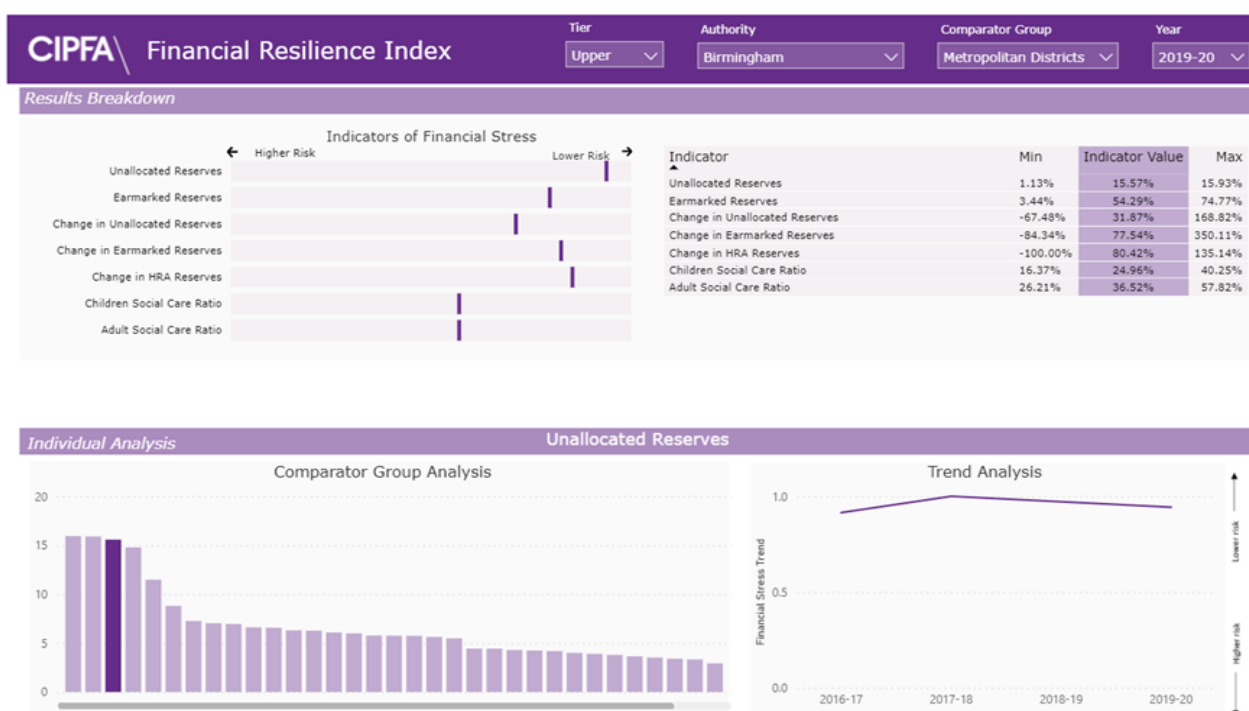
Planned efficiency savings and transformational change

- Planned savings of approximately £190.5 million are profiled to be delivered by the end of 2024/25
- A robust approach has been taken on 'front end' formulation of savings proposals with services supported by Business Partnering
- Effective tracking through a star chamber scrutiny process that is considered to achieve 'grip' and improved accountability
- Mature approach to transformational change through reengineering services

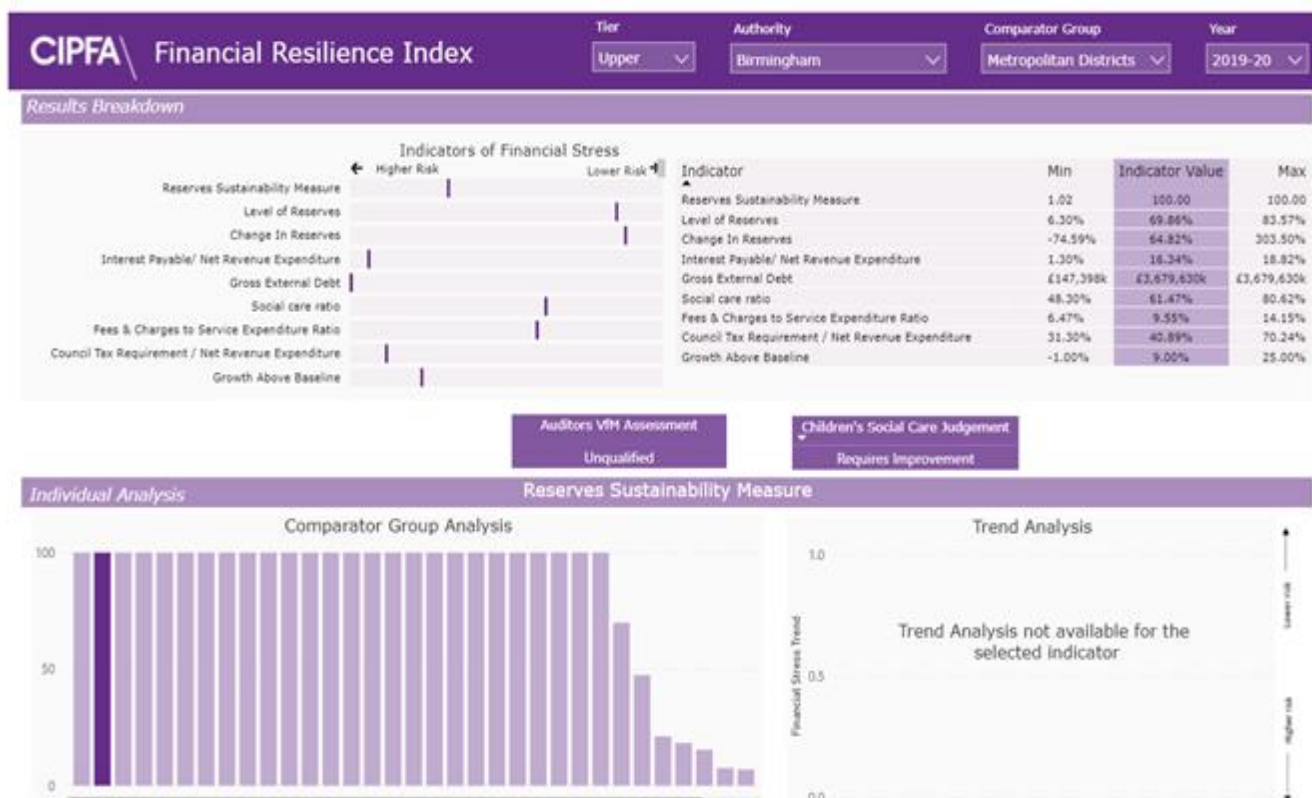
Adequacy of Reserves

Consolidating stability

At the end of 2019/2020, Birmingham City's Council's overall General Unallocated Reserves pitched at some 15.6% of Net Revenue spend, as at March 2020. The indicators of financial stress highlighted through the CIPFA Financial resilience index to 2019/20 show relatively low levels of risks relative to reserves as highlighted below and on a comparative position amongst the top quartile of the comparator group:



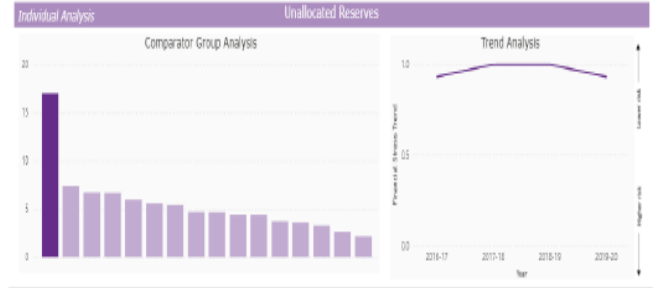
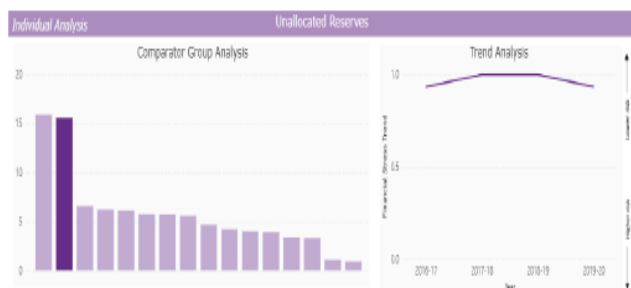
This is indicative of an approach that generates stability and overall resilience in the face of significant legacy debt and a highly geared Council Tax to Net Revenue expenditure requirement, albeit the Reserves Sustainability Measure is pointing to higher risk:



Birmingham's own internal analysis of the CIPFA data picked up that whilst PRIMARY Indicators are broadly similar comparing 2019 to 2021, however SECONDARY indicators reveal positive incremental change:

2021

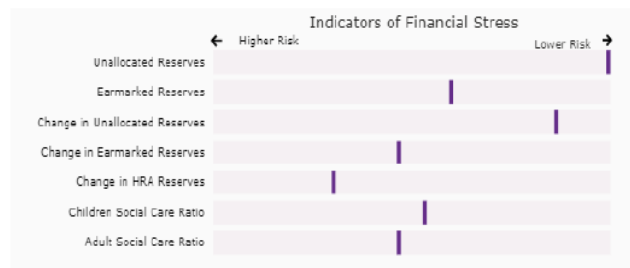
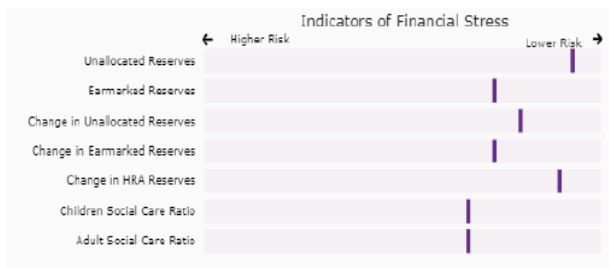
2019



Changes on the positioning of SECONDARY Indicators from 2019 have been positive:

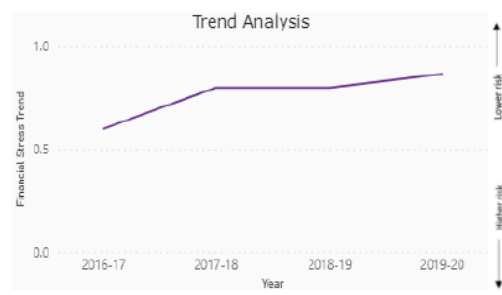
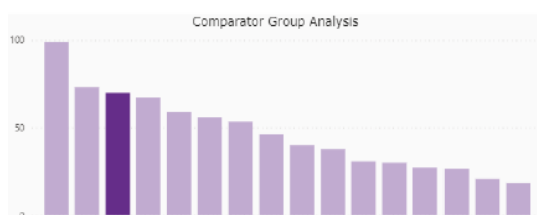
2021

2019

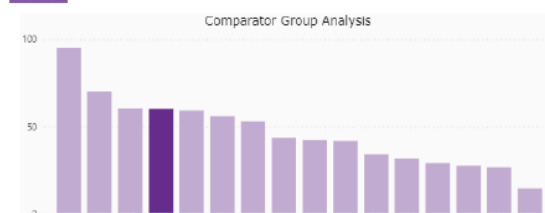


On changes to reserves, a comparative analysis shows a similar positive direction of travel albeit within the comparator group level:

2019-20



2018-19



Overall the reserve strategy at Birmingham is highly considered and the earmarking of funds including the impact of Covid-19 pandemic grants and recycling of linked funds are assessed as prudent and good practice. Year-on-year positions including a tracking of the growth/depletion of non-earmarked/earmarked General Fund Reserves are highlighted below:

Year	Net Spend	Surplus/(Deficit)	Movements General Fund Non earmarked	Movements General Fund earmarked
2016/17	£869.6 million	£87.2 million	£100.8 million	£136.2 million
2017/18	£553.8 million	£96.2 million	£130.9 million	£169.9 million
2018/19	£935.8 million	£112.4 million	£144.0 million	£106.5 million
2019/20	£783.5 million	£83.4 million	£141.7 million	£193.1 million
2020/21	£828.7 million	Forecast £0 million	£179.4 million	£390.0 million
Total reserve movement			(£12.3 million)	(£9.6 million)

Robustness of the MTFP 2021/22 to 2024/25

The Birmingham City Finance Plan 2021/22 to 2024/25 is a four-year medium term financial plan with an extended 10-year profile. The impact of Covid-19 and the recalibration of service demand pressures have been incorporated within the Plan and the vision for the financial modelling is framed within the six priorities that are core to the Birmingham City Council Delivery Plan 2020- 2022:

- An entrepreneurial city to learn, work and invest in
- An aspirational city to grow up in
- A fulfilling city to age well in
- A great city to live in
- A city whose residents gain the most from hosting the 2022 Commonwealth Games
- A city that takes a leading role in tackling climate change

Architecture and robustness of modelling

In terms of the strength of financial modelling, our assessment on the 2021-2025 Financial Plan included the identification and testing of key assumptions used within the modelling. The core high level assumptions were deemed to be prudent and the overall model appears to be comprehensive and well-constructed. Compared to the 2019 position, the Plan is significantly more transparent and robust. On good practice, the setting of the annual budget and extended rolling MTFP should have the following characteristics and we found these substantially in place during our assessment:

- Full participation of budget holders in the budget formulation process in a way that enables full ownership to take place
- Being founded upon operational service planning objectives, within a 'bottom up approach' formulation
- Stress tested core assumptions (sensitivity analysis) within flexing of potential outcomes across a number of core variables - risk assessment of material items of income and expenditure inform budget setting, and their reporting to the board with financial implications, mitigating actions and contingency provisions
- Forecast or actual budget variances and trends are fully reflected in the budget setting process
- Reporting of cashable efficiency gains reconciled with and fully reflected in the budget setting process
- Revenue consequences of the capital programme and other expenditure commitments, including the consumption of capital (e.g. depreciation) fully reflected in revenue budget
- Incorporating, where possible, aspects of outcome and/or zero based budgeting
- Annual budget construction being embedded within a rolling and dynamic Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP)

CIPFA Financial Management Code

Aspects of good practice are also reinforced within the CIPFA Financial Management Code¹ including the requirements to attest to the viability of budgets set and the robustness of the MTFP. Having looked at Financial Management Code framework, it would be our considered opinion that Birmingham can now demonstrate strong compliance with the code and substantially meet the above good practice attributes set within the CIPFA Financial Management Model. Marked improvements in the delivery of good practice, especially within the last two years have significantly strengthened the effectiveness of Birmingham's Financial Strategy. Key improvements noted have been in the following areas:

- Advanced corporate finance skills in delivering an approach to managing reserves including a full range of contingency reserves including the Financial Resilience Reserve
- Strong Capital and Treasury Management

Previous savings delivery

Within our 2018/19 assessment we previously identified difficulties in delivering real savings that were 'cashable'. The Financial Plan identifies the tracking from 2016/17 to 2020/21 with the obvious impacts on 2019/20 from the drag arising from Covid-19²:

	Planned Savings	Savings Delivered	
	£m	£m	%
2016/17	88.2	32.4	37%
2017/18	70.9	48.3	68%
2018/19	52.9	42.8	81%
2019/20	46.2	38.7	84%
2020/21*	22.1	17.2	78%

The 2021-2025 Financial Plan commits to some £190.5 million of planned savings to 2024/2025. Whilst this may seem to be ambitious, in historical context, the *"Financial Plan 2021-2025 reflects a realistic position for the savings programme going forward."*³ As is highlighted separately below, this is a statement which we would substantially concur with.

¹ CIPFA Financial Management Code - <https://www.cipfa.org/policy-and-guidance/publications/f/financial-management-code>

² Birmingham City Council – Financial Plan 2021 – 2025 Page 14: Para 2.8

³ Birmingham City Council – Financial Plan 2021 – 2025 Page 14 : Para 2.9

Assessment of funding changes on services and management of external funding

A key strength that has emerged within the last two years is the ability of the services to assess the likely service change requirements together with a corporate approach to optimizing external funding including the management of funding with the reserve strategy. This has been ably demonstrated in two areas:

- Impact of strong Business Partnering and improved service accountability
- Corporate focus on optimizing external grant sources

Budget pressures

The Financial Plan clearly signposts budget pressures that will be faced moving forward⁴:

Categorisation	2021/22 £m	2022/23 £m	2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m
Demography	19.171	27.921	36.761	45.511
Member priorities	19.044	54.234	4.048	4.048
Rebasing	17.969	18.891	18.866	18.866
Revenue cost of redundancy	9.281	3.194	0.750	0.000
Time limited resources	7.137	(2.707)	(8.218)	(9.679)
Change in legislation or regulation	4.753	6.127	7.460	5.790
Pension Fund	3.079	3.548	3.651	3.826
Savings non-delivery	1.635	0.768	(0.260)	(0.148)
Pressures resulting from COVID 19	0.423	0.152	0.152	0.000
Revenue cost of capital projects	(1.134)	2.618	4.702	4.702
Invest to Save (including repayments)	(15.799)	(15.943)	(17.329)	(16.348)
Other	3.584	3.327	4.014	6.089
Total	69.143	102.130	54.597	62.657

Social Care (Adults and Children's Trust) pressures are well highlighted, as are Education and Homelessness, within the model and the assumptions are embedded within the overall high-level modelling. From our experience Social Care costs and associated demand management are routinely at the very top of the list of challenges faced by relevant local authorities throughout the UK. This is an area that Birmingham City Council appears to be able to effectively manage exposure through highly effective 'front-end' prevention strategy investment.

Looking at these within the round, there appears to be a highly considered approach taken by the services to deliver forecasts on horizon scanning. This approach has been possible due to the high level of Business Partnering effectiveness (though challenge and validation) and the significantly more enabling role played by the corporate finance function.

Structural Deficit

⁴ Birmingham City Council – Financial Plan 2021 – 2025 Page 23: Para 2.9

The Financial Plan identifies an emerging structural deficit, some of which will be met with savings that have been formulated. Appendix A of the Plan highlights a 10 year profile on key metrics. The structural gap is clearly identified and within the specific 4 year scope of the Financial Plan it is clear that a material gaps begins to emerge in 2023/24 and 2024/25 of £76 million and £81 million respectively⁵:

	2021/22 £m	2022/23 £m	2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m	2025/26 £m	2026/27 £m	2027/28 £m	2028/29 £m	2029/30 £m	2030/31 £m
Base Budget 2020/21	852.933	852.933	852.933	852.933	852.933	852.933	852.933	852.933	852.933	852.933
Pay & Price Inflation	27.717	57.787	87.072	117.722	152.275	185.852	220.936	260.625	299.094	339.76
Meeting Budget Issues and Policy Choices	69.143	102.130	54.597	62.657	71.815	81.372	90.107	99.174	108.262	117.30
Savings Plans	(33.051)	(77.274)	(39.427)	(40.722)	(40.808)	(40.891)	(40.946)	(41.002)	(37.453)	(37.45)
Corporate Adjustments:										
Other net change in use / contribution to reserves	26.807	(44.077)	21.489	31.374	32.288	33.259	33.814	34.327	34.856	32.46
Corporately Managed Budgets	(53.803)	(23.011)	(9.839)	(13.901)	(16.693)	(26.091)	(31.343)	(45.928)	(49.600)	(38.59)
Changes in Corporate Government Grants	(61.075)	(16.348)	(18.105)	(19.827)	(20.791)	(21.779)	(23.559)	(25.376)	(27.230)	(28.29)
Total Net Expenditure	828.671	852.140	948.720	990.236	1,031.019	1,064.655	1,101.942	1,134.753	1,180.862	1,238.11
Business Rates	(411.693)	(432.135)	(445.154)	(456.877)	(468.890)	(481.198)	(493.811)	(506.736)	(519.980)	(533.55)
Business Rates Deficit in 20/21 funded by S31 grants	177.261	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Use of S31 grant reserve to fund Business Rates deficit arising in 20/21	(177.261)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Business Rates Deficit from 2019/20	1.435	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Business Rates Deficit 20/21 spread over three years	16.224	16.223	16.222	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Council Tax	(382.923)	(394.022)	(405.362)	(417.027)	(428.729)	(440.758)	(453.126)	(465.841)	(478.913)	(492.35)
Council Tax Deficit from 2019/20	2.707	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Council Tax Deficit 20/21 spread over three years	1.530	1.532	1.532	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Top Up Grant	(55.951)	(57.070)	(58.212)	(59.376)	(60.563)	(61.774)	(63.010)	(64.270)	(65.555)	(66.86)
Top Up Grant - Reset	-	12.254	13.583	14.565	15.575	16.619	17.707	18.833	19.998	21.18
Potential impact of spending review	-	1.000	5.000	9.000	9.000	9.000	9.000	9.000	9.000	9.00
Total Resources	(828.671)	(852.218)	(872.391)	(909.715)	(933.607)	(958.111)	(983.240)	(1,009.014)	(1,035.450)	(1,062.57)
Gap	0.000	(0.078)	76.329	80.521	97.412	106.544	118.702	125.739	145.412	175.53

The emerging gap levels have already been adjusted to reflect planned savings and the Plans seeks to be fully transparent on this underlying position. Actual financial performance in 2019/20 and 2020/21 has illustrated a strong level of predictability and reliability on in-year forecasting and agility in recalibrating net spend. Given the strength of existing savings plans (see below), the overall direction of travel on financial management capability and the high level of clarity on the tasks required to 'square the circle' and realign net spend pressure with resources, we would be confident that Birmingham will mitigate the inherent emerging structural deficit.

The Financial Plan as an MTFP attempts to forecast available resources, demand and spend pressures as well as impacts on reserves – all in the context of spending priorities set within the wider corporate planning framework – The Birmingham Delivery Plan. Overall the current Financial Plan is considered to be robust but there is inevitably still scope for further improvement that would put the MTFP within exemplar status. More work is still needed to fully link operational services planning, asset management and procurement strategies together with closer alignment of external delivery partners but it is clear that the Financial Plan as currently constituted will serve Birmingham extremely well.

Planned efficiency savings and transformational change

Since our 2018/19 assessment Birmingham City have significantly changed their approach to the formulation and tracking on the delivery of savings through an enhanced monthly Star Chamber approach. As highlighted above the Financial Plan 2021-2025 commits to approximately £190.5 million of planned savings being delivered by 2024/25. The impact of Covid-19 and the recalibration of service demand pressures have been highlighted. Planned savings for 2021/22 are £33.051 million and this rises to £77.274 million in 2022/23 and falls back to approximately £39 million/£40 million for the remaining two

⁵ Birmingham City Council – Financial Plan 2021 – 2025 Page 75: Appendix A

years of the MTFP as constituted in the 2021 – 2025 Financial Plan. The profiles against the high-level modelling are extracted below⁶:

	2021/22 £m	2022/23 £m	2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m
Base budget 2020/21	852.933	852.933	852.933	852.933
Changes in pay and price inflation	27.717	57.787	87.072	117.722
Budget pressures	69.143	102.130	54.597	62.657
Corporate adjustments:				
Other net change in use of / contribution to reserves	26.807	(44.077)	21.489	31.374
Corporately managed budgets	(53.803)	(23.011)	(9.839)	(13.901)
Changes in corporate government grants	(61.075)	(16.348)	(18.105)	(19.827)
Total expenditure	861.722	929.414	988.147	1,030.958
Business Rates	(411.693)	(432.135)	(445.154)	(456.877)
Top Up Grant	(55.951)	(43.816)	(39.629)	(35.811)
Council Tax	(382.923)	(394.022)	(405.362)	(417.027)
Collection Fund (surplus)/deficit Business Rates	17.659	16.223	16.222	0.000
Collection Fund (surplus)/deficit Council Tax	4.237	1.532	1.532	0.000
Total resources	(828.671)	(852.218)	(872.391)	(909.715)
Savings requirement	33.051	77.196	115.756	121.243
Planned savings	(33.051)	(77.274)	(39.427)	(40.722)
Other solutions to be determined	0.000	(0.078)	76.329	80.521

Notwithstanding a sound approach to the management of reserves, the Financial Plan seeks to provide a transparent view of both the savings that have been already formulated and the emerging budget gap arising from an underlying structural deficit position. The Financial Plan highlights this pressure, manifesting itself in 2023/24 with a gap of £76 million growing to approximately £81 million in 2024/25. Critical to this modelling is the efficacy and robustness of the identified savings. The Financial Plan highlights that the approach to the formulation and tracking of savings has been significantly overhauled with *"some savings have to be rephased due to changing circumstances, some have to be replaced with an alternative saving and others have to be removed from the programme since they are no longer considered to be deliverable. The Council therefore has a saving programme for the period 2021/22 to 2024/25 in which there can be some reasonable confidence in its delivery."*⁷

More effective 'front end' scrutiny of savings proposals templates and business cases and the enhanced star chamber approach in tracking, led by Scrutiny has led to a strong level of testing and validation of savings proposals. With extensive challenge applied through Business Partnering and the Deputy Section 151 Officer, the statement on 'reasonable confidence on delivery' is based on a fully committed approach being taken. There has been a marked change from 2019 savings being 'aspirational' to a position now where savings are substantially based on finite change proposals. Indeed, the Plan recognizes the extent of previous savings exercises on base budgets and that a more radical approach that embraces 'true transformation' requires to be taken:

⁶ Birmingham City Council – Financial Plan 2021 – 2025 Page 32: Table 3.9

⁷ Birmingham City Council – Financial Plan 2021 – 2025 Page 32, Para 22.1.1

“For 2021/22 onwards, the Council has taken a different approach to the development of new savings, having recognised that after delivering over £700m worth of savings over the past 11 years, it is unlikely that any further major savings could be made purely through efficiencies. Additionally, planning for savings was difficult at a time when managers were dealing with the response to the pandemic. Therefore, no Directorate targets were issued for the 2021/22 budget planning process and it is anticipated that any new savings, beyond that relating to review of the establishment referred to in paragraph 22.4 below, will be delivered through the Delivery Plan.”⁸

One new saving of £20.1m has been identified as being deliverable from implementing establishment controls within the Council. This work started in 2020/21 and will be built upon in 2021/22. We do not envisage any redundancies as a result of this proposal as the outcomes are likely to be deleted vacancies and reduced agency costs.”⁹

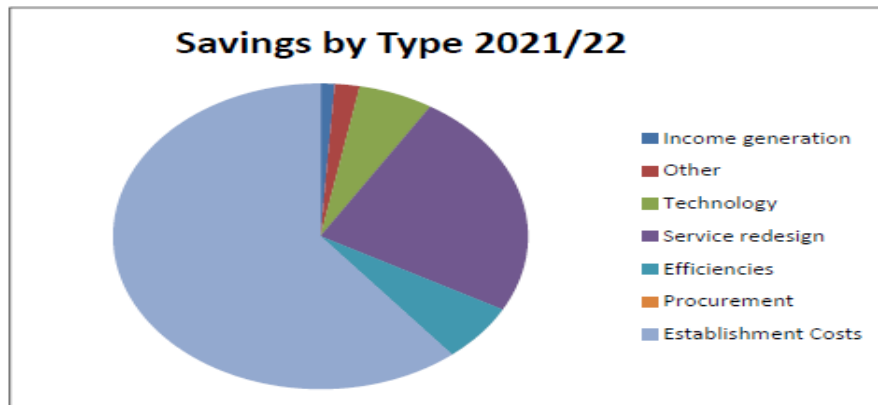
Overall, the approach to savings demonstrates a realistic and considered approach including the assessment of risk with a Budget Risk assessment being a key determining factor in the inclusion of planned savings to model. It is inevitable that current circumstances arising from the global Covid-19 pandemic will produce some element of delay or drag on delivery of transformational change, but that has certainly not stopped an appetite for moving significantly beyond ‘business as usual’. There will inevitably be more opportunities for savings, particularly within Procurement activities and it is encouraging that Birmingham is putting significant effort into improving Procurement capability.

The current approach is a significant movement away from the previous position whereby the base budget adjustments were carried out irrespective of the impact on service. An example includes raising car parking and other fee income for various services in a way that would have actually adversely impacted customer behaviours, to the extent that alternative provision would have effectively eliminated existing income sources. The previous approach of ‘salami slicing’ budgets in order to contribute to the overall savings target has been ‘called out’ and Business Partnering development has led to a ‘paradigm shift’ towards service challenge and redesign rather than the services recalibrating the pace of spend. Whilst the extent of 2021/22 savings are primarily within establishment costs, it is clear to see the extent that Birmingham seeks to redesign services in a way that points to transformational change¹⁰ rather than reduce incremental resources:

⁸ Birmingham City Council – Financial Plan 2021 – 2025 Page 32, Para 22.3

⁹ Birmingham City Council – Financial Plan 2021 – 2025 Page 32, Para 22.4

¹⁰ Birmingham City Council – Financial Plan 2021 – 2025 Page 33, Para 22.4.1



Resilience profile

On overall resilience, legacy constraints on Prudential Borrowing and the impacts of emerging service pressures together with medium and longer term impacts of Covid-19 will present significant challenges. Notwithstanding the emerging structural deficit, a highly considered Financial Plan, advanced management of reserves and a rapidly developed strong financial management capability has transformed Birmingham's financial resilience. There is high level of developed maturity in the approaches taken in formulation of a high-level financial strategy.

Given these considerations we would now consider that Birmingham's overall financial resilience to be MODERATE and is fully reflected through our CIPFA Financial Management Model assessment criteria. This is highly commendable particularly in the context of lack of continuity at Chief Executive level and the interim nature of the post of the current Section 151 Officer. The extend of improvement since or 2019 assessment has been highly significant.

Financial Management Review

Financial Management Review

Overall Assessment

Using CIPFA's FIVE STAR rating system, Birmingham City Council is now rated overall as a THREE STAR organisation. "Leadership" is the strongest management dimension reflecting effective stakeholder engagement in the formulation of financial strategy. The "Leadership" dimension comes in slightly ahead of "Stakeholders" on aggregate scoring from our high-level matrix of Financial Management styles and Financial Management Dimensions. From our experience the "People" Dimension is typically the weakest of the Management Dimensions across almost all the range of organisations we have worked with and this is also the case at Birmingham City Council. However, there is now only a marginal difference between People scoring and overall Process scoring. Within the 2019 assessment the People scoring dimension scored significantly lower than Processes, so the gap has been substantially bridged. Our experience points to 'People' issues being the most difficult to improve scoring so the upward movement on People scoring is considered as being extremely positive as is indicative of the focus delivered to improve this area.

From the best practice matrix the Delivering Accountability style of financial management scores best and this is exactly what we would expect. This is an area that is heavily regulated and prescribed by HM Treasury and CIPFA best practice and is also most closely related to the traditional role of the finance function. Typically, there should be a pattern of progression in scoring with the highest being Delivering Accountability and the lowest being Enabling Transformation with a stepped progression between the financial management styles. Within our 2019 assessment, Supporting Performance scoring was the weakest albeit only marginally lower than Enabling Transformation. Our 2021 assessment position highlights that the expected pattern of stepped progression has been restored with Supporting Performance, as a Financial Management style, being significantly improved - some 40% in terms of scoring capability. Weaknesses previously identified in this area such as Business Partnering have been turned into a strengths. Overall, both Financial Management Styles (Supporting Performance and the People Management Dimension have seen significant improvement to the extent that advanced decision support is now evident at Birmingham City.

Birmingham City Council's Financial Management was assessed against Best Practice and results are shown in the first table below "Current Snapshot". Actual scoring positions in numerical format from 0 to 4.00 in increments of 0.25) within our high level matrix scoring across Management Dimensions and Financial Management Styles are as follows:

	Management Dimensions			
Financial Management Styles	Leadership	People	Processes	Stakeholders
Delivering Accountability	3.00	2.50	2.75	3.00
Supporting Performance	2.50	2.00	2.25	2.00
Enabling Transformation	2.25	2.00	1.75	2.50

The above scoring matrix position has markedly changed from the 2019 equivalent:

	Management Dimensions			
Financial Management Styles	Leadership	People	Processes	Stakeholders
Delivering Accountability	2.50	1.50	2.50	2.00
Supporting Performance	2.00	1.00	1.75	1.50
Enabling Transformation	1.50	1.00	1.50	2.50

Overall, our 2021 assessment identified six high level strengths and five areas for further development. It is important to recognise, in context, that these development areas do not negatively affect the THREE STAR rating and could be found in organisations with different star ratings.

Key Strengths

The remainder of this document is dedicated to highlighting issues identified through the Financial Management assessment. However, it is important to acknowledge that the review also identified a number of areas in which Birmingham City Council is particularly effective. Six specific strengths were identified and, indeed some areas previously identified as weaknesses have been significantly developed to become strengths. These include the rapid development of the effectiveness of the Business Partnering function and refocusing on the wider Finance function. The key strengths identified included (relevant model statements are in brackets):

- **Financial Leadership** – leadership provided by the Section 151 and Deputy Section 151 officers in addition to the Finance and Governance Leadership Team have significantly addressed the weaknesses highlighted within our April 2019 assessment and transformed some elements of weaknesses into real strengths. There is a real focus on learning from best in class on practice excellence, tightly

managing improvements and obtaining real grip through robust project management **(L1)**

- **Financial Strategy** – the Financial Plan 2021 – 2025 is a comprehensive and technically strong, top-down strategy covering detail plan a 4 year medium term financial plan together with an extended 10 year profile. The architecture of the model is considered to be robust and fully supports the overarching City Council Delivery Plan with appropriate focus on risk. Core assumptions are prudent and the plan is considered to be highly effective in providing a stable platform upon which to appropriately inform decision makers in the development of short, medium and longer term financial strategy. However, the Plan could be enhanced further with more pronounced linkages to Asset Management, Procurement and Workforce Planning. In relation to the latter we recognize that a refocus on planned establishment savings will deliver on this area **(L4 and PR10)**
- **In-year Monitoring, Forecasting and recalibration agility**– effective and insightful forecasting with a good mix of narrative and metrics. Provides a high level of confidence in the ability to recalibrate activity in relation to unforeseen challenges **(L3 and PR5)**
- **Treasury Management** – advance capability and optimisation of existing portfolio of borrowing/lending **(PR4)**
- **Governance and Risk** – highly effective arrangements around audit and risk. Good interplay between the Audit Committee and Scrutiny **(PR7 and PR8)**
- **Advanced Business Partnering** – formerly a weakness identified in April 2019 but moving towards a real strength in 2021. The recruitment of highly experience Business Partners has led to a paradigm shift and dynamics in shaping significantly improved accountability for financial performance. As well as business as usual, Business Partners have been able to forge strong supports as enablers to service directorate management. The work of Business Partners in the formulation and testing the efficacy of savings and service strategy within the Financial Plan has been critical. If there is any weakness, it is the fact that most of the Finance Business Partners hold interim posts and there will be challenges in maintaining a level of continuity of skilling and experience. Within the scope of the current Target Operating Model (TOM) Project we see no reason that the Finance Team at Birmingham cannot progress towards recognition as a 'centre of excellence' in UK Local Government Finance **(P4)**

Development areas

Notwithstanding these strengths we have identified five areas for improvement. Indeed, addressing these development areas would be critical to Birmingham In priority order:

- **Accountability for financial performance and FM Competency and Performance Framework** – has been significantly strengthened through the issue of formal letters outlining delegated responsibility and accountability for financial performance. Significant improvement is also evidenced through advanced Business Partnering support. However, there is still work to be done to move away from high levels of dependence on finance. The move to a new Oracle ERP system with potential for meaningful self-service functionality should further encourage ownership and less dependency on budget holders relying on finance support for a basic in-year position. There is still some work required to embed a competency framework across the operational services in a way that allows for clarity on financial management objectives and appraisal of financial performance in the same way as operational performance. This needs to be linked to training needs being assessed and any gap analysis addressed by appropriate external/inhouse training as best matches any deficiency **(L2, P1 and P5)**

- **Transactional Finance** - limitations around accounts payable functionality and overall KPI performance needs to improve although we are aware of additional resources being deployed to assist. We are led to understand that the transition to the planned Oracle ERP version, in conjunction with process redesign will improve performance **(PR3)**

- **Asset Management** – whilst the Property and Assets Board and the Capital Board have a grip of assets earmarked for disposal, we are unsighted on a comprehensive strategy to actively manage and report asset utilisation and performance in year that can make balance sheet data a sound platform for optimal decision making **(PR6)**

- **Finance Team Structuring** – real progress has been made on delivering best practice but continuity risks remain where key staff are interim. Over the medium term it is critical that the structure of the Finance Team reporting to the Deputy S151 Officer has an appropriate blend of full time and interim senior practitioners. We are mindful that Birmingham have engaged KPMG to assist with the formulation of an improved Target Operating Model (TOM) and that the overall TOM project is being managed at pace, yet creating the optimal balance on the assimilation of staff with long standing experience and the recruitment of external specialists will be key. Indeed, our evidence points to the TOM Project being robustly managed and we would have a high level of confidence that the TOM Project Board will deliver an optimal Finance structure and overarching model that will make Birmingham a Finance centre of excellence **(P2)**

- **Procurement** – there is difficulty gaining traction with service directorates and alongside issues of under resourcing place drag on overall procurement capability – particularly on active performance management of contractor/supplier performance throughout the life of each contract – this remains partial at best. Capacity of the Procurement Team is considered to be a stretched. We understand that work is underway in creating a Target Operating Model (TOM) for Procurement and would, as with the Finance TOM Project, have full confidence that the issues identified will be fully addressed with the same rigour in early course **(PR13)**

Unlike the issues highlighted within our April 2019 assessment, the 2021 development issues are not predominately interlinked and are more aligned to continuous improvement than core fundamental good practice compliance change.

Overall assessment

It is clear that over the last two years at Birmingham City the core finance function has moved on from the more traditional stewardship aspects of financial management that had evolved through keeping the services 'safe' by trying to ensure that the organisation works within its approved financial targets to a much more mature and dynamic supporting and enabling service. Our evidence strongly points to a significant improvement having been achieved over the last two years on Financial Management capability to a position where high levels of effectiveness are now evident. Average total statement scoring for the 30 statements across the Financial Management Model has increased by approximately 30%. Our latest assessment using CIPFA's FIVE STAR model is outlined below.

Current Snapshot: Overall Star Rating

Overall, as at May 2021 Birmingham City Council received a **three-star rating based on a revised statement average scoring**.

CIPFA has independently assessed 90 organisations against best practice using its Financial Management Model. On a comparative basis the average statement scoring would place Birmingham just within the top quartile for comparable organisation scoring.

Birmingham City Council's rating is consistent with the key aspects of CIPFA's Definition of a Three-Star Rating

Notwithstanding average statement scoring, CIPFA developed generic attribute definitions for each star rating linked to capability maturity and, from experience, key factors that are typically found in organisations with specific star rating profiles. The typical generic rating for a THREE STAR organization profile is outlined below. Whilst aspects of this generic definition are clearly evident within Birmingham, the pace and direction of travel on improvement points to a more than adequate approach to deal with 'challenging times' and Birmingham has moved beyond sound financial management towards highly effective financial management capability.

CIPFA's Definition of a Three-Star Rating (generic Three Star) :

"The organisation has sound financial management capability and has arrangements in place that are adequate in supporting the organisation under stable conditions and enables it to incrementally develop but is not sufficient for challenging times or driving transformational change. There is a medium-term financial strategy and competent investment programme management that ensures that most programmes are implemented although invariably not all projects will come within budget and timescales. Commercial capabilities exist but are only partially developed. "

Direction of travel – progression to a FOUR-STAR organisation

Given the grip, pace and progression described above it is envisaged that if this level of progress is maintained, **Birmingham has real potential to achieve FOUR STAR Status by September 2022, subject to the current trajectory of improvement and the series of development area improvements highlighted within this report being substantially addressed**. FOUR STAR attributes are outlined below (albeit generic). Given the current trajectory of improvement we believe that this can be achieved at Birmingham and indeed, already have some evidence that aspects of this generic description current exist albeit not fully embedded.

CIPFA's Definition of a Four-Star Rating (generic Four Star) :

The organisation has in place strong financial management capability which enables it to deliver effective outcomes in challenging times, provides stability through to the medium term, is agile in adapting to unforeseen events, continually identifies opportunities to improve its performance and contributes to organisational transformational change. Most investment programmes are delivered to time and cost. The organisation has strong insight into cost drivers and commercial capabilities are highly evident with strategic and operational planning.

In summary, Birmingham have made great strides in addressing the issues that constrained overall financial management capability. Indeed, turning some weaknesses into strengths. We would conclude that this progression highlights a highly commendable response to issues arising within our April 2019 assessment. It would be our considered view that Birmingham City Council should be considered to be an exemplar in the transformation of financial management capability given the extent of improvement achieved over the last two years.

We would also like to take this opportunity to record our sincere gratitude to the members, staff and related stakeholders of Birmingham City Council who provided extremely valuable support in the course of our work through liaison, interview or survey participation.

Issues and Recommendations

As highlighted above five issues were identified as requiring development during our assessment. These recommendations have been translated into a more detailed Improvement Plan which will be agreed with Birmingham City Council.

Summary	Issues	Recommendation
Accountability for financial performance and competency framework		
Accountability for financial performance and Financial Competency Framework	Significantly strengthened through the issue of formal letters outlining delegated responsibility and accountability for financial performance. Significant improvement also provided by advance Business Partnering support. However, there is still work to be done to move away from high levels of dependency. The move to a new Oracle ERP system with potential for meaningful self-service functionality should further encourage ownership and less dependency on budget holders relying on finance support for a basic in-year position. Linked to this still some work required to embed a competency framework across the operational services in a way that allows for clarity on financial management objectives and appraisal of financial performance in the same way as operational performance. This needs to be linked to training needs being assessed and any gap analysis addressed by appropriate external/inhouse training as best matches any deficiency	More formally embed financial objectives within performance appraisal for budget holders including financial management responsibilities. Exploit self-service capabilities from replacement Oracle ERP to enable budget holders to be fully committed and responsible for in-year forecasting. Create a Financial Management competency framework to articulate the various accountabilities and responsibilities for financial management across the organisation. This should clarify the budget management expectations of budget holders as well as the more strategic responsibilities of the finance function. Connected to appraisal carry out a systematic training needs analysis which seeks to fill gaps through external/internal provision of appropriate training. The emerging competency framework should be used as a basis to assess current performance, desired performance and the skills gap
Transactional Finance		
Transactional Finance	Limitations around accounts payable functionality and overall KPI performance needs to improve although we are aware of additional resources being deployed to assist. We are led to understand that the transition to the planned Oracle ERP version, in conjunction with process redesign will improve performance	Improved grip required on KPI performance and active transitional arrangements towards relevant functionality within replacement Oracle ERP. New interim resource to be used to import best practice improvement on process management
Asset Management		
Asset Management	Whilst the Property and Assets Board and the Capital Board have a grip of assets earmarked for disposal, we are unsighted on any comprehensive strategy to actively manage and	Stronger link between active asset management and balance sheet reporting required which highlights the scope for optimising asset creation, enhancement and disposal

report asset utilisation/performance in year that can make balance sheet data a sound platform for optimal decision making

Finance Team restructuring

Finance Team restructuring

Real progress made on delivering best practice but continuity risks remain where key staff are interim. Over the medium term it is critical that the structure of the Finance Team reporting to the Deputy S151 Officer has an appropriate blend of full time and interim senior practitioners. Indeed, our evidence points to the TOM Project being robustly managed and we would have a high level of confidence that the TOM Project Board will deliver an optimal Finance structure and overarching model that will make Birmingham a Finance 'centre of excellence '

Within the formulation of the Target Operating Model (TOM) an optimal structure that allows an effective blending of external expertise (high calibre practitioners) with existing experienced staff.

Procurement

Procurement

There is difficulty gaining traction with service directorates and alongside issues of under resourcing place drag on overall procurement capability – particularly on active performance management of contractor/supplier performance throughout the life of each contract – this remains partial at best. Capacity of the Procurement Team is considered to be a stretched. We understand that work is underway in creating a Target Operating Model (TOM) for Procurement and would, as with the Finance TOM Project, have full confidence that the issues identified will be fully addressed with the same rigour in early course

Team resourcing and impact may be linked. We understand that work is underway in creating a Target Operating Model (TOM) for Procurement and the issues identified above will be fully addressed

Improvement Plan – this is still to be agreed

In relation to the above issues and recommendations we understand that the TOM Project would be the appropriate forum to take these initiatives forward. The table below is a standard template outlining roles/responsibilities but we would assume that our recommendations would be fully absorbed within the existing TOM Project planning.

Actions required	Current position	Lead responsibility	Timescale
Accountability for financial performance and Financial Competency Framework			
Transactional Finance			
Asset Management			
Finance Team restructuring Accountability for Financial			
Procurement			

Appendices

Appendix I: FMCR Information Sources

Electronic Survey

83 contributors were surveyed as part of the electronic survey. The contributors were categorised into a specific survey group which best reflected their own characteristics. Each survey group were given only those FM Model statements and supporting questions that were considered to have best relevancy to that survey group, The survey groups and number of contributors is highlighted below:

Group	Survey Groups	Totals
SG1	Strategic/Corporate Finance	14
SG2	Operational Finance	21
SG4	Operational Managers	48
Total		83

List of Interviewees – 42

The following is a listing of some 42 contributors that took part in the 2021 assessment. This is up on 31 interviewees brought within the corresponding 2019 exercise:

	Forename	Surname	Job Title
1	Cllr Ian	Ward	Council Leader
2	Cllr Tristan	Chatfield	Finance Portfolio Holder
3	Cllr Sir Albert	Bore	Scrutiny Chair
4	Cllr Fred	Grindrod	Audit Committee Chair
5	Cllr Paulette	Hamilton	Cabinet Member
6	Cllr Carl	Rice	Cabinet Member
7	Cllr John	O'Shea	Cabinet Member
8	Rebecca	Hellard	Interim Director of Finance and Governance – S151 Officer
9	Sara	Pitt	Assistant Director Service Finance – Deputy S151 Officer
10	Suzanne	Dodd	City Solicitor and Monitoring Officer
11	Kevin	Hicks	Assistant Director Highways and Infrastructure
12	Jonathan	Tew	Assistant Chief Executive
13	Peter	Bishop	Director Digital and Customer Services
14	Nicola	Jones	Assistant Director Inclusion and SEND
15	Robert	James	Acting Director Neighbourhoods
16	John	Williams	Assistant Director Community and Operational
17	Chris	Jordan	Assistant Director Neighbourhoods
18	Waqar	Ahmed	Assistant Director Community Safety and Resilience
19	Ian	MacLeod	Acting Director Inclusive Growth
20	Tim	Normanton	Acting Assistant Director – Human Resources
21	Andy	Couldrick	Chief Executive – Birmingham Children's Trust
22	Sarah	Dunlavy	Assistant Director – Audit and Risk Management
23	Graeme	Betts	Director of Adult Social Care
24	Mike	Fagan	Interim Head of Transactional Services

25	Paul	Busst	Head of IT Transformation
26	Carl	Tomlinson	Business Partner - Neighbourhoods
27	Kalvinder	Kholi	Head of Servicing Commissioning Adult Social Care
28	Lee	Bickerton	Business Partner – Central Services
29	Alan	Layton	Head of Financial Planning
30	Ilgan	Yusuf	Acting Assistant Director Skills and Employability
31	Simon	Ansell	Business Partner Inclusive Growth
32	Mohammed	Sajid	Head of Financial Strategy Capital & Treasury
33	Anthony	Farmer	Head of Practice Management – Legal Services
34	Richard	Tibbats	Acting Head of Procurement
35	John	Hardy	Commissioning Manager
36	Paul	Lankester	Interim Assistant Director Regulation and Enforcement
37	Nick	Smith	Manager – Customer Services
38	Louise	Collett	Assistant Director Commissioning
39	Philip	Edwards	Assistant Director – Transport and Connectivity
40	Mark	Astbury	Business Partner – Adults Social Care
41	Wendy	Griffiths	Assistant Director – Customer Services and Business Support
42	Jon	Roberts	Partner - Grant Thornton – External Auditors

List of Documents Reviewed

The documents reviewed by CIPFA included but were not limited to the following:

- Birmingham City Council Delivery Plan 2020-2022
- Financial Plan 2021-2025
- Revenue Budget - 2021/22
- Birmingham City Council Annual Report and Accounts 2019/2020
- Committee Structure 2021/2022
- Senior Management Organisation Chart
- Corporate Finance Organisation Chart
- Directorate Business Partner Teams Organisation Structure
- Service Innovation (Service Finance) Org Structure Chart
- CLT Scrutiny Framework 2021/2022
- Officer and Member Report Checklist
- Annual Governance Statement 2019/2020
- Management Level Governance arrangements
- Assurance Statement – Internal Audit 2019/20
- Procurement Business Unit Assurance Statement 2019/20
- Legal and Democratic Business Unit Assurance Statement
- Birmingham City Council: Commissioning Strategy v14
- Birmingham City Council Constitution – Final September 2020
- Financial Monitoring Reports for CLT – Monthly
- Monitoring 2020/21 Q1 and Q2
- Financial Monitoring Q3
- CPS Business Plan Action Plan
- 2020-2021 Summary Slide Template
- Finance Staff Training Strategy
- Budget Holder Training including Induction
- Accountable Bodies Framework
- Core Cities Analysis
- West Midlands Analysis
- Commissioning Frameworks
- Prevention Outcomes Framework
- Cabinet Report – PPF Vulnerable Adults Housing
- VAH1 – anonymized suppliers and values

- Social Justice Board TORs - 2.3.2021
- Vulnerable Adults PBO evaluation - 5.05.2021
- Annual Performance data Year 1 2019 2020 Offenders/Yong People Singles/Couples
- Birmingham City Council Financial Regulations
- Birmingham City Council – Contract Standing Orders
- Birmingham City Council – Scheme of Delegation

Appendix II: FM Model Statement Definitions and Scoring

Three Financial Management styles:

Delivering Accountability

Emphasis on control, probity, meeting regulatory requirements and accountability.

Supporting Performance

Responsive to customers, efficient and effective, and with a commitment to improving performance.

Enabling Transformation

Strategic and customer-led, future orientated, proactive in managing change and risk, outcome focused and receptive to new ideas.

Four Management dimensions

Leadership

Strategic direction and business management, and the impact on financial management of the vision and involvement of the organisation's Board members and senior managers.

People

Includes both the competencies and the engagement of staff. This aspect generally faces inward to the organisation.

Processes

Examines the organisation's ability to design, manage, control and improve its financial processes to support its policy and strategy.

Stakeholders

Relationships between the organisation and those with an interest in its financial health; customer relationships within the organisation, between finance services and its internal users.

Rating	Qualifying Scoring	
*****	4	World Class
	3.5	Totally evidenced
	3.25	Strong
****	3.24	Strong
	2.75	Highly evident
***	2.74	Evident
	2.25	Mostly
**	2.24	Competent
	2	Basic
*	1.99	Lower than basic
	1.5	Minimal
	1.25	Weak
	1	Weak
	0.75	Inadequate
	0.5	Inadequate
	0	Not at all

Statement scoring – April 2019 and May 2021

	Leadership		Scoring April 2019	Scoring May 2021
Delivering Accountability	L1	Financial capability is regarded as integral to supporting the delivery of the organisation's objectives. The CFO is an active member of the board, is at the heart of corporate strategy/business decision making and leads a highly visible, influential and supportive finance team.	3.00	3.25
	L2	The organisation has an effective framework of financial accountability that is clearly understood and applied throughout, from the board through executive and non-executive directors to front line service managers.	2.50	2.75
	L3	Within an annual budget setting process the organisation's leadership sets income requirements including tax and allocates resources to different activities in order to achieve its objectives. The organisation monitors the organisation's financial and activity performance in delivering planned outcomes.	2.00	2.75
Performance	L4	The organisation has a developed financial strategy to underpin medium and longer term financial health. The organisation integrates its business and financial planning so that it aligns resources to meet current and future outcome focussed business objectives and priorities.	2.00	2.50
	L5	The organisation develops and uses financial/leadership expertise in its strategic decision-making and its performance management based on an appraisal of the financial environment and cost drivers.	1.75	2.50
Transformation	L6	The organisation's leadership integrates financial management into its strategies to meet future business needs. Its financial management approach supports the change agenda and a culture of customer focus, innovation, improvement and development.	1.50	2.25

	People		Scoring April 2019	Scoring April 2021
Delivering Accountability	P1	The organisation identifies its financial competency needs and puts arrangements in place to meet them.	0.50	2.00
	P2	The organisation has access to sufficient financial skills to meet its business needs.	2.00	3.00
Performance	P3	The organisation manages its finance function to ensure efficiency and effectiveness.	0.50	2.00
	P4	Finance staff provide business partner support by interpreting and explaining performance as well as advising and supporting on key business decisions.	1.50	2.25
	P5	Managers understand they are responsible for delivering services cost effectively and are held accountable for doing so. Financial literacy is diffused throughout the organisation so that decision takers understand and manage the financial implications of their decisions.	1.25	2.25
Transformation	P6	The organisation develops and sustains its financial management capacity to help shape and support its transformational programme.	1.00	2.00

	Processes		Scoring April 2019	Scoring April 2021
Delivering Accountability	PR1	Budgets are accrual-based and robustly calculated	2.00	2.50
	PR2	The organisation operates financial information systems that enable the consistent production of comprehensive, accrual based, accurate and up to date data that fully meets users' needs.	2.00	2.25
	PR3	The organisation operates and maintains accurate, timely and efficient transactional financial services (eg creditor payments, income collection, payroll, and pensions' administration).	2.50	2.25
	PR4	The organisation's treasury management is risk based. It manages its investments and cash flows, its banking, money market and capital market transactions, balancing risk and financial performance.	3.00	3.25
	PR5	The organisation actively manages budgets, with effective budget monitoring arrangements that ensure 'no surprises' and trigger responsive action.	2.25	3.00
	PR6	The organisation maintains processes to ensure that information about key assets and liabilities in its balance sheet is a sound and current platform for management action.	2.00	2.25
	PR7	Management understands and addresses its risk management and internal control governance responsibilities.	2.50	2.75
	PR8	Management is supported by effective assurance arrangements, including internal audit, and audit and risk committee(s).	3.00	3.25
	PR9	The organisation's financial accounting and reporting are accrual based and comply with international standards and meet relevant professional and regulatory standards.	3.00	3.25

	Processes (Continued)		Scoring April 2019	Scoring April 2021
Performance	PR10	The organisation's medium-term financial planning process underpins fiscal discipline, is focussed upon the achievement of strategic priorities and delivers a dynamic and effective business plan.	2.00	2.75
	PR11	Forecasting processes and reporting are well developed and supported by accountable operational management. Forecasting is insightful and leads to optimal decision making.	1.75	2.50
	PR12	The organisation systematically pursues opportunities to reduce costs and improve value for money in its operations.	1.25	2.00
	PR13	The organisation systematically pursues opportunities for improved value for money and cost savings through its procurement, commissioning and contract management.	1.75	1.75
Transformation	PR14	The organisation continually re-engineers its financial processes to ensure delivery of agreed outcomes is optimised.	1.75	2.00
	PR15	The organisation's financial management processes support organisational change.	1.25	1.50

	Stakeholders		Scoring April 2019	Scoring April 2021
Delivering Accountability	S1	The organisation provides external stakeholders with evidence of the integrity of its financial conduct and performance, and demonstrates fiscal discipline including compliance with statutory/legal/regulatory obligations.	2.00	3.00
Performance	S2	The organisation demonstrates that it achieves value for money in the use of its resources.	1.25	2.00
Transformation	S3	The organisation is responsive to its operating environment, seeking and responding to customer and stakeholder service and spending priorities that impact on its financial management.	2.50	2.50

Birmingham City Council

Report to: CABINET

Date 29th June 2021



Subject: ROUGH SLEEPING INITIATIVE (RSI) YEAR 4 2021/22
FUNDING BID APPROVAL AND GRANT AWARDS

Report of: Julie Griffin - Managing Director, City Housing

Relevant Cabinet Member: Councillor Sharon Thompson, Homes and Neighbourhoods

Relevant O&S Chair(s): Cllr Penny Holbrook, Housing and Neighbourhoods O&S Committee
Cllr Mohammed Aikhlaq, Resources O&S Committee

Report author: Steve Philpott, Strategic Lead of Rough Sleeping, Housing Options, City Housing Directorate
Telephone No: 07516031725
Email Address: stephen.philpott@birmingham.gov.uk

Are specific wards affected?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No – All wards affected
If yes, name(s) of ward(s):		
Is this a key decision?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
If relevant, add Forward Plan Reference: 008702/2021		
Is the decision eligible for call-in?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Does the report contain confidential or exempt information?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
If relevant, provide exempt information paragraph number or reason if confidential: Individual financial elements due to organisations have been removed		

1 Executive Summary

- 1.1 This public report seeks retrospective approval for the submission of a bid under the Rough Sleepers Initiative (RSI) Year 4 (2021-22). This is a grant programme provided by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) to local authorities where rough sleeping has been prevalent since it

was first launched in 2018. Birmingham's submission is set out in Appendix A with a total value of £1,288,157 which is made up of on-going, modified and new interventions consisting of both a mix of accommodation and support services. The bid covers the period 1st July 2021 – 31st March 2022, other than one post, as specified which is for 12 months from 1st July 2021.

- 1.2 The report sets out how the bid will be based on extending existing year 3 arrangements, the development of additional interventions in line with the Rough Sleeping Addendum to the Birmingham Homelessness Prevention Strategy approved by Full Council in January 2021 and following through with progress achieved over the course of the last 12 months through COVID related rough sleeping funding opportunities provided by the 'Everyone-In' and 'Protect' initiatives.
- 1.3 Where otherwise stated, the delivery period for the £1.28m overall funding package runs from 1st July 2021 for 9 months to 31st March 2022, with the bidding component covering the period of 3 quarters of year 4 (1st July 2021 to March 2022). MHCLG will be automatically allocating resources for quarter one based on a continuation of RSI 3 funding into Q1 at £197,000, and a 'transition payment' uplift of £200,000 for Q1 for additional costs. Neither of these components are covered in the bid.
- 1.4 The proposed RSI Year 4 funding will enable continued delivery and development of a suite of interventions for the prevention and relief of rough sleeping across in the city.

2 Recommendations

That Cabinet :

- 2.1 Approves the submission of a bid from the Council for RSI 4 Programme Grant funding for £1,288,157
- 2.2 Notes that delivery will be via Conditions of Grant Aid (COGAs) to the value of £419,601 to partners commissioned by Adults Social Care Directorate and approved by Neighbourhoods Directorate, as well as equivalent additional amounts for Q1 through the sums rolled over from RSI 3 and the transition payment, but outside of the bid. Other elements fund services provided directly by Birmingham City Council or services covered by existing contracts.

3 Background

- 3.1 The Rough Sleepers Initiative is an existing, rolling annual, grant funding programme of the MHCLG which was first introduced midway through 2018/19 financial year. The objective behind the fund is to reduce, relieve and prevent street homelessness, with an overall objective to end rough sleeping by 2024. For RSI 3 (2020-21) BCC received an allocation of £788,000. The amount of grant allocated was £684,666 which factored in an underspend of £103,334 from the previous year financial year (2019-20)

- 3.2 In December 2020 following significant progress towards meeting overall objectives in Birmingham, MHCLG have confirmed that there will be no reduction in the LA's overall RSI 2021/22 budget from 2020/21. Quarter 1 funding of £197,000 was confirmed to maintain all existing interventions for the period April to end June 2021 (Quarter 1), based on the £788,000 previous year's overall budget total, not included in bid. This would be automatically allocated in April 2021 with MHCLG also committing to providing a one-off automatic uplift payment of £200,000 in quarter 1 of RSI 2021-22, to contribute towards additional emergency accommodation and support move-on costs, also not included in bid. The uplift was issued to maintain resources paid to individual local authorities responding to the COVID-19 pandemic in terms of additional costs associated with putting in place appropriate accommodation and funding support and move-on costs.
- 3.3 During 2020-21 these additional resources came from a range of different initiatives namely, the Everyone-In initiative, Protect Programme and Next Steps Accommodation Programmes. In Q1 the £200,000 single transition payment will be used to fund for Q1 the continuation of outreach to young people, tenancy rescue services, befriending, voluntary sector engagement, dedicated social worker capacity, a Housing Options Centre lead on homeless people from abroad for city council, and additional emergency accommodation.
- 3.4 For RSI 2021-22 Birmingham is invited to participate in an EXTENDED route for bidding. This essentially enables the city to bring forward additional funding proposals, with resources for quarter 1 of 2021-22 enabling key existing service interventions to remain operating. The EXTENDED route assures Birmingham will receive funding at baseline which will not fall below previous years whilst the allocation from 1st July 2021 to 31st March 2022 is subject to process of dialogue and bidding with MHCLG.
- 3.5 MHCLG have viewed interventions of 2020-21 largely as being effective and are supportive of the year 4 programme which has been outlined as part of an iterative process. Progress is reflected a rough sleeper official snapshot count figure of 17 in 2020, showing continued reductions from 52 in 2019 and 91 in 2018. For Year 4, existing interventions of RSI 3 are sought to be continued with current providers. Additional interventions funded by short-term programmes (Next Steps Accommodation Programme and Protect Programme), have been reviewed and items that are of particular value have been added to the RSI 4 bid.

4 Options Considered and Recommended Proposal

- 4.1 Not to bid for the funding. This would have a substantial and negative impact upon service provision and relationships with partners, strategic and local. MHCLG have confirmed the rolling forward of RSI 3 allocation and indicate a commitment to strengthen provision into RSI 4.
- 4.2 It is recommended that retrospective support is given to the bid for RSI 4, alongside permission to mobilise as set out.

5 Consultation

- 5.1 External consultation with partners and providers took place on 18th February 2021 at Rough Sleeper Action Group, and Homelessness Partnership Board, 24th February 2021. In addition, regular consultation took place with key partners through the Rough Sleepers Partnership Meetings and Protect reviews. This included invitations to be included in the bid and engagement with Birmingham's Homelessness Forum.
- 5.2 MHCLG require the bid to be developed through co-production. This has been done throughout in consultation with designated specialist advisor.
- 5.3 The following Cabinet Members have been consulted and support the proposal: Cabinet Member for Social Inclusion, Community Safety and Equalities, Cabinet Member for Health and Social Care, Cabinet Member for Finance and Resources.

6 Risk Management

- 6.1 At this stage the risks are related to compliance, these risks are managed within the governance arrangements and compliance issues in Section 7.

7 Compliance Issues:

7.1 How are the recommended decisions consistent with the City Council's priorities, plans and strategies?

- 7.1.1 The bid supports the Homelessness Prevention Strategy 2017+ and in-particular the Rough Sleeping Addendum which supplements it and was formally adopted by Full Council on 12 January 2021.
- 7.1.2 The service delivery element of the bid complements the Vulnerable Adults Housing and Wellbeing Pathway investment as set out in the Cabinet Report 16 April 2019.
- 7.1.3 Elements of the bid will support young people who are homeless and therefore supports the Council's Corporate Parenting responsibilities.

8 Birmingham Business Charter for Social Responsibility (BBC4SR)

There are no BBC4SR implications.

9 Legal Implications

- 9.1 Section 179 Housing Act 1996 provides that a local housing authority must provide or secure the provision of a service, available free of charge to any person in the authority's district, providing information and advice on, preventing homelessness, securing accommodation when homeless, the rights of persons who are homeless or threatened with homelessness, and the duties of the authority.
- 9.2 The Council may also exercise powers under the Care Act 2014 together with associated regulations and statutory guidance relating to the provision of services

to meet the need for care and support as well as prevention and services to promote wellbeing.

9.3 Section 93 of the Local Government Act 2000 gives the Secretary of State power to award grants to local authorities for expenditure incurred by them in the provision of welfare services determined by the Secretary of State.

9.3.1 The Council's obligations for this service under the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) will be met by commissioned arrangements.

10 Financial Implications

10.1.1 The value of this bid can be summarised as follows:

	2021/22 £
Existing Programme RSI 3 – 1 st April to 30 th June 21	197,000
Underspend c/f from 2020/21 to 21/22	(77,500)
Modified programme – 1 st July 21 to 31 st March 22	748,577
	868,077
New Interventions	603,330
2021/22 Forecast Spend/Grant Income	1,471,407
Existing approval – 1 st April to 30 th June	(197,000)
2021/22 funding approval now sought #	1,274,407

The total funding approval sought for 2021/22 is £1,274,407. The grant submission asks that any new costs are also identified where posts included within the bid for the period 1st July 21 to 31st March 22 can only be recruited to on a 12month contract, leaving residual costs in 2022/23. These costs total £13,750 taking the full value of the bid to £1,288,157.

10.1.2 The funding will be a Section 31 grant from MHCLG accompanied by a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU).

10.1.3 There are no specific revenue implications arising from the submission of the bid or contract awards. Funding allocations will be passed on to providers in line with submissions they made to the council for inclusion the bid. The revenue implications in relation to the receipt of the proposed bid and contract awards will be contained within the bid with no additional cost to the Council.

11 Procurement Implications

11.1.1 There are no procurement implications.

12 Human Resources Implications (if required)

- 12.1.1 The commissioning will be undertaken by staff in within Adult Social Care Directorate.

13 Public Sector Equality Duty

- 13.1.1 An Initial Impact Assessment has been carried out and no adverse impacts have been identified and a Full Impact Assessment is not recommended at this stage.

14 Background Documents

- 14.1 Cabinet Report Putting Prevention First: Commissioning and Procurement Strategies for Vulnerable Adults Housing and Wellbeing Support; 16 April 2019.
- 14.2 List of Appendices accompanying this Report (if any):

Appendices

Appendix A – proposed bid (Excel Workbook) submission with costs associated with individual providers redacted.

Total amount requested for existing interventions for 21/22 (sum of column 'F')	£0
Less any underspend (sum of column 'G')	£0

YES	YES
NO	NO
MOOHEY	NA

Birmingham City Council

Report to Cabinet

29th June 2021



Subject: **BIRMINGHAM CITY COUNCIL PERFORMANCE AND PROGRESS AGAINST DELIVERY PLAN DURING Q4 2020-21**

Report of: Assistant Chief Executive, Jonathan Tew

Relevant Cabinet Member: Councillor Brigid Jones, Deputy Leader

Relevant O & S Chair(s): Councillor Carl Rice – Co-ordinating O & S Committee

Report author: Varun Sitaram – varun.sitaram@birmingham.gov.uk

Are specific wards affected?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No – All wards affected
If yes, name(s) of ward(s):		
Is this a key decision?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
If relevant, add Forward Plan Reference:		
Is the decision eligible for call-in?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Does the report contain confidential or exempt information?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
If relevant, provide exempt information paragraph number or reason if confidential :		

1 Executive Summary

- 1.1 This report appraises Cabinet of the performance of the Council during Quarter 4 of 2020-21 (Jan-Mar 2021) against the commitments and outcomes set out in the Council's Delivery Plan, which was presented to and approved by Cabinet on 10 November 2020.
- 1.2 Performance is reported to Cabinet against the 'Vital Signs' indicator set, which presents performance in relation to service effectiveness and efficiency, and provides an updated position in relation to performance reporting against our Commonwealth Games indicator set. (See Appendices 1 & 2).

- 1.3 With this being a report to the end of year, performance is also included on the State of the City indicator set that are reported on annually. These indicators measure over-arching city outcomes, and results will be used to inform the reform elements of the Delivery Plan and to guide our work with the City Board on development of a shared, multi-agency goal framework for Birmingham. (See Appendix 3).

2 Recommendation

That Cabinet notes the performance of the Council during Quarter 4 of 2020-21 (Jan-Mar 2021) against the commitments and outcomes set out in the Council's Delivery Plan.

3 Background

- 3.1 Cabinet approved the Council's two-year Delivery Plan in November last year. This plan set out the overall policy direction of the Council and included a detailed set of milestones and timescales for specific commitments that would be delivered over the life of the plan, and a comprehensive performance framework comprising of three sections:

- **Vital Signs** of service effectiveness and efficiency, which is reported quarterly to Cabinet
- Delivery and legacy of the **Commonwealth Games**, which is reported quarterly to Cabinet
- An annual report to Cabinet setting out the Council's view of the '**state of the city**' in relation to key issues that stretch beyond the Council's own performance, on which the Council will work with our partners to address.

- 3.2 A report on Quarter 3 performance, the first against this new performance framework, was presented to Cabinet in March this year. This Quarter 4 report shows performance for the remainder of the year, building our knowledge on direction of travel.

- 3.3 Conditions have continued to be challenging during this quarter, with tight restrictions in place due to the Covid-19 pandemic, setting businesses, communities and many individuals further back. Despite these challenges Directorates have continued to make progress on key Delivery Plan projects, although the impact of the pandemic has been reflected in some areas. Details are set out in the overview below and in the narrative included in the appendices.

4 Portfolio overviews

- 4.1 This section sets out an overview for each Cabinet Member portfolio of the activity that has taken place over the quarter, in the context of the year overall. It outlines key achievements, challenges and adaptations to the original plan, and, where relevant, what work is being undertaken to bring performance back on track.

4.2 Leader Portfolio

- 4.2.1 A significant amount of work has occurred this year to set the Medium-Term Financial Plan for Birmingham City Council for 2021/22 and beyond and the 2021/22 budget supporting the delivery plan was approved in February with a statutory consultation taking place. The sufficiency of budget was considered for high risk areas and will be regularly monitored through the “rolling budget” process that will continuously update the Medium-Term Financial Plan. Capital programme and investment reserves for priority activities were included in the budget. The capital programme for 2021/22 has been approved and work is underway to explore the scope of the 25-year capital programme as well as a 10-year Medium Term Financial Plan, and to agree a plan for development during 2021/22.
- 4.2.2 This has been a challenging year for Birmingham businesses, one which has necessitated a shift in our focus in order to respond to both immediate and changing future needs. We have continued delivering the Business Growth fund during this quarter as well as other grants to businesses. Over the course of the year we have successfully delivered £10.8m Discretionary Grant Scheme supporting 1,700 businesses, £26.3m Additional Restrictions Grant Scheme supporting 7,739 businesses and £100m Small Business Grant's Scheme. We have also supported businesses in their preparation for the planned easing of restrictions by taking steps to provide greater space for outdoor hospitality activity from April 12th. We have closed roads to traffic in the city centre and allowed Victoria Square to be used for informal outdoor seating and have increased the footway widening and parklets installed in 2020 to support the latest reopening. These temporary changes will maximise economic activity and support local business while Covid-19 restrictions remain in place but will have an impact on delivery of the City Centre Public Realm works, with some projects having to be delayed as a result.
- 4.2.3 But we must also focus on the future, and how we build back our economy. The consultation on the Economic Recovery Strategy concluded during this quarter and the final strategy was approved by Cabinet in March. The Strategy contains a range of schemes that will be delivered across the next couple of years which have the potential to add value to the economy and create new jobs for our residents.
- 4.2.4 Our Urban Centres have been increasingly important throughout the pandemic and are a key part of the city's recovery. The Levelling Up Fund and other recently launched government investment funding will further allow projects within our centres to be progressed and we intend to maximise opportunities arising from these. Our development and regeneration projects, which will stimulate growth across the city, have also progressed this quarter. These include Birmingham Smithfield where the demolition contract has been awarded and enabling and infrastructure works begun, Paradise where work has continued on Phase 2 of the development and the City Centre Enterprise Zone where funding approval for

public realm improvements has been obtained. In addition, critical progress has been made on our East Birmingham Inclusive Growth project with the Delivery Board now established, the strategy adopted, and the project Delivery Plan developed and agreed in May.

- 4.2.5 To further support the city's recovery, we need to maximise the economic value of the upcoming Commonwealth Games. A major milestone was achieved this quarter with our partners, the West Midlands Growth Company, successfully submitting to Government the Full Business Case for the £23.6m Commonwealth Games Business and Tourism Programme (formerly the Trade Tourism and Investment programme). We will ensure that this programme will promote Birmingham, the West Midlands and the wider UK as a world-class destination for trade, investment, education and tourism, drive long-term economic benefit and boost the UK and region's global reputation.
- 4.2.6 The development of a regeneration framework for Perry Barr – which will make best use of the opportunities presented by the Games and existing investment as a catalyst for future inclusive growth – also continues apace, with a particular focus on a spatial masterplan and delivery plan. Thematic Advisory Groups have been established and local engagement meetings are underway. Emerging themes include delivering new housing and infrastructure to support growth, creating a healthy place, maximising access to green spaces, knitting new development into existing communities, and creating a strong and future-proof Urban Centre.
- 4.2.7 The existing programme of regeneration in Perry Barr has seen during this quarter the topping out of all the residential plots under construction on the former Birmingham City University site, and the removal of the flyover. Demolition to facilitate further highways works has been completed, and the early works for the station redevelopment are underway. Consultations on both Our Future City Plan and the Birmingham Design Guide, which will shape development in the City Centre and across Birmingham, have also concluded during this quarter. Comments will now need to be assessed and revisions made.
- 4.2.8 Birmingham Municipal Housing Trust (BMHT) housing development across the city this quarter has resulted in 17 rental and 11 sales units being handed over, giving a year-end total of 108 rental and 43 sales units. Some delays continue as a result of Brexit, leading to increased shortages and longer supply times on key elements including bricks, timber and steel. Prospects for additional development are being pursued, with BMHT having signed contracts on 3 projects for a total of 107 units during this quarter and are near to concluding an additional 2 contracts for another 421 units. BMHT are also looking very carefully at future house types and design with a view to changes in building regulations and the council's commitment to reducing carbon emissions. BMHT is reviewing their house building specifications to improve the environmental performance of future new builds and will apply lessons learned from a Passivhaus (the leading

international low energy design standard) trial currently underway at Dawberry Fields.

- 4.2.9 We see the Development Management Service performance going from strength to strength which assists the economic recovery plan. In the past year, we have dealt with over 10,000 applications with nearly 8,500 decisions being issued, significantly more than any other core city. There has been an increase month by month over the past year regarding performance, which is now better than it has been since at least 2013. In spite of Government budget, new protocols have been adopted to improve the quality of the service and the speed of decision making has increased from about 75%-85% of applications dealt with in time at the beginning of the year to now around 90%. Planning Committee has approved a number of major applications which play an important role in terms of economic recovery and creating confidence for further inward investment.
- 4.2.10 Cumulative Capital Receipts, generated through the disposal of council assets, totalled £38,634,244 by the end of Q4. This is significantly above our original target of £30m. Generating capital receipts from disposal of surplus assets provides a cost-efficient method of funding the Council's capital investment programme. The Asset Valuation programme was completed by the end of March and additional valuations required for the accounts are currently underway.
- 4.2.11 Our Neighbourhoods Directorate has contributed to key priorities such as the Smithfield Development, Commonwealth Games, City's Housing Programme, the Trade, Tourism and Investment Programme and regenerating High Streets. This work has continued alongside the Directorate's efforts as part of the Council's ongoing response to the pandemic. For example, our enforcement activities have been enhanced with 24 Covid-19 Marshals with a further 8 Marshals working in our Parks who have been deployed to give advice and hand out face coverings to help reduce the spread of Coronavirus.
- 4.2.12 Alternative delivery models, compliant with Covid-19 requirements, have been strong across all front-line services during this and previous quarters. Officer time and resource has been dedicated to the Council's ongoing response to the pandemic and this has included specific activities to work in support of businesses, high streets, communities, cultural sector and leisure. This has enabled a strong response with Business Improvement Districts to the hospitality re-opening on 12th April 2021.
- 4.2.13 As a result of our work regarding major events, Birmingham has been shortlisted for hosting world events in Triathlon and Athletics.
- 4.2.14 Both the Regional Intelligence Team (Scam Busters) and the Illegal Money Lending Team (IMLT) have successfully achieved their set programmes of work and both contracts have been retained, with an increase in budget for the IMLT.

4.2.15 Milestones and KPIs are generally on track although risks to achievement of targets under this portfolio exist as follows:

- The food inspection programme is currently suspended by the Food Standards Agency until 30th June 2021 and, subject to how the programme is reintroduced by the UK Government, could risk its achievement. The Regulation and Enforcement service is represented on a national review and will be able to influence how any food safety programme is implemented post June 2021.
- The partnership bid to transform Erdington High Street was unsuccessful, as announced by Government in December 2020. Following dialogue with MHCLG and an unresolved dispute, it is now anticipated that the project will be submitted to the Levelling Up Fund. A final decision on which projects will be submitted to the Levelling Up Fund will be made by Cabinet on 8th June.

4.2.16 Our Resilience and Emergency Planning functions have continued to be heavily involved in the Covid-19 response. Additional waves at the end of Quarter 3 and in Quarter 4 have disrupted normal activity of the services, however we have managed a number of concurrent incidents during the pandemic and maintained critical activities. Emergency Planning is now increasingly returning to normal work, with enhanced and urgent focus now on the Commonwealth Games readiness programme.

4.2.17 The 24/7 Operations Centre/Control room, providing vital services for residents, has maintained operation, with no interruption throughout the pandemic. The service provision and support offered has changed to reflect the Covid-19 restrictions and required new ways of working to be implemented, such as reduced staffing and heavily restricted access and interaction to keep the centre operational and staff safe.

4.2.18 The Safety programme continues to ensure that events under our remit are Covid-safe. As we have moved forward during Quarter 4 and the government roadmap develops, there has been increasing focus on supporting venues and organisers to prepare for spectators to return. Again focus is increasingly on readiness for the Commonwealth Games, with Games wide resilience and BCC internal resilience being a priority for the team. There has been some slippage in the expected programme this year, which will be made up as we return to a more normal programme.

4.3 Deputy Leader Portfolio

4.3.1 Against the challenges presented by Covid-19, the Revenues and Benefits Service has continued to deliver against its planned performance targets.

- 4.3.2 The Benefits service has seen both an increase in claims and additional activity in processing Test and Trace Social Isolation payments (SIP). As of 25 April 2021, 14,484 SIP claims had been made. Of the 13,122 currently completed there were:
- 3,045 “Standard” payments (SIP) with a total value of £1,522,500 paid.
 - 1,541 Discretionary payments (DSIP) with a total value of £770,500 paid.
 - 8,536 have been refused due to not meeting mandatory criteria (e.g. no positive test, not isolating, no financial loss, out of area, duplicate application, etc.)
- 4.3.3 We have still managed to process new Housing Benefit Claims within the target of 15 working days, achieving a yearly average of 11.43 days, and changes to claims have been processed within 3.52 days again coming in under the target of 5 working days.
- 4.3.4 The overpayment collection target has been exceeded this year, achieving £20,053,231 against a target of £16,250,000. Whilst the target has been exceeded this was not without challenges; Covid-19 has meant that the Service has been unable to use some existing recovery methods over the course of the year and resources have been called upon for other higher priority areas of the service. It has, however, managed to optimise recovery from landlords and citizens in receipt of Housing Benefit, with appropriate hardship measures in place where needed.
- 4.3.5 Work has also been progressed within the Rent Service on the Exempt Accommodation strategy. Covid-19 restrictions prevented other departments carrying out some required activities so activity will continue into next year with annual reviews with providers taking place.
- 4.3.6 Housing Rents collected have hit 97.78% for the year against a target of 94.6%. In spite of the difficulties presented by Covid-19 to the Rent Service, it exceeded the collection target by almost 3.2%. The Service will shortly be resuming recovery action but in a more tailored fashion following a restructure. Additional plans to develop new software solutions to improve rent collection have been delayed due to the introduction of the new service redesign and these will move forward in 2021/22.
- 4.3.7 Due to the pandemic the Revenues service reprofiled its Council tax collection rate target based on the indicative data available in April 2020. It is now reporting an anticipated collection rate of 92.17% against a target of 90.23. Business rates collection was also re-profiled in April 2020 to a target of 91.8%. The business sector has been hit hard and our collection assumptions did not anticipate the impact of a second and third lockdown. Despite this, the ‘in-year’ collection was 91.17%.

- 4.3.8 In the last two quarters the Council has paid out 44,391 Local Restrictions grants to businesses across Birmingham totalling just over £99.6m. This is in addition to the £217 million paid to businesses in the first period of lockdown grants.
- 4.3.9 In terms of Customer Services and Business Support, at the start of the year the whole Contact Centre operation moved to home working with over 300 staff now working from home. The Covid-19 response line was set up in April 2020 and we have taken over 50,000 calls assisting citizens with urgent support needs, self-isolation payments, grants and various other Covid-19 related enquiries. Overall for the year 94% of calls were answered compared to 88% last year. We have also supported various outbound calling initiatives to those who are shielding making sure our citizens have access to food and other support. We contacted just under 30k across the year.
- 4.3.10 The monthly position for March was 94.58% of calls answered against the target of 90%. This month was also Council Tax annual billing which sees a significant increase in volume and, despite receiving 46,000 calls, we achieved 95% calls answered. This has been the busiest Council Tax annual billing since at least 2014 which in part can be attributed to the rise in Council Tax this year but also the ongoing impact of the pandemic.
- 4.3.11 During March, Customer Services continued to support the Covid-19 response, answering 6,505 (91.97%) calls in total. These broke down into 1392 discretionary business grant calls, 2,898 Test and Trace Isolation grant calls, 571 Contact Tracing Calls, 6 public health calls, 92 Business Breach calls and 1,546 calls into the Covid-19 response hub number (303 1116). As restrictions continued through March 2021, Customer Services continued to contact clinically extremely vulnerable citizens (CEV's) to ensure they had the right support in place to stay at home.
- 4.3.12 The Customer Service Programme is underway, with a Full Business Case being developed and appropriate resourcing being sourced to allow this to move forward. This will bring together current activity in the Delivery Plan around the Citizen Access Strategy, further consolidation of services into the Contact Centre, and the Brum Account Phase 3.
- 4.3.13 The Complaints Management review is also included in this programme. Work on this has progressed during Q4 with a new revised complaints policy and set of procedures agreed. Additional staff are being recruited to support the go live from 26 April with a revised model for Member enquiries to follow in May.
- 4.3.14 Business Support improvement activity has continued in line with the Delivery Plan to reduce nonessential expenditure, streamline activity and make better use of technology. Projected savings for 20/21 is £142k. Business Support has worked closely with the Corporate Mail Centre to achieve this. The Mail Centre Press to Post solution was used by 1761 staff by the end of the year ensuring more cost efficient and timely mail (where printing could not be avoided).

- 4.3.15 The ICT Hub based at Lancaster Circus continues to support delivery of face to face IT fixes and distribution of equipment with almost 2500 visits during the fourth quarter.
- 4.3.16 Approximately 11,000 incidents and service requests are raised each month via the ICT Service Desk and 96.4% of all incidents are resolved within agreed service levels. There has been an average of 11 major incidents per month (35% reduction in comparison to the previous year's average of 18). Recent customer satisfaction surveys of staff returned a 97% satisfaction level with the service.
- 4.3.17 Over the year the Information, Technology and Digital services have been central in enabling staff to work and collaborate. They have also been involved in work to support the Covid-19 response, enabling business as usual Council services to be delivered safely while also supporting additional Covid-19 related activity. They have successfully produced online solutions as part of the Council's response to central government announcements on Business Rates grants, Emergency Vulnerable support and Personal Protection Equipment.
- 4.3.18 Responding to these needs has meant that developments on some of the Delivery Plan activity, including the BRUM Account stage 3, have been impacted with resources diverted. BRUM Account stage 3 is now being progressed as part of the Customer Programme. Data and Insight capability has largely been directed towards the Covid-19 response, which has delayed progression of the Data into Insight activity second phase as planned. A new business case to reprofile and resource this activity is being developed.
- 4.3.19 Progress has been made on the Application Platform Modernisation which is delivering new data centre and cloud hosting capabilities to reduce Council operating costs. Over the last year we have procured two new data centres and begun the migration of over 80 applications so far. The programme is on schedule to exit previous data centres by March 2022 as planned.
- 4.3.20 The revised Cyber Strategy and funding agreement have been completed and approved at Cabinet on 9th Feb 2021. Regular cyber security risk meetings are conducted every two weeks. This includes a security watch list that has been developed and used to monitor issues on a regular basis in collaboration with service management, so proactive risks can be raised when necessary. There were no significant cyber security incidents in the last quarter.
- 4.3.21 The New Ways of Working Programme reported to Cabinet in April which agreed the future of Lancaster Circus and work being done to implement more agile working. This will include the Delivery Plan work on Field Working and Hybrid Council Meetings (in line with ongoing guidance).
- 4.3.22 The implementation of our shared care record working across the Health and Social Care system has been progressed. There is slight variation to the milestones due to STP information and governance issues out of our direct control. Adult Social Care went live with sharing data from our Care First system on 10th February 2021, completing Phase 1 of the project. Work has now

commenced on Phase 2 and this is scheduled for completion in late May and a roll out to Adult Social Care staff in early June.

- 4.3.23 The Hostile Vehicle Mitigation sub-group has continued to meet, with wider Protect work paused due to Covid-19. The team has led on supporting the counter terrorism (CT) requirements within the Covid-19 reopening, working closely with CT policing and partners to ensure reopening of retail and hospitality can occur with appropriate security considerations in place. However, the majority of planned Protect work, including exercising, has remained paused due to Covid-19 and is due to commence in 2021.
- 4.3.24 An independent Peer Review of the Council's Prevent programme has been initiated and will look at examining the Council's processes and plans to support individuals vulnerable to extremism. The findings and recommendations of the review are due to be reported back in June 2021.
- 4.3.25 The service redesign within Business Improvement and Change has been completed and recruitment is now underway for key vacancies within the team. Under the new model the service is working collaboratively with other functions and with partners to drive forward key strategic initiatives for the council, including Localism, Covid-19 Recovery, City Board, Adult Social care.
- 4.3.26 The Delivery Plan and performance framework have now been fully embedded within the council and act as anchor documents that guide our work. They are linked to the MTFP and a detailed set of Directorate Business Plans has now been developed that flow from these documents, strengthening the golden thread and drawing together more closely financial and strategic planning.

4.4 Children's Wellbeing Portfolio

- 4.4.1 There has been some pleasing performance against targets during this quarter and over the year as a whole although some areas for improvement remain. Final Education Health Care Plans(EHCP) issued during April 2021 increased by 6% to 136 from 128 in the previous month - the highest number of plans issued since reporting commenced from April 2019. 74 of final plans were completed within the 20 weeks.
- 4.4.2 128 requests for assessments were made in April, a 6% increase than this time last year, although the total number of requests received this year (515) has dropped compared to last year. 7 Mediation requests were received in March in relation to EHCPs with 1 Mediation undertaken. 4 were resolved with no mediation.
- 4.4.3 The Parent Link Service had 160 new enquiries in January and closed 157 (98%) of them which is a great improvement from the previous month (89% closed cases).
- 4.4.4 The number of Special School Placements has risen from 4,413 to 4,523 since 2019 providing 110 additional placements within the special school sector. There are currently 82 commissioned places unfilled and ongoing work is taking place

both short term and long term to review and ensure placements are commissioned appropriately to match needs.

- 4.4.5 The number of Children Awaiting Special School Placement has dropped by 10% from March and is currently at 69. The team managed to place 8 which is 5 less than last month. Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder continue to generate the highest demand for places but numbers are currently continuing their downward trend.

4.5 Education, Skills and Culture Portfolio

- 4.5.1 Covid-19 has again impacted on the delivery and performance against milestones and targets under this portfolio. In Early Years provision for example there was a long period when Ofsted inspections of providers were suspended meaning that updated ratings were not available. Ofsted have now resumed on-site inspections of early years providers so results against appropriate targets will be reported on during Quarter 1 of 2021/22.
- 4.5.2 The pandemic has led to an increase in the numbers of enquiries and referrals received from Birmingham schools and other local authorities regarding children missing education (CME). To address this our Education and Skills Directorate have been working closely with colleagues in school attendance as well as Birmingham Children's Trust and partner agencies. Staff were repurposed from other teams to support the CME work and this focus will continue.
- 4.5.3 There has however been a significant reduction in permanent exclusions (99 as at 24 May 2021 compared to 208 at the same time in the 2019/20 academic year). The reduction in primary exclusions (18 compared to 51 last year) is particularly pleasing.
- 4.5.4 The lockdowns imposed as a result of covid-19 have had a significant impact on young people and consequent demand for support. As a result of a review of performance, actions were taken to secure additional resource and adopt innovative ways of working internally and with external stakeholders as part of a change of leadership and leadership approach. The Jobs/Skills Taskforce, as part of the wider Council Recovery Plan, will have a specific focus on young people and be complemented by an internal audit of the quality and impact of post-16 'readiness' and also suitability of curriculum/careers offer across the 14-19 transition points along that age spectrum.
- 4.5.5 We are stepping up our support to those Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET), the referrals of which have increased during the pandemic by approx. 200 compared to previous years at this time. All newly identified NEET young people will be allocated an individual careers adviser to provide careers guidance and placing support. Face to face delivery of support has recommenced in community, youth centre venues with further enhanced delivery from Library of Birmingham planned from late June onwards.

- 4.5.6 We have progressed during this quarter our dialogue with the Department for Education to obtain for Birmingham a potential 2 years of funding for 16- & 17-year olds to support wider re-engagement activities in response to the impact of Covid-19. We are also working in collaboration with the Education Skills Funding Agency (ESfA) to develop a gap in provision submission and hopefully develop below level 2 courses for an additional 800 young people citywide, in 10 sector areas aligned to areas NEET young people are requesting.
- 4.5.7 Other work during this quarter includes support to the Task and Finish group working on a citywide Mental Health Toolkit and action plan to roll out over a 5-year period and working in collaboration on safeguarding – supporting various internal meetings and information sharing across professionals to reduce NEET & Not Known numbers.
- 4.5.8 The Council Delivery Plan (2020-2022) and the stated milestones are embedded in the Neighbourhood Directorate's core business of strategic planning to improve performance in service delivery and outcomes for the community.
- 4.5.9 The two milestones relating to the Birmingham Museum Store Options Appraisal and Birmingham Cultural Compact establishment have progressed. Further feasibility work for the former is required. With regards to the latter, expert advice and guidance on innovative additional funding streams for the cultural sector has been commissioned.
- 4.5.10 Performance against targets is generally on track but Covid-19 has impacted performance in some areas. The number of filming enquiries handled by Film Birmingham has reduced significantly, however, there are strong signs for regrowth in 2021-22. It has also led to a delay in the delivery of project-funded Cultural Commissioning activity, which has been agreed to be extended into 2021-22.

4.6 Finance and Resources Portfolio

- 4.6.1 Progress has been made over the course of the year to strengthen financial management and accountability within the Council. Accountability letters were issued for 20/21 to Directors and Assistant Directors and revised versions for 2021/22 are being prepared for the next quarter. Exception based reporting is in place and will continue to be developed over the next year. The broader accountability framework will be documented as part of the Finance Target Operating Model (TOM) Programme, to identify gaps and implement any required improvement.
- 4.6.2 As part of the ongoing improvement in the Council's financial management, CIPFA are supporting the delivery of the first quarterly self-assessment against the CIPFA 5-star Financial Management Model.

- 4.6.3 The Finance TOM programme activities are progressing well. This includes proposals to improve the business partnering role, drafting a finance competency framework, improving learning and development (including training in key areas such as inductions for new starters), ensuring the production across the Council of more robust business cases through improved guidance.
- 4.6.4 To support the effectiveness of commissioning and to increase the impact of social value, a new Procurement TOM is underway and is currently at design stage with priority activities progressing in parallel. The vision focuses on ensuring strategic thinking, creating talent of staff, operational excellence, embracing technology and being results driven. Work to date has focused on future team structure and governance (reporting, processes, procedures). A high-level summary of the consolidated programme plan has been produced and a detailed plan is in development. Further work will continue to finalise the planning of all activities.
- 4.6.5 Following the approval of the revised business case for the new Oracle HR, Finance and Procurement system a detailed delivery plan has been developed. This provides for the completion of the remaining development items by late summer 2021 and the commencement of user acceptance testing from September 2021. HR resources have been confirmed and adoption activity has been restarted. Briefing sessions have taken place with a number of directors and senior executives to re-engage them on the programme and to set the scene for the approach to user engagement and self-service learning. The management of scope remains key to the successful delivery of the programme for April 2022.
- 4.6.6 The HR directorate has made good progress on key policy development this quarter and year, working closely with Trade Unions. Following agreement and delivery of a new approach to incremental pay progression we have modernised capability policy moving to a 'Supporting Performance Improvement Policy'. We also expect to agree an updated disciplinary and single grievance policy early in Quarter 1 of 2021/22.
- 4.6.7 This work has been facilitated by the Industrial Relations Unit (IRU), who have also refined process for TUPE transfers and ensured that protections are applied to all staff transfers. In addition, the IRU has completed an initial review of Trade Unions facilities that will be consulted on in Spring 2021 as part of a new Employee Relations strategy.
- 4.6.8 HR have led a casual to contract project, ensuring that over 200 staff have been offered a contract with the security of regular working hours, whilst supporting the launch of consultation on service redesign in a number of areas with business plans to invest in services and improve outcomes for citizens. Good progress has also been made on the review of HR cases to agree outcomes and avoid formal hearings where possible, with 20% of HR cases now resolved via this 'triage' process.

- 4.6.9 There has been further progress with the health and safety audit cycle where responses to the November directorate self-assessment survey are being advanced. This will lead to a cycle of verification audits which will start next quarter. They have also worked closely with Inclusive Growth to develop compliance indicators associated with the property and asset portfolio. Accidents and incidents continue to reduce, particularly in line with the reduction in delivered services. HSE reportable diseases increased in line with the change in reporting criteria to include confirmed Covid-19 cases.
- 4.6.10 Work on the HR TOM has been productive with an outline model agreed following staff consultation which will inform a business case to redesign the service to become best in class, launching in Quarter 1 2021/22.

4.7 Health and Social Care Portfolio

- 4.7.1 We have made great strides in progressing our adult social care priorities this quarter and in the year overall. We have moved forward our commitment to work with NHS partners to better support the care market through improved partnership working, a city-wide system of joined-up commissioning and progressive quality monitoring and engagement. We have provided extensive support to registered care providers during the last quarter and throughout the pandemic. Officers have published regular information and guidance, developed a dedicated Infection Control Service, coordinated emergency personal protection equipment supplies, supported provider Covid-19 testing, taken an active role in vaccination roll out and distributed over £23m in national grants and £3m Council funding to support them during the crisis.
- 4.7.2 The BICP Care Homes Programme has now been refreshed as the Covid-19 response comes to an end. Six workstreams have been established: emergency response; digital; primary and clinical support; joint commissioning; quality; and workforce. Programme level outcomes and priorities have been set and individual workstreams are now completing their detailed scoping work and establishment of workstreams/deliverables.
- 4.7.3 We achieved a major milestone with the implementation of Phase 2 of the Customer Journey model in September 2020. Updated findings from staff engagement events were considered during quarter 4. No significant issues were identified, and work is underway to implement recommendations which support the continued improvement of the new ways of working.
- 4.7.4 The Customer Journey model has bolstered our strengths and community assets approach through continued development of the 3 Conversations Framework, Neighbourhood Network Schemes, Family Group Conferencing, Community Network Support Officers and the Early Intervention Community Team (EICT). Roll out of 3 Conversations in hospital front door teams was postponed to Spring

21 due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. We have however met our milestone to extend existing Neighbourhood Network contracts for 12 months starting from April 21. During this extension period we will be piloting extending the work to benefit younger disabled adults. We have also made good progress on the work necessary to enable the recommissioning of Neighbourhood Network from April 2022. We have just completed a co-design process speaking to over 400 stakeholders; including providers, citizens, Birmingham Children's Partnership and the CCG.

- 4.7.5 Our milestones to implement the EICT have been achieved and work is progressing on agreeing the strategic direction of early intervention services. Draft business cases have been completed and will inform how these services are commissioned going forward. Operationally the teams have been working on embedding the multidisciplinary approach, applying the home first principles, reducing length of stay and improving outcomes for citizens.
- 4.7.6 Our achievement against these milestones has contributed to success in supporting people to receive adult social care in their home. Latest figures available, for October to December, show we placed 153 people into care homes, compared to 223 over the same period in 2019, demonstrating the impact of our early intervention workstream.
- 4.7.7 We are currently developing a phased reopening plan for internal and external day services in line with government guidance. Due to the impact of Covid-19 restrictions and the complexity of citizen's needs, we will continue to liaise with citizens and their carers, to ensure services offer the required support. The phased model will include a range of options, in consultation with individuals, social workers and service providers.
- 4.7.8 Work is progressing to achieve our milestone of bringing together social care, community nursing, therapy services, GP practices and mental health services into multi-disciplinary teams by April 2022. Whilst the Covid-19 pandemic has impacted some progress, planning has commenced with partners to consider options for co-location, integration and multi-agency working. Task and finish groups are being developed with service leads from health and social care considering the post Covid-19 opportunities to enhance partnership working.
- 4.7.9 The milestone for launching the Integrated Transitions Team in September 20 has been achieved. The service focusses on assisting young people, aged 14-30, to achieve outcomes around employment, housing, health, relationships and community. Our approach is one of co-production with our citizens, specifically the young people we aim to support. The Youth Empowerment Squad, known as the YES! Group continues to go from strength to strength and have supported us to produce marketing materials as well as being a sounding board for new initiatives such as the online programme of activities known as Jump Start. Since our launch, we have received 250 connection requests, which have led to us

working with 151 young people to date, across the Integrated Transitions team and the Vulnerable Adults team. 55.6% of young people have achieved their outcomes; this is a new indicator for a service in its infancy and as such we are building up a baseline for future reporting.

- 4.7.10 There are areas where we have not met our targets. The proportion of people we provide direct payments to has risen this month, but we have not met the end of year target. This year, we saw a period where the uptake of direct payments slowed due to the Covid-19 pandemic and emergency measures, and the resulting lack of community opportunities. However, based on the positions in the 2019-20 Adult Social Care Outcome Framework measures, we are in the top quartile of all councils for this measure.
- 4.7.11 The number of people receiving a Shared Lives service has not met the end-of-year target, however we have 7 new carers currently going through our assessment process who we recruited through a project run by Shared Lives Plus. We are currently developing a pathway into Shared Lives placements for people being discharged from hospital and focusing on our communication strategy, carer recruitment, including an improved website and use of the media, and addressing areas where we have recruited few carers.
- 4.7.12 Our performance on proportion of clients reviewed, assessed or reassessed within 12 months has not met the end of year target. We have redirected our social worker capacity to support our response to the Covid-19 outbreak, which reduced the number of staff available to complete reviews. However, we improved upon last year's end-of-year result of 72.3% by achieving 74.8%. Starting in April, each locality team has started following a bespoke action plan for meeting their review targets. The Assistant Director will be holding monthly meetings with the Head of Service, Team Manager and Senior Practitioners for each team to ensure that they are meeting the requirements of their action plan.
- 4.7.13 As throughout the year, Public Health have continued in their critical response to Covid-19 during this quarter and this has impacted once again on the progress of some projects. The Childhood Obesity Trailblazer has been affected although all three workstreams are progressing. Full public consultation has commenced on the Healthy City Planning Toolkit and Invitations to Tender are at final draft to progress both the Birmingham Basket and Spiral Curriculum workstreams. A dedicated 12-month Graduate role was recruited in March 2021 as mitigation for the delay.
- 4.7.14 Covid-19 has also impacted on the delivery of health checks and other commissioned health services. Work has already begun to evaluate and restart/upscale service provision. The sexual health needs assessment (SNA) has now been commissioned to inform the future service requirements and support the development of a new service specification.

- 4.7.15 Progress by Public Health on other key Delivery Plan areas includes the identification of chapters for the Director of Public Health report, which is now due to be published in July 2021 rather than May. The 'Creating a Healthy Food Strategy' for Birmingham was discussed at a meeting held in March 2021, the intention now is for a public consultation on a revised document in quarter three of 2021/22. In the interim, we are continually developing and implementing an Emergency Food Plan with partners.
- 4.7.16 Following publication of the Health and Social Care Overview and Scrutiny Committee (HOSC) report and recommendations on Infant Mortality, work is now in progress to develop a multi-agency Task Force and recruit an independent chair. The Infant Mortality Strategy and action plan, currently in development, is set to be informed by the HOSC recommendations and overseen by the Task Force.
- 4.7.17 Due to a change in Directors, the multi-agency commissioning group set up to discuss the Healthy Child Programme (HCP) and agree a future model, has stalled. Whilst progress on this over 2020/21 has been slow, it is expected that this will now become a priority. Current HCP providers have recently been working with a consultant to improve their performance and outcomes especially around integrated working on the mandated reviews. Initial feedback and data look promising.
- 4.7.18 The Neighbourhood Directorate continues to support the Council's ongoing response to the pandemic including the hosting of food banks, welfare services and Local Testing Stations at Wellbeing and Community Centres.
- 4.7.19 The pandemic and associated pressures have impacted however on the delivery of their operational priorities and targets. In response the wellbeing strategic review is now being undertaken on a site by site basis. Progress has been made to deliver a high-quality Basketball offer in Nechells and to re-open Small Heath Swimming Pool. The number of miles travelled on free bicycles provided by the council has also been impacted. It is expected this position will improve over the coming months due to more one to one cycling sessions taking place and the service adapting so that it can still engage with the city's most vulnerable citizens.

4.8 Homes and Neighbourhoods Portfolio

- 4.8.1 The Council Delivery Plan (2020-2022) and the stated milestones are embedded in the Neighbourhood Directorate's core business of strategic planning to improve performance in service delivery and outcomes for the community.
- 4.8.2 Of particular note is households where homelessness is prevented. There has been a real success in driving forward the prevention agenda. A significant percentage of cases have been closed with a positive outcome as a result of the homelessness prevention funding being used to either secure deposits or reduce

arrears and/or redirecting single vulnerable people to suitable housing providers or negotiations with families to prevent exclusion.

- 4.8.3 With regards to households where homelessness is relieved, there were 34 homeless cases relieved in March 2021, of which 20 secured accommodation or maintained existing accommodation. The service is also working with private sector landlords to help families into good quality affordable accommodation.
- 4.8.4 Equally successful has been the significant reduction in the number of rough sleepers. The 2020/21 annual snapshot result is 17 which has surpassed the target of 40. The year has been extraordinary due to Covid-19 which saw the government call for 'everyone-in' followed by a number of programmes targeting the protection and progression of people sleeping rough. The lockdown environment and the additional resources have positively impacted the level of people sleeping rough across the whole year. Birmingham City Council's count is the highest percentage reduction of any of the Core Cities so far.
- 4.8.5 The Directorate's community focus continues to remain strong and the localisation action plan is being progressed as well as supporting the community recovery framework.
- 4.8.6 Options to run ward forum meetings have further been enhanced. The success of virtual meetings has enabled the annual target to be surpassed and in addition there has been higher attendance compared to when they were held face-to-face, prior to the pandemic. The development of the YouTube channel showing recorded meetings has been very positive, demonstrating innovative practice and citizens' continued interest in local governance. This also indicates that there is value in keeping virtual meetings as an option going forward.
- 4.8.7 Alternative delivery models, compliant with Covid-19 requirements, have been strong across all front-line services during this and previous quarters. However, whilst services have in the main continued, the pandemic has impacted on our ability to perform at required levels in some areas, e.g. voids turnaround. Delivery of Neighbourhood services and programmes are continually being reviewed and adjusted in line with government guidance relating to the impact of Covid-19 across all the different sectors.
- 4.8.8 Progress against milestones and KPIs is generally on track but risks to achievement under this portfolio exist as follows:
- Tenant engagement review has been delayed due to Covid-19 but will progress as far as is practicable. Overview and Scrutiny Committee are supporting the review in the new financial year.
 - We are incentivising the production of wards plans to boost numbers e.g. £2m Celebrating Communities fund and some additional support via community anchor organisations.

- The commencement of the tendering of the digital autopsy service has been delayed due to Covid-19. As a result, the current contract has been extended to June 2022.
- Move-on rate from temporary accommodation is impacted by Covid-19. Availability of alternative accommodation has reduced significantly (40% in Birmingham and nationally), although rough sleepers continue to be accommodated.
- Homelessness presentations are increasing with a predicted rise once the courts begin to issue possession orders from May 2021, unless the ban upon evictions is extended further. This is coupled with an Increase in domestic abuse, relationship breakdowns and anti-social behaviour.

4.8.9 Key Neighbourhood policy drivers include:

- In the context of the Homelessness Reduction Act 2018 and on-going evaluation of service delivery we are reviewing the Housing Options Service and how we support our citizens who are threatened with or are already homeless. A new proposed model will focus on early intervention and prevention of those households at risk of homelessness.
- We continue to work with Private Rented Sector Providers to help meet levels of housing need across the city, as well as develop the Sector to support tenants and landlords to ensure good standards and a viable housing option for citizens.
- We are continuing to improve the supply of Housing to our citizens including building new homes through Birmingham Municipal Housing Trust and bringing more empty properties back into use. We are also considering more innovative means of providing and managing homes through our work on a community led housing policy.
- We are continuing with the Housing First pilot to house rough sleepers directly off the streets and pursuing our prevention activity, leading to a positive impact in minimising the number of rough sleepers and households living in temporary accommodation.
- To ensure that rough sleepers are moved through to independent accommodation as a part of the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government's Next Steps Accommodation Initiative – we are working up a bid with Registered Providers and other providers for funding that has been made available to all local authorities.
- We continue to take forward policy commitments outlined in The Working Together in Birmingham's Neighbourhoods Policy Statement, in relation to

localisation and improving neighbourhood working, as well as building a cross-council approach and framework for a locality-based model.

4.9 Social Inclusion, Community Safety and Equalities Portfolio

- 4.9.1 This has been an important year for the Council as we made commitments that embed equality as a key theme running throughout our Delivery Plan. We have recruited a Head of Service for the new Equality and Diversity service and are in the process of finalising recruitment for the wider team. The team will focus on taking forward the Council's equality commitments and progressing the priorities in the Delivery Plan. Our approach will be further shaped by the findings of the consultation on the Everyone's Battle, Everyone's Business statement of intent, which took place during the previous quarter. Over 4,000 people engaged in the consultation via a range of meetings, workshops and through social media campaigns and surveys.
- 4.9.2 The Equalities Star Chamber meets regularly and holds officers and Cabinet Members to account for the delivery of our Equality Objectives, the Workforce Race Equity plan, the improving and strengthening of our corporate approach to Equality Impact Assessments and the discharging of our duties under the Equality Act.
- 4.9.3 We are on track with the majority of the recommendations from the Workforce Race Equity report and have reduced our overall ethnicity data gap to around 18% from close to 30%, giving us a much clearer picture of our workforce demographics. We have increased representation from Asian, Black, Mixed or Multiple Ethnicities, or other marginalised ethnic groups from 27.6% to 33.4% which, whilst not comparable with the population estimates, shows a very positive direction of travel over the last 12 months. We are now gathering the data again for the reviewed Workforce Equity Report 2020/21 and will be publishing the findings by the end of Summer 2021. This year the report will widen its reach, looking at other protected characteristics to ensure that we continue our journey to full representation.
- 4.9.4 The pandemic has caused severe financial challenges to the lives of many individuals and families resulting in significant demand for welfare benefit and debt advice services. Despite advisors from both the Council's own Neighbourhood Advice & Information Service and our Third Sector advice provider partners all working from home, we have met our income maximisation targets and ensured that Birmingham citizens have benefitted from an additional £13 million of income.
- 4.9.5 A multi-agency partnership led by the Council has established to drive the campaign to make Birmingham a Living Wage City. We are in the process of finalising the submission for accreditation, to be completed by the end of 2021.

As part of this work we have successfully engaged flagship retailers and anchor organisations within the city. With the full impact of the pandemic across Birmingham not fully known, we will also ensure there is a greater focus on supporting local businesses across the city as a whole.

- 4.9.6 We are continuing to progress work to understand the impact of poverty as experienced by citizens of Birmingham. We know that poverty is a key driver of inequalities in our City and it is important to gather the lived experience of our citizens to inform policy. To that end, we have commissioned Thrive Together Birmingham and commenced the contract to deliver the Poverty Truth Commission in Birmingham. Public Health Inequalities team are working with the provider to initiate Phase 1 of the project focussing on the exploration of lived experiences in relation to housing. We are also developing a strategic approach to enable the Poverty Truth Commission to become a rolling model of engagement between policy makers and citizens.
- 4.9.7 We have made progress on community safety issues through our work with West Midlands Police to introduce a new partnership meeting that ensures an integrated partnership response is in place to deal with incidents of serious violence. The Birmingham Community Safety Partnership has also begun its review of the serious violence strategy.
- 4.9.8 A Domestic Abuse Strategic Partnership Board is also now in place and operating with partners fully engaged. This means we are well placed to meet our new obligations when the Domestic Abuse Bill becomes law. There has been a prioritisation of focus in relation to the crisis support elements of the Domestic Abuse Strategy in response to the increase in demand for support during the pandemic, with up to 40% increases in calls to local and national helplines. The Council has internal, cross-directorate meetings in place to ensure a corporate approach to tackling domestic abuse and providing support services. Work has also started around the criminal justice element of domestic abuse which will ensure that actions against perpetrators are also aligned with the wider strategy.
- 4.9.9 The community safety team are working with internal and external partners to develop a new Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) policy that responds to all household related ASB issues regardless of tenure. A partnership group is also in place to address issues around exempt accommodation. This includes working with partners to reduce crime and ASB, whilst improving the standard of accommodation and provision of services within the sector.
- 4.9.10 The community safety team have secured extra resources and support for our ongoing relationship with the West Midlands Anti-Slavery Network. This means that the Modern Slavery Champions recruited this past year will continue to receive bespoke support and training from the community safety team. We are also in the process of signing up to the Modern Slavery co-op Charter and renewing the Birmingham City Council Modern Slavery Statement.

- 4.9.11 An independent Peer Review of the Council's Prevent programme has been initiated and will examine the Council's processes and plans to support individuals vulnerable to extremism. The review is due to report in June 2021.
- 4.9.12 The Council has secured additional investment into Community Safety and a planned redesign of the Community Safety Team is underway to ensure delivery of these critical projects and services. A new performance framework for community safety has also been agreed and will be ready to report from next quarter.

4.10 Street Scene and Parks Portfolio

- 4.10.1 The Council Delivery Plan (2020-2022) and the stated milestones are embedded in the Neighbourhood Directorate's core business of strategic planning to improve performance in service delivery and outcomes for the community.
- 4.10.2 The community and volunteer offer were relaunched on 29th March 2021. There has already been an increased level of interest in volunteers wanting to get involved in improving their environment. To help support these new locality environmental groups, equipment and officers have been dedicated to this area of work and arrangements have been made for Birmingham's Open Spaces Forum to act as a group mentor.
- 4.10.3 The Future Parks Accelerator (FPA) Programme has been extended until May 2022 by the National Trust and Heritage Lottery. The FPA has challenged the way Parks are managed and through the next 12 months the programme will explore how the environment can add support to other City Council initiatives. The Birmingham Open Spaces Forum (BOSF) have been proactive working with groups to bid for improvement grants for local Parks, resulting in £10k seed funding invested with them generating £52k worth of grants (with another £47k still to be determined).
- 4.10.4 The percentage of waste presented to landfill is projected to be below the 10% target at year end, notwithstanding an extended shutdown of the Tyseley Energy Recovery Facility which resulted in more waste having to be diverted to other disposal facilities, including landfill. The national average for local authority use of landfill is 10%.
- 4.10.5 Alternative delivery models, compliant with Covid-19 requirements, have been strong across all front-line services during this and previous quarters. However, whilst services have in the main continued, the pandemic did stop all non-essential works, and this impacted on our Grounds Maintenance programme. Work between end of March and May 2021 was restricted to safety works and checks. The use of parks for people's daily exercise changed the maintenance work to essential and Birmingham was the first authority to use grass cutting to promote the 2m distance rule. Delivery of Streetscene services and programmes are continually being reviewed and adjusted in line with government guidance relating to the impact of Covid-19 across all the different sectors.

4.10.6 Progress against milestones and KPIs is generally on track, but risks to achievement under this portfolio exist as follows:

- Reported missed collections are higher than the target, and this is usually due to access problems or vehicle breakdown. The first phase of the refuse collection vehicle replacement programme is continuing as planned and is on target to be completed by July 2021. 59 brand new vehicles have been brought into the fleet to date. The service expects missed collections will start to be eased now that new vehicles have started arriving into the fleet – these will be fitted with technology to further assist in reducing missed collections and will improve direct communication with the crews. There has been significant improvement in the reliability of the service and generally missed collections are made within 48 hours.
- Stopping of non-essential grounds maintenance has meant the cumulative performance target has never been able to catch up, however, from quarter 2 onwards performance in each quarter has been above the target set.
- Recycling has been a significant challenge this year with the initial closure of the Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs) and reduced throughput. The service is around 24,000 tonnes short, as at the same time last year. Although the service has collected more kerbside recycling, the loss of capacity at the HWRCs and increased residual waste has meant the recycling figure has remained static.

4.10.7 In terms of broader policy, Neighbourhoods continues to work with and support communities in a variety of ways to improve the street scene locality and environment.

4.11 Transport and Environment Portfolio

4.11.1 We have continued to progress our key projects during this quarter including the completion and publication of the review of Emergency Birmingham Transport Plan schemes. Many of the temporary trial schemes will now be made more permanent, subject to consultation, using Active Travel Fund funding. We will however continue to remain alert and responsive to opportunities to support Birmingham's safe transition to more usual models of delivery as progress is made against the Government's roadmap out of lockdown.

4.11.2 With the completion and review of Emergency Birmingham Transport Plan activities, focus can return to the main Birmingham Transport Plan. Work has been ongoing during this quarter to complete the consultation report and update the draft plan, with a view to adopting a final plan in September 2021. Alongside this, work has started on a robust delivery plan, aligned to Route to Zero targets and objectives. We are currently designing scope and work packages to move this forward.

- 4.11.3 Work has progressed on a number of capital schemes, in spite of Covid-19 restrictions. In some cases, the reduction in travel demand caused by Covid-19 has been used to maximise delivery of works which may otherwise have caused greater disruption to the network. In this quarter work in Perry Barr saw the critical milestone of demolition of the flyover. This is key to delivering significant transport improvements in the area, supporting the wider regeneration project. Quarter 4 also saw the launch of West Midlands Cycle Hire in Sutton Coldfield, with wider roll out in the city centre due later in 2021.
- 4.11.4 There have been several new Government funding streams announced during this quarter providing investment in transport infrastructure, links and means. Officers are working to submit appropriate bids and to maximise potential investment including that linked to the National Bus Strategy 'Bus Back Better' and the Local Authority Capability Fund which provides revenue funding to support cycling and walking.
- 4.11.5 The council has presented an updated business case to Department for Transport (DfT) in respect of its Highway Maintenance and Management PFI contract. This proposed a way forward for the project subject to reaching an acceptable commercial agreement between all project stakeholders. DfT is expected to respond by the end of May 2021. The parameters for the commercial agreement were approved by Cabinet in March and discussions are progressing. As an initial step, the interim contract for operational services with Kier Highways Ltd has been extended to 30 December 2021, with a longer extension to be progressed as soon as possible.
- 4.11.6 Systems testing for the Clean Air Zone has progressed well and will continue through to launch on 1 June 2021. As part of the latest phase of campaigns and engagement ahead of the launch all residents in the zone have received a postcard, which highlighted the launch date and encouraged them to check whether or not their vehicle would be subject to the daily fee. Information about the launch of the Clean Air Zone has also been sent to all Birmingham Council Tax payers.
- 4.11.7 The Clean Air Zone team have also made positive progress in processing applications to various support packages and have confirmed the appointment of Motorpoint as a partner to the vehicle scrappage and travel credit scheme.
- 4.11.8 We have continued to make progress on those initiatives included in our Route to Zero action plan during this quarter, which aims to deliver on the Council's commitment to be net carbon zero by 2030 as well as further developing our governance arrangements. We are making arrangements to transition the existing task force to a Route to Zero Assembly which will bring in a wider range of stakeholders and interested parties and provide a more open forum for shaping the City's transition to net zero carbon. We are putting in place monitoring

arrangements so we can better measure progress and the impact of our actions. We have started to explore possible opportunities and initiatives to expand our action plan in order to increase our impact on carbon emissions and will continue with this exploration next quarter. We have also gained approval to appoint an Assistant Director to provide dedicated leadership and oversight of this critical priority.

- 4.11.9 Overall this has been a successful year with significant progress made on our priority projects and initiatives balanced with an effective response to Covid-19 challenges. In addition to those projects highlighted above, this year has seen the development and delivery of 11 active travel schemes and numerous local and city centre schemes to support social distancing and economic activity during Covid-19; the commencement of various Perry Barr transport works, including highway improvements and A34 Sprint; substantial completion of the Selly Oak new road work to reconfigure the Selly Oak triangle; track laying for the westside Metro extension to Hagley Road and ongoing utility works for HS2 and Curzon Street station, with details of station design released.

4.12 Commonwealth Games

- 4.12.1 Preparations within Birmingham City Council for the B2022 Commonwealth Games continue at pace and on track. The work is delivered across the entire council with a 'One Team' approach, the majority of work is being delivered within Directorates with the support of a small Programme Management function.
- 4.12.2 Work on the Capital Build for the Alexander Stadium remains on schedule and within budget. While the Perry Barr Residential Scheme was descoped as the Athletes Village due to the ongoing effects of Covid-19, it is still recognised as a Legacy development of the Games and work on both schemes has progressed this quarter.
- 4.12.3 As part of the Council's preparations for the 2022 Commonwealth Games, a sum of £6m has been set aside to create a Commonwealth Games Community Fund. The Community fund is designed to ensure that BCC maximises the benefits of hosting the Commonwealth Games for its residents, through enabling all communities of the city to play their part in celebrating the Games and realising the legacy opportunities that are available. The £6m fund has been broken down into these programmes which we expect to be able to report on during the next year:
- Creative City (previously referred to as Creative Communities): being delivered by the Olympic Committee this grants programme will launch to communities on 27 May with submissions for round 1 of the funding due in by 1st July 2021.
 - Celebrating Communities: The scheme went live in March with submissions for round 1 of the funding due in by 1st June 2021.

- Stronger Communities, Physical Activity & Learning Programme: these programme areas are all in the final stages of development and due to come online by July 2021.

4.12.4 The B2022 Organising Committee have agreed to a collaborative approach to volunteering during games time which meets the needs of both the Organising Committee and City Council. The application process for volunteering roles is not open until June 2021 and will likely be open to the end of the calendar year, with roles being offered through to end of March 2022.

5 State of the City Framework

5.1 The 'State of the City' framework includes performance indicators that are outside the council's direct control but influence (and are influenced by) our work and the work of our partners. The indicator set is found in Appendix 3. A summary narrative for each Council Plan outcome is set out below.

5.2 Outcome 1: Birmingham is an entrepreneurial city to learn, work and invest in

5.2.1 The past year has been extremely challenging economically for the city, with the pandemic severely impacting upon the city's economy. We have reported the detail of the impact to Cabinet regularly, and our work on recovering is now stepping up significantly. A framework for recovery has been developed with partners and linking through to the work of the City Board. Our work includes the creation of an economic recovery plan, accompanied by an employment taskforce with sub-groups focusing on young people and adults.

5.2.2 Our Business Growth and Property Investment programmes have continued throughout, particularly to support SMEs who have lost income. The number of active SMEs in the city increased by 4.0% (1,745) in 2020 compared to the previous year and we have a healthy pipeline of applications for the programmes.

5.3 Outcome 2: Birmingham is an aspirational city to grow up in

5.3.1 Covid-19 has had an impact this year on our ability to collect data and report on it. Nonetheless there are a number of areas where the City has performed well and where we have demonstrated continuous improvement.

5.3.2 Birmingham continues to perform well on educational attainment measures compared to its neighbours and nationally. This year's results however should not be compared with previous years as, due to the pandemic, the summer exam series was cancelled, and pupils were awarded either a centre assessment grade or a calculated grade using a model developed by Ofqual.

5.3.3 Our GSCE attainment 8 score was in line with the national average and just 1% lower than the regional average. Fewer of our young people took the subjects that make up the EBAC (combining English, Maths, Science, Languages and , Humanities subjects) and as such our scores were lower than regional and national averages.

- 5.3.4 The data shows that children with Special Educational Needs (SEN) in Birmingham are less likely than those nationally to achieve the Attainment 8 measure at KS4. From 2017 to 2019 the gap between Birmingham and England as a whole narrowed slightly for children with SEN support, but grew for children with Education & Healthcare Plans/statements. Birmingham remains in the third quartile for both groups. However, children with SEN in Birmingham are more likely to achieve Attainment 8 than in statistical neighbouring authorities.
- 5.3.5 There has been a considerable increase in completed Personal Education Plans (PEP) this year with Virtual Schools and Birmingham Children's Trust working closely to continue the improvement.
- 5.3.6 Birmingham City Council admission teams and its Virtual School are co-producing guidance to strengthen advice, guidance and practice around school admissions for children in care. The Virtual School has developed guidance and flow charts for a range of stakeholders around actions for children in care with SEN who are moving care placement to ensure they are not disadvantaged by this change in their education. Next term we start our new school visits to discuss best practice, will be running designated teacher network meetings and publishing a designated teacher practice handbook.
- 5.3.7 All pupils complete their views as part of their termly review of their education plan. The Virtual School is developing the use of Squiddle to greater strengthen pupil voice in real time. It is also an area for service development over the next three years to strengthen pupil advocacy and consultation.
- 5.3.8 Birmingham City Council currently deliver and offer a three-year training programme for all educational settings to become 'Trauma Informed Attachment Aware' Education Settings. We have an accreditation scheme for schools and an annual awards event.

5.4 Outcome 3: Birmingham is a fulfilling place to age well in

- 5.4.1 Please note that all indicators that fall within this category are either incorporated into the 'Vital Signs' indicator set or are measured through other Outcomes in this 'State of the City' indicator set.

5.5 Outcome 4: Birmingham is a great place to live in

- 5.5.1 This year has been very difficult for the city's residents in numerous ways. Our focus and that of our partners has been to support our residents, particularly those who are most vulnerable, throughout. A strong success has been the reduction in the number of rough sleepers across the city, which now stands at 17. The lockdown environment and the additional resources have positively impacted the level of people sleeping rough across the whole year. Birmingham City Council's count is the highest percentage reduction of any of the Core Cities so far. Maintaining the reduction and further reducing the rough sleeping figure will be challenging and subject to a wider economic and social factor.

- 5.5.2 However, the pandemic has exposed the nature and severity of structural inequalities nationally and that situation is reflected in Birmingham as well. We can see that the unemployment gap between the areas with highest and lowest employment in the city stands at 12.8%, with unemployment in the worst affected wards at 17.7%. The wage gap between those who live in the city and those who work in the city has also risen by £917 (28%) to £4,149. The council has placed tackling structural inequalities at the core of our mission and Cabinet has set out numerous commitments on this agenda in the Everybody's Battle, Everybody's business paper that was approved in late 2020.
- 5.5.3 The delivery of homes, and particularly affordable homes, is becoming increasingly critical to Birmingham as our population continues to grow. Latest information shows that over the ten years up to the end of March 2020, 22,524 new homes have been completed, exceeding the target of 19,800. We are behind where we want to be on affordable homes, due to factors such as viability and the physical limitations of the sites available. Where this has occurred on private developments, the developer has made financial contributions for off-site affordable housing to be delivered by registered providers of social housing. The availability of sites is an issue and one which the Council will work closely through Birmingham Municipal Housing Trust (BMHT) and other registered providers to identify suitable sites for development.
- 5.5.4 Despite a challenging year for housebuilders the Council has delivered 151 new homes through BMHT with a number of large developments due to start on site in 21/22 providing much needed social rented family homes.
- 5.6 Outcome 5: Commonwealth Games
- 5.6.1 *Please see Commonwealth Games section*
- 5.7 Outcome 6: Birmingham is a city that takes a leading role in tackling climate change
- 5.7.1 To reduce carbon emissions and address the detrimental impact of climate change on our environment is a priority for the city, with many public, private and community organisations contributing to this agenda. The Council's Route to Zero Action Plan - Call to Action, was agreed in January; this focuses on the priority actions that will enable us to scale up existing successful projects and to deliver the largest impact in reducing carbon emissions. The priority areas identified are: new build housing, housing retrofit, transport, EV charging, waste, energy and the natural environment.
- 5.7.2 Latest information available, for 2018, shows that there was a 36.5kt reduction in annual CO2 emissions when compared to 2017 giving a total reduction from 2005 levels of 39.2%. This compares favourably to the UK average of 35% and the West Midlands average of 30%. We expect information for 2019 to be available in September 2021 and look forward to reporting continued progress.
- 5.7.3 We are also prioritising the reduction of levels of nitrogen dioxide within the city, which we know can have a detrimental impact on our health, with the objective to

bring levels within legal limits within the shortest possible time. The Clean Air Zone (CAZ) will have a major impact on city centre levels and activity on this has been reported earlier. We have already made significant progress, with a reduction in locations above the legal limit within the CAZ boundary reduced from 30 in 2016 to 19 in 2019. Clearly the pandemic, and the lockdown restrictions introduced as a result, will have had an effect on air quality this year which makes an accurate assessment of the impact of our activity difficult to measure. There is valuable learning to be had from this experience as we go forward and we remain firmly committed to our objective.

6 Next Steps

- 6.1 This report serves as the basis for discussions of performance with Overview and Scrutiny.
- 6.2 The next quarterly performance report will be presented to Cabinet in September 2021.

7 Consultation

- 7.1 None required.

8 Risk Management

- 8.1 The Council has an established approach to risk management which is set out in the Strategic Risk Register. Strategic and operational risks will be reviewed in light of this report.

9 Compliance Issues:

9.1 How are the recommended decisions consistent with the City Council's priorities, plans and strategies?

- 9.1.1 There are no specific recommended decisions included within this report. However, the methodology used for reporting performance are consistent with the City Council's priorities, plans and strategies, supporting the Council's stated commitment to improvement.

9.2 Legal Implications

- 9.2.1 None

9.3 Financial Implications

- 9.3.1 Implications set out in Medium Term Financial Plan

9.4 Procurement Implications (if required)

- 9.4.1 None

9.5 Human Resources Implications (if required)

- 9.5.1 None

9.6 Public Sector Equality Duty

- 9.6.1 There are no additional Equality Duty or Equality Analysis issues as a result of this report.

10 Appendices

Appendix 1 – Detailed report of KPIs against 'Vital Signs' Key Performance Indicator Set.

Appendix 2 – Detailed report of KPIs against 'Commonwealth Games' Key Performance Indicator Set.

Appendix 3 – Detailed report of State of the City indicator set.

Cabinet Member Portfolio: Leader

External Regulatory Judgements	Date of Judgement	Judgement
Food Standards Agency (FSA)	Dec-19	Fourth stage of performance concerns for FSA, report to FSA Board for possible intervention
British Standards Institution: ISO 9001: 2015 for Trading Standards	Dec-20	Accredited
Health and Safety Executive- adequacy of health and safety enforcement programme	None recently	Programme adequate
Eastside Judicial Review against the decision of the planning authority to grant planning permission.	N/A	N/A

ID	Key Performance Indicator	Year End Target	Quarter 2 Result	Quarter 3 Result	Quarter 4 Result	DoT
L01	Determine major applications within 13 weeks <i>Measure reported quarterly and figures show performance for each quarter period.</i> Target achieved	60%	94%	93%	93%	►
L02	Determine minor applications within 8 weeks <i>Measure reported quarterly and figures show performance for each quarter period.</i> Target achieved	65%	85%	92%	93%	△
L03	Determine other applications within 8 weeks <i>Measure reported quarterly and figures show performance for each quarter period.</i> Target achieved	80%	92%	95%	95%	►
L04	The number of jobs created through the Business Growth Programme <i>This is a cumulative measure and figures show year-to-date performance.</i> Activity under the Business Growth Programme (BGP2) and Property Investment Programme (PIP) schemes have been severely impacted by the Coronavirus Pandemic and although there has been some activity it significantly reduced against the profile for this quarter. The delivery team has been tasked to work on the delivery of emergency grant funds from the Government designed to assist SMEs who have lost income due to the Pandemic. BGP2 and PIP has continued at a reduced level, but we have a healthy pipeline of applications for the programmes. We have logged a further 21 jobs created in Q4 bringing the total for this financial year to 112. The overall programme total is currently 197. There will be other jobs that have been created through BGP2 but the current situation means that they are not being declared and logged as they normally would. We have now agreed with MHCLG that we can start to count jobs safeguarded along with the new jobs created for some businesses who are struggling under the current operating conditions.	155	81	91	112	▽
L05	Public sector investment in the Enterprise Zone <i>This is a cumulative measure and figures show year-to-date performance.</i> £27.5m of public sector infrastructure investment to support development activity in the Enterprise Zone. Public Sector infrastructure investment in this period relates to Arena Central HMRC and Paradise EZ.	£23,500,000	£15,600,000	£25,400,000	£27.330.000	
L06	Number of new homes completed in the City across a range of tenures through the Birmingham Municipal Housing Trust (BMHT) and InReach development programmes <i>This is a cumulative measure and figures show year-to-date performance.</i> Delays to start on site, issues with the supply chain for some materials and unforeseen conveyancing challenges have resulted in some slippage into 2021/22. We continue to monitor the effects of Brexit and the resulting increase in costs, which will impact the BMHT programme in terms of outputs, handovers and finance. This is a sector wide challenge.	Rent: 117 Sales: 58 Total: 175	45 4 49	91 10 101	108 43 151	▽

ID	Key Performance Indicator	Year End Target		Quarter 2 Result	Quarter 3 Result	Quarter 4 Result	DoT
L12	Proportion of residents aged 16 to 64 claiming out of work benefits compared to West Mids. and national average	B'ham:		13.7%	14.1%	14.9%	
		WM	Trend	9.4%	9.7%	10.2%	△
		U.K:		8.5%	8.7%	9.2%	
				Aug result	Nov result	Feb result	
This is a monthly measure with figures reported a month in arrears (i.e. May, August, November and February).							
The number of working age residents claiming out of work benefits in Birmingham increased in February, up by 2,252 to 109,304. The out of work benefit rate increased by 0.3% to 14.9% in February. The rate also increased regionally and nationally (both +0.2% points). As the rate increased more quickly in Birmingham the gap with the region and the GB rate has increased in February and is also larger than it was in August 2020.							
L10	Deliver 8 key corporate campaigns (with a success rating of 80% of above) linked to the priorities outlined in the Delivery Plan						
During this year campaign resources were diverted to the Council response to Covid-19, 8 key corporate campaigns were not identified. Although significant campaign activity did take place within the Covid-19 response, and in other areas, including: - No Bull an awareness campaign around staying safe during the pandemic, including digital signage and social media (587 posts, total reach of 51m, 2.25% engagement rate) - Brum We Can highlighting the good works of charities during the pandemic (131 posts, 7.5m total reach, 1.05% engagement rate) - Cleaner, Greener Streets; garden waste renewals an email and social media campaign leading to record sales this year; (social media campaign 148 posts, 10.8m total reach, 646k impressions, 2.15% engagement rate) - Brum Breathes, awareness raising around the CAZ and the exemptions on offer and promoting the alternative to cars (Social media campaign 185 posts, 11.2m total reach, 438k impressions, 2% engagement rate) - Commonwealth Games: Be Bold Be Birmingham launch, Celebrating Communities (Social media campaign 194 posts; 12.6m total reach, 3.1m impressions, 0.6% engagement rate)							
L11	Increase the reach and engagement levels of all the BCC corporate social media accounts by 10% per year	230,098		217,015	221,262	225,238	△
Followers across the Council social media accounts (Twitter, Facebook, Instagram & LinkedIn) rose by 7.7% over the year.							
L07	Percentage of national Trading Standards target met	N/A		NYD	NYD	N/A	N/A
This is an annual measure reporting a year end position at quarter 4 only.							
Performance should be available to be reported within the July 2021 performance report.							
L08	Percentage delivery of Food Inspections completed against recovery plan agreed by the Food Standards Agency and BCC	100%		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
The food inspection programme is a national programme operated by the Food Standards Agency and each Local Authority has a statutory duty to deliver their interventions. Due to COVID-19, the programme has been suspended until further notice; the service will be advised by the Food Standards Agency as to the new programmes and when it is safe for the interventions to be delivered. This is a Government decision. At this stage it is not possible to advise the demand once the programme opens. There is a working group looking at the national backlog of food inspections and the Interim Assistant Director is a part of this working group.							
L09	Percentage of successful prosecutions (case proved by service Environmental Health, Licensing and Trading Standards)	Establishing baseline		New measure	94%	100%	N/A
This is a cumulative measure and figures show year to date performance.							
The year-to-date (April 2020 - March 2021) result is 100%. This demonstrates that the enforcement policy is fit for purpose in supporting enforcement decisions. This includes meeting both the public interest and evidential tests when making the decision whether to take prosecutions.							
Measuring this KPI commenced in December 2020 and as such there is no historical performance data to produce targets, tolerances or baselines. This will be reviewed once the service has reported at least 6 months of performance data.							

Cabinet Member Portfolio: Deputy Leader

External Regulatory Judgements	Date of Judgement	Judgement
Housing Benefit (Subsidy) Assurance Process	2019 for 2018/19 Subsidy Year	TBC
Ensure compliance with the Data Security and Protection (DSP) Toolkit	Pass/Fail	TBC

ID	Key Performance Indicator	Year End Target	Quarter 2 Result	Quarter 3 Result	Quarter 4 Result	DoT
DL01	Average number of days to process new housing benefit applications <i>This measure reports a year to date average at the end of each reporting period (i.e. June, September, December, March).</i> End of Year- The end of year figure is 11.43 for new claim. This has been achieved regardless of the huge increase in new claims due to covid by making new claims and awarding benefit for the first time a priority for the service. Month/Quarter- The month of March has been higher than usual due to the extra work priorities for the end of year.	15.00	10.32	10.40	11.43	△
DL02	Average number of days to process changes to housing benefit <i>This measure reports a year to date average at the end of each reporting period (i.e. June, September, December, March).</i> End of Year- The end of year figure for changes is 3.92. Again as with new claims, the changes have been done as a priority and with the help of outsourcing has achieved the target. Month/Quarter- The month of March has been better than previous months due to the volume of changes such as rent increase that have been processed.	5.00	3.30	4.00	3.66	▽
DL03	Council Tax collection rate <i>This is a cumulative measure and figures show year to date performance.</i> End of Year- The year-end result is 92.17% which has surpassed the year-end target of 90.23%. The reprofiled target was set in April 2020 shortly after the full effects of the pandemic lockdown hit. Those initial effects of lockdown on council tax collection rates were not as severe as first predicted and therefore collection performance was better than forecast. 2021/22 will see the service under huge pressure in relation to collections which additional resource being allocated to collection due to the expanding use of RPA technology. Collection rates are reported nationally to Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (MHCLG), published annually and discussed regularly at Core Cities meeting where best practice is discussed. Month/Quarter- Due to COVID-19 the service has reprofiled its collection rate target based on the indicative data available in April 2020 and is now reporting an increase on the anticipated month end position.	90.23%	52.19%	77.07%	92.17%	△
DL04	Council tax paid by Direct Debit <i>This is a cumulative measure and figures show year to date performance.</i> End of Year- The year-end result is 69% which has surpassed the year-end target of 62%. The target was achieved as a result of the Council Tax Reduction (CTR) hardship award effectively reducing the number of non-direct debit payers left with a balance thus increasing the number proportion of accounts than are paid via Direct debit. The Service has also been actively pushing Direct Debit as the preferred payment method for council tax at every touch point. The Direct Debit Key Performance Indicator is compared against Core Cities and WMCAs to measure success and discussed at the respective regional meetings where best practice is discussed. Month/Quarter- Due to actively pushing direct debits as the preferred method of payment the service is ahead on this Key Performance Indicator.	62.00%	64.40%	69.00%	69.00%	▽
DL05	Collection of business rates in year <i>This is a cumulative measure and figures show year to date performance.</i> End of Year- The year-end result is 91.17% which missed the year-end target of 91.80%. The reprofiled target was set in April 2020 shortly after the full effects of the pandemic lockdown hit but the reprofile only accounted for one lockdown ending in August and did not predict a second or third lockdown which acutely effected businesses. Due to the closure of courts and the legislation restricting the use of enforcement agents due to COVID-19 little or no effective recovery action was able to be taken by the service which could influence the overall collection rate. 2021/22 will see the service under huge pressure in relation to collections which additional resource being allocated to collection due to the expanding use of RPA technology. Collection rates are reported nationally to Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (MHCLG), published annually and discussed regularly at Core Cities meeting where best practice is discussed. Month/Quarter- Due to COVID-19 the service reprofiled its collection rate target based on the indicative data available in April 2020. Collection is now down on this profile which did not anticipate a second or third continuation of the lockdown period. This has significantly impacted collections.	91.80%	53.24%	77.53%	91.17%	▽

ID	Key Performance Indicator	Year End Target	Quarter 2 Result	Quarter 3 Result	Quarter 4 Result	DoT
DL06	Percentage of housing rents collected during the year	94.60%	86.70%	95.89%	97.78%	△
<p><i>This is a cumulative measure and figures show year to date performance.</i></p> <p>Month/Quarter- As can be seen from the table, in spite of the difficulties COVID- 19 has presented the Rent Service with, we have still managed to exceed our collection target by almost 3.2%. We will shortly be resuming recovery action but in a more tailored fashion following introduction of our future operating model.</p> <p>End of Year- Although we have hit our year end (in year) target, which is down to the proactive work of the Rent Service whilst enforcement has been suspended, the value of arrears have risen by £3m compared to this time last year due to the effect of the pandemic and government restrictions on income recovery. Quarter 4 incorporated a payment holiday which saw a two week increase in collection.</p>						
DL07.1	Total number of Freedom of Information (FOIs) received (i) and percentage of FOIs actioned and responded to in a timely manner (ii)	Number: 339 Percentage: 85.00%	339	408	376	N/A
<p>Jan/Feb result</p> <p><i>Measure reported a month in arrears. Quarter information available to report is an average of the first two months in each quarter. These figures will be updated to reflect the full quarter at the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>Measure reported a month in arrears. Quarter 4 position available to report is a combined figures for January and February outturn. As at quarter 4, a total of 376 FOIs have been received and 86.92% responded to in a timely manner.</p> <p>Corporate Information Governance Team have generated weekly reports for all directorate Assistant Director's, so they are aware of requests assigned to each directorate and their status from week 1 to week 4. Directorate contacts also compile performance figures for their Heads of Service and respond to any queries from them regarding any difficulties in not achieving the statutory timescales. FOI and SAR performance is discussed at every Corporate Information Governance Group (CIGG) meeting with all directorate contacts each month. If directorates require any assistant/advice on the requests both FOIs and SARs this is provided from the Corporate Team.</p> <p>In February we received 200 FOIs. Of these:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult Social Care Directorate received 27 requests – 22 were answered on time (81.48%) • Commonwealth Games Directorate received 1 request – 0 were answered on time (0%) • Digital and Customer Services Directorate received 34 requests – 31 were answered on time (91.18%) • Education and Skills Directorate received 16 requests – 12 were answered on time (75%) • Finance Directorate received 10 requests – 9 were answered on time (90%) • Human Resources Directorate received 13 requests – 12 were answered on time (92.31%) • Inclusive Growth Directorate received 50 requests – 46 were answered on time (92%) • Neighbourhoods Directorate received 47 requests – 33 were answered on time (70.21%) • Partnerships, Insight and Prevention Directorate received 2 request – 2 were answered on time (100%) <p>In February there were 17 pending FOI and 16 FOIs answered outside deadline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult Social Care Directorate: 4 responded out of time, 3 information late from service area and 1 awaiting approval from press office. 1 pending FOI clock stopped as awaiting further information from requestor. <p>Commonwealth Games Directorate: 1 FOI responded out of time due to resource issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital & Customer Services Directorate: 1 FOI answered out of time due to extended time allowed under legislation. 2 pending FOIs which will be late once completed. • Education & Skills Directorate: 2 FOIs out of time due to resources issues. 2 pending FOIs clock stopped as awaiting further information from requestor • Finance & Governance Directorate: 1 FOI answered out of time due to late information from service area. • Human Resources Directorate: 1 FOI answered out of time due to legal advice being sought. • Inclusive Growth Directorate: 2 FOIs answered out of time, 1 legal exemption being applied and 1 resources issues. 2 FOIs pending, 1 clock stopped as awaiting further information from requestor and 1 being worked on as revised date for completion is 19 April. • Neighbourhoods Directorate: 5 FOIs out of time due to workload/resource issues. 9 pending FOIs, 6 being worked on and will be late once completed. 2 clock stopped as awaiting further information from requestor and 1 extended to consider exemption being applied which has due date of 15 April. <p>In February there were 17 pending FOI and 16 FOIs answered outside deadline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult Social Care Directorate: 4 responded out of time, 3 information late from service area and 1 awaiting approval from press office. 1 pending FOI clock stopped as awaiting further information from requestor. <p>Commonwealth Games Directorate: 1 FOI responded out of time due to resource issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital & Customer Services Directorate: 1 FOI answered out of time due to extended time allowed under legislation. 2 pending FOIs which will be late once completed. • Education & Skills Directorate: 2 FOIs out of time due to resources issues. 2 pending FOIs clock stopped as awaiting further information from requestor • Finance & Governance Directorate: 1 FOI answered out of time due to late information from service area. • Human Resources Directorate: 1 FOI answered out of time due to legal advice being sought. • Inclusive Growth Directorate: 2 FOIs answered out of time, 1 legal exemption being applied and 1 resources issues. 2 FOIs pending, 1 clock stopped as awaiting further information from requestor and 1 being worked on as revised date for completion is 19 April. • Neighbourhoods Directorate: 5 FOIs out of time due to workload/resource issues. 9 pending FOIs, 6 being worked on and will be late once completed. 2 clock stopped as awaiting further information from requestor and 1 extended to consider exemption being applied which has due date of 15 April. <p>The total number of pending FOIs for the period 1 April 2019 to 28 February 2021 is 29.</p> <p>FOI requests are only put on hold if further/more clarification is required from the requestor, if this is required the request will be put on hold, once requested information is received the FOI is resumed and will have a new revised due date. If the FOI requires an exemption to be considered the request will be extended to consider this as under the Act a local authority is allowed an extra 20 working days.</p>						

ID	Key Performance Indicator	Year End Target	Quarter 2 Result	Quarter 3 Result	Quarter 4 Result	DoT
DL07.2	Total number of Subject Access Requests (SARs) received (i) and percentage of SARs actioned to and responded to in a timely manner (ii)	Number: 85.00% Percentage:	96 80.19%	105 78.76%	52 84.89% Jan/Feb result	N/A
<p>Measure reported a month in arrears. Quarter information available to report is an average of the first two months in each quarter. These figures will be updated to reflect the full quarter at the next reporting period.</p> <p>Measure reported a month in arrears. Quarter 4 position available to report is the combined figures for January and February outturn. As at quarter 4, a total of 52 SARs have been received and 84.89% responded to in a timely manner.</p> <p>Corporate Information Governance Team have generated weekly reports for all directorate Assistant Director's, so they are aware of requests assigned to each directorate and their status from week 1 to week 4. Directorate contacts also compile performance figures for their Heads of Service and respond to any queries from them regarding any difficulties in not achieving the statutory timescales. FOI and SAR performance is discussed at every Corporate Information Governance Group (CIGG) meeting with all directorate contacts each month. If directorates require any assistant/advice on the requests both FOIs and SARs this is provided from the Corporate Team.</p> <p>In February we received 23 SARs. Of these:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult Social Care Directorate received 4 requests – 4 were answered on time (100%) • Commonwealth Games Directorate received 0 requests. • Digital and Customer Services Directorate received 3 requests – 2 were answered on time (66.67%) • Education and Skills Directorate received 6 request -6 were answered on time (100%) • Finance Directorate received 0 requests. • Human Resources Directorate received 1 request – 1 were answered on time (100%) • Inclusive Growth Directorate received 0 requests • Neighbourhoods Directorate received 11 requests – 10 were answered on time (90.91%) • Partnerships, Insight and Prevention Directorate received 0 requests <p>In February there were 2 Pending SARs and 0 answered outside deadline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital & Customer Services: 1 pending SAR awaiting further information from requestor. • Neighbourhoods Directorate: 1 pending SAR awaiting further information from requestor. <p>The total number of pending SARs for the period 1 April 2019 to 28 February 2021 is 10.</p> <p>SARs are only put on hold for two reasons, if data subject has not submitted a copy of their ID therefore this has to be requested prior processing the SAR, and if the request is not clear or too broad further clarification is requested. Once this information is received the SAR will resume with a new/revised due date.</p>						
DL08	Customers registering satisfaction with the Council	69%	47%	52%	54%	△
<p>This is a cumulative measure and figures show year to date performance.</p> <p>SMS Contact Centre Satisfaction – Corporate Measure Currently</p> <p>In total 910 responses were received during the month of March and the overall result was 54% compared to 52% last month. Housing Repairs received 210 (23%) so a significant proportion of the overall responses during March. The overall target is being reviewed due to the change in measurement and the new channels that have recently launched, this new target will be implemented from April 2021.</p> <p>The overall Housing Repairs satisfaction stood at 52% for March which was a 5% increase from February. Although it is encouraging to see this increase, verbatim comments continued to show frustration in respect of incomplete repairs, missed appointments and lack of contact. Customer Services continue to have regular engagement with the Contractors and the Housing Repairs service where customer satisfaction is discussed. The data still demonstrates that citizens thought the Contact Centre advisors were willing and did what they could to help when speaking to our tenants, this equated to 83% of the responses, which was a slight increase from February where agent willingness for Housing Repairs stood at 81%.</p> <p>This was a similar picture for the Waste service, based on 66 responses the overall CSAT was 53%, which was similar to February. Willingness to help came out at 94% which demonstrates that the contact centre advisors were willing and did what they could, which was an increase of 5% from the previous month. The verbatim continues to show frustration regarding missed collections and delays in garden waste new bin purchases being delivered.</p> <p>Revenues came in with 225 (24.72%) responses and Customer Service Advisor willingness stood at 83%. This was a 3% decrease from the previous month however had the additional impact of all residents receiving their Council Tax annual bill. Based on the citizen verbatim for Revenues where dissatisfaction was expressed, it was mainly related to citizens feeling the council were not sympathetic towards their personal circumstances due to bills for Council Tax being issued.</p> <p>All calls with negative feedback against our Advisors have been investigated and over 70% are not justified or accurately reflect the call. Any calls that are justified are addressed with the individual. In some circumstances, if necessary, the contact centre will also make contact with the citizen to ensure any actions that have not been completed are progressed.</p> <p>Some citizens score poorly against our Customer Service Advisors if there is a poor telephony connection, but staff do call citizens back if a telephone line is very unclear or it is disconnected by the citizen in error.</p> <p>The overall Quarter 4 result stands at 51% based on 2630 responses compared to 47% in the same period last year which is positive. This is a similar picture when comparing 2020/21 where the overall for the year stands at 52% compared to 47% in 2019/20.</p> <p>Overall Contact Centre staff willingness to help reported 82% against the target of 83%. This was in line with what was achieved in February and demonstrates the Contact Centre is moving in the right direction.</p>						

ID	Key Performance Indicator	Year End Target	Quarter 2 Result	Quarter 3 Result	Quarter 4 Result	DoT
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continued...

The results for services coming below target are due to a mixture of reasons – some of the comments remain similar to previous months. In addition to this, for some services the comments relate to actions that are directly related to the service areas.

The services that came below target were Housing Options 76%, previous month was 82%, Environmental Health 75%, previous month was 75%, Highways 71%, previous month 74%, Tenancy Estate management 74%, previous month 89%. The other two services that came below were Parking 57%, previous month was 69% and Planning at 65%, previous month was 68%, however these were still based on small returns.

Feedback was based on a variety of reasons, which included but was not limited to, service failure, jobs not being completed, the fact that contact centre can only sign post along with call backs not being completed or citizens being frustrated with not receiving their isolation payments.

There are also some comments received relating to soft skills and lack of knowledge. All feedback relating to this is picked up by our Team Managers and discussed in 121s and call quality metric sessions. Contact Centre managers continue to keep a high focus on coaching and training, including soft skills and ensuring feedback is delivered in a timely manner to avoid repeat errors.

DL09	Online transactions in comparison to telephone calls	43%	39%	44%	N/A	↑↑↑↑↑
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This is a cumulative measure and figures show year to date performance.

Unfortunately, we are currently experiencing issues extracting the data required to complete this measure. The current solution to extract and report on this measure has reached its technical capacity and we are currently implementing an interim workaround to resolve this issue.

The full solution to extract and store the data has been delayed for some time due to ITD resources being diverted to the Covid pandemic however we anticipate this full solution to be completed within 3-4 months, the workaround / interim solution may take up to 2 weeks to fully resolve.

DL10	Percentage of Complaints responded to in 15 working days	90%	89%	87%	90%	▶
			Aug result	Nov result	Feb result	

This is a cumulative measure and figures show year to date performance, reported a month in arrears.

The total volume of complaints received citywide in February 2021 was 1,387 compared to 1,337 in February 2020. A small increase of 50 complaints year on year.

For February 2021, there was an increase of 213 complaints compared to the previous month (January 2021) which received 1,174 complaints.

The biggest increase in complaints was received against Neighbourhoods Directorate who received 60 more complaints on the previous month and Education and Skills who received an increase of 23 complaints on the previous month.

The Neighbourhoods Directorate received 1,084 complaints in February 2021 compared to 1,024 complaints in January 2021. Education and Skills received 35 complaints in February 2021 compared to 12 in January 2021.

The largest increases in the Neighbourhoods directorate were in the Waste Management Service who received 566 complaints in February 2021 compared to 541 complaints in January

2021 – an increase of 25 complaints from the previous month. Housing Repairs also saw a large increase, receiving 399 complaints in February 2021 compared to 366 in January 2021 – an increase of 30 complaints.

The largest increase in the Education and Skills Directorate was in the Inclusion and Send team. They received 35 complaints in February 2021 compared to 12 in January 2021.

All of the other services had similar figures to the previous month.

Performance for responding within 15 working days for February 2021 citywide was 90% against a 90% target. These figures may be slightly different than previously reported due to the report data being refreshed as cases are closed every time the monthly report is run.

ID	Key Performance Indicator	Year End Target	Quarter 2 Result	Quarter 3 Result	Quarter 4 Result	DoT
<p>Performance breakdown by directorate for February 2021 is below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adults Social Care and Health – received 4 complaints with a 25% performance against the 15 days SLA. • Birmingham Children’s Trust – received 1 complaint with a 0% performance against the 15 days SLA. • Commonwealth Games – received 0 complaints. • Digital and Customer Services – received 147 complaints with 99% performance against the SLA. • Education and Skills – received 35 complaints with a 49% performance against the SLA. • Finance – received 1 complaint with 0% performance against the SLA. • Human Resources – received 2 complaints with 0% performance against the SLA. • Inclusive Growth – received 91 complaints with an 89% performance against the SLA. • Neighbourhoods – received 1,084 complaints with 92% performance against the SLA. • Partnerships, Insight and Prevention – received 4 with a 75% performance against the SLA. <p>18 cases were unassigned with a 44% performance against the SLA. (These were: Housing Options (7), Housing Repairs (8) and Transportation & Connectivity (3).</p>						
DL11	Number of complaints received per thousand customers		1.0	1.4	1.4	↑↑↑↑↑
<p>This measure has been produced based on complaints received in the last month of each quarter. Q3 was based on December when complaints tend to be lower over Christmas and Q4 based on the full month of March . The total number of complaints received is estimated based due to not having a fully accurate figure for all complaints received across the Council. This is being addressed through the introduction of the new complaints programme which will improve reporting.</p>						
DL13	The number of data breaches that have occurred.	Trend	10	15	10	▽
<p><i>This is a monthly measure and figures show in-month performance (i.e. June, September, December and March).</i></p> <p>There were 10 reported data breaches for March 2021.</p> <p>Email Disclosure - 5</p> <p>Unauthorised Disclosure - 4</p> <p>Lost Documents - 1</p> <p>All data breaches were processed by the Information Governance Team within the 72 hour timeframe.</p> <p>There were no notifications to the Information Commissioner's Office.</p>						
DL14	Percentage compliance to the WCAG2.1 AA Accessibility standard for Birmingham.gov.uk	98.50%	New measure	98.90%	99.00%	△
<p><i>This is a cumulative measure and figures show year to date performance.</i></p> <p>End of Year/Month/Quarter- We have successfully achieve the target in achieving a WCAG2.1 AA standard for birmingham.gov.uk for 2020/2021, there has been a steep learning curve for the team over the last 8 months in understanding the changes, this being said we have utilised training, best practice guides, GDS guidance to prepare the team in managing the website to the required standards. There has been a wider communication across the council to share this learning which included comms and dedicated pages on the intranet to share the requirements and best practice to the content providers for each directorate. We have also introduced new weekly Business as Usual (BAU) working arrangement to respond back to any known issues from the tools we use to crawl the site ensuring that we are up to date with maintenance of the site when it comes to compliancy to the standards. We have invested in some further technology which allow us to ensure any new documents published on the site are in accessible format before they are released in the public domain and have ensured the directorates have the appropriate tools to hand to convert these to an acceptable standard. Birmingham.gov.uk will continue to be monitored each week in terms of compliancy and we are working with our directorates and suppliers to ensure we are within the target levels as a local authority. The Equalities commission have now stood up a monitoring team which will actively work with authorities to ensure they are compliant and feedback any best proactive areas.</p>						
DL15	Number of BCC websites that meet the international WCAG 2.1 AA accessibility standards.	Trend	New measure	6.00	7.00	△
<p><i>This is a cumulative measure and figures show year to date performance.</i></p> <p>Month- There was one addition to the wider accessibility sites this month where we have worked with the SEND team to ensure there site was WCAG2.1 AA compliant before its launch earlier this month. We have crawled the website and identified all the issues with the team and suppliers ensuring these are fixed ahead of the launch. There is now further work being scoped in terms of resources to review all council websites as a two stage approach the first being that we review & recommend we switch off going forward, these will be accessed in the first instance to a criteria to determine if this is still required or not.</p>						
DL16	Number of households signed up for Council Tax Base e-billing	28,000	New measure	27,882	30,388	▽
<p><i>This is a cumulative measure and figures show year to date performance.</i></p>						

ID	Key Performance Indicator	Year End Target	Quarter 2 Result	Quarter 3 Result	Quarter 4 Result	DoT
<p>End of Year- The year-end result is 30,388 which has surpassed the year-end target of 28,000. The target was achieved by asking customers to opt out of e-billing as opposed to asking them to opt in. E-billing was also made mandatory for all businesses wishing to claim a COVID-19 grant. The e-billing Key Performance Indicator is compared against Core Cities and WMCAs to measure success and discussed at the respective regional meetings where best practice is discussed.</p> <p>Month/Quarter-This is the first year for this Key Performance Indicator and we are up on target due to enhanced levels of businesses registering for ebilling as a condition to their Business grant application and the service continuing to promote ebilling.</p>						
DL12	Percentage of ombudsmen complaints upheld	Establishing baseline	New measure	12.12%	38.34%	△
<p><i>New measure. No target set as we are currently establishing a baseline. Figures shown report a quarter on quarter position.</i></p> <p>At quarter 4 a total of 34 investigations were concluded, of which 13 ombudsmen complaints were upheld.</p> <p>Year-to-date position (from October 2020 to March 2021) stands at 25.37% (17) ombudsmen complaints upheld.</p> <p>This is new measure introduced in November 2020 Delivery Plan. No target has been set as we are currently gathering data to establish a baseline position.</p>						

Cabinet Member Portfolio: Children's Wellbeing

External Regulatory Judgements	Date of Judgement	Judgement
Children's Services	Dec-18	Requires Improvement
Adoption	Mar-19	Good
Fostering	Jan-19	Requires Improvement
Cambourne House	Aug-19	Requires Improvement
Edgewood Road	Aug-19	Requires Improvement
Warwick House	Jan-20	Good
Charles House	Dec-19	Good
ILACS (Inspection of Local Authority Children Services)	Dec-18	Requires Improvement
ILACS Focussed visit	Feb-20	None
Local Area Inspection SEND	Jun-18	Written statement of action

ID	Key Performance Indicator	Year End Target	Quarter 2 Result	Quarter 3 Result	Quarter 4 Result	DoT
CW01	Percentage of all referrals with a decision within 24 hours	80%	80%	82%	78%	▽
<p><i>This is a monthly measure and figures show in-month performance (i.e. June, September, December and March).</i></p> <p>Timeliness of decision-making has been around 78%-82% over the year and has remained within tolerance over this period. The Trust has taken a stance to make well-informed decisions for children, as opposed to poor but more timely decisions.</p> <p>We are in the process of recruiting a new team manager which will increase capacity to the level it was pre-November and, as we 'recover', we anticipate improvement in this area.</p>						
CW02	Percentage of re-referrals to children's social care within 12 months	22%	20%	25%	21%	△
<p><i>This is a monthly measure and figures show in-month performance (i.e. June, September, December and March).</i></p> <p>The rate of re-referrals has reduced over this period and, positively, is now back within tolerance.</p> <p>The increase was largely due to a change in the way that Cafcass was seeking information from the Trust. This is now resolved. Performance is better than the national average and in line with statistical neighbours</p>						
CW03	Percentage of assessments completed within 45 working days	85%	86%	86%	89%	△
<p><i>This is a monthly measure and figures show in-month performance (i.e. June, September, December and March).</i></p> <p>Performance in this area has remained above target since April 2020.</p> <p>We consistently perform better than the England average and our statistical neighbours.</p>						
CW04	Percentage of Initial CP Conferences (ICPCs) held within 15 working days	80%	81%	82%	87%	△
<p><i>This is a monthly measure and figures show in-month performance (i.e. June, September, December and March).</i></p> <p>Performance remains on target and is within tolerance. We continue to closely monitor the reason why some conferences are outside of timescales. We perform significantly better than the national average and our statistical neighbours.</p>						
CW05	Percentage of children who become the subject of a CP plan for a second or subsequent time within the last 2 years	10%	12%	13%	13%	►
<p><i>This is a monthly measure and figures show in-month performance (i.e. June, September, December and March).</i></p> <p>We expected to see an increase in second or subsequent plans as a result of the pandemic. The performance for this period remains within tolerance at 13% .We have undertaken an audit to provide additional insight as to the reasons why some children become subject to a child protection plan for a second or subsequent time.</p>						
CW06	Percentage of children (under 16 years) who have been looked after for 2.5 years or more, and in the same placement (or placed for adoption) continuously for 2 years or more	68%	72%	74%	76%	△
<p><i>This is a monthly measure and figures show in-month performance (i.e. June, September, December and March).</i></p> <p>Performance for this period has continually exceeded target and tolerance.</p>						
CW07	Percentage children experiencing 3 or more moves in a year	10%	2%	3%	2%	▽
<p><i>This is a monthly measure and figures show in-month performance (i.e. June, September, December and March).</i></p> <p>Performance for this period has continually exceeded target and tolerance.</p>						

ID	Key Performance Indicator	Year End Target	Quarter 2 Result	Quarter 3 Result	Quarter 4 Result	DoT
CW08	Percentage of looked after reviews held on time	96%	94%	96%	96%	►
<p><i>This is a cumulative measure and figures show year to date performance.</i></p> <p>We continue to ensure the majority of children in care receive timely statutory reviews. Throughout the period, 96% of reviews were held on time, which remains well within tolerance and meets our target.</p>						
CW09	Percentage of care leavers who are in Education, Employment, and Training (EET)	62%	62%	64%	62%	▼
<p><i>This is a cumulative measure and figures show year to date performance.</i></p> <p>The target has been met or exceeded over this period. The economic impact of Covid on youth unemployment is predicted to be significant as this will affect the industries that young people are employed in disproportionately. To mitigate this for our care leavers a robust corporate parenting forward plan will be required. This has been initiated in partnership with the Council in the employment of a DWP funded 'Kickstart' Personal Advisor who will support on average a cohort of 30-40 young people over a period of 12 months. The Council is looking to establish at least 50 Kickstart opportunities with many being ring-fenced hopefully for care leavers. The Council will top up the minimum wage to the level of the living wage and work will be undertake within the Trust to offer a number of Kickstart opportunities.</p>						
CW10	Percentage of year-to-date care leavers in suitable accommodation (19-21)	93%	93%	94%	95%	△
<p><i>This is a cumulative measure and figures show year to date performance.</i></p> <p>Performance for this period has reached 95%. The KPI remains above the national and statistical neighbour averages. This is supported by the availability of accommodation through the City Council and third sector housing providers, care leavers being a priority for City Council housing. Although there is an established Care Leavers Housing Pathway, the 'choice' as to the location and type of the accommodation remains limited and there is more to do in this area.</p>						
CW11	Average time between a child entering care and moving in with its adoptive family, for children who have been adopted. (A1)	578	494	499	504	△
<p><i>This is a monthly measure and figures show in-month performance.</i></p> <p>Performance over the period has improved and is better than the target and tolerance range. Birmingham's 3-year average performance in March 2021 is better than statistical neighbours but beneath the national average.</p>						
CW12	Number of children who have been adopted in the year or who leave care	70	10	29	70	△
<p><i>This is a cumulative measure and figures show year to date performance.</i></p> <p>Performance over the period has improved and is better than the target and tolerance range. Birmingham's 3-year average performance in March 2021 is better than statistical neighbours but beneath the national average.</p>						
CW13	Percentage of agency social workers (including team managers)	12%	13%	12%	17%	△
<p><i>This is a cumulative measure and figures show year to date performance.</i></p> <p>Permanent recruitment during the Covid pandemic has seen a reduction in the mobility and supply of suitable permanent social workers. This has also affected the supply for agency social workers. This is not a Birmingham issue but a national one. Nevertheless, performance has been within tolerance for all but one month.</p>						
CW14	Average caseload of qualified social workers	15	17	17	18	△
<p><i>This is a monthly measure and figures show in-month performance (i.e. June, September, December and March).</i></p> <p>The caseload average has risen period. This relates to recruitment and retention issues that are being addressed. Performance is within tolerance but above our target figure for 2020/21. We know that caseloads across the Trust vary and propose to review the operating model to ensure equity of caseloads and smoother transitions for children across the social care/social work system.</p>						

ID	Key Performance Indicator	Year End Target	Quarter 2 Result	Quarter 3 Result	Quarter 4 Result	DoT
CW15	Percentage of social workers who have had supervision (in month) <i>This is a monthly measure and figures show in-month performance (i.e. June, September, December and March).</i> Supervisions have risen to 90% this period to exceed our target and meet the upper part of our tolerance. The March figure of 90% is the highest since May 2020.	86%	89%	80%	90%	△
CW16	Ofsted will have found improvement in all areas and rated services at least Good. <i>This is an annual measure reporting a year end position at quarter 4 only.</i> There is no update as there have not been any OfSTED inspections.	N/A - Annual Measure			No OfSTED inspections	N/A
CW17	Percentage of new Education Health Care (EHC) plans issued within 20 weeks, excluding exceptions <i>This is a monthly measure and figures show in-month performance (i.e. June, September, December and March).</i> Fell short of target for Q4. New process control procedures to be implemented in addition to new staff recruitment which will lead to improvement.	90%	63%	61%	37%	▽
CW18	Quality of Education Health Care Plans - Monthly Case Audits <i>This is a monthly measure and figures show in-month performance (i.e. June, September, December and March).</i> Fell short of target for Q4. New process control procedures to be implemented in addition to new staff recruitment which will lead to improvement.	61%	64%	87%		▽
CW19	Corporate Parenting Board Promise for children who have experienced Birmingham's care system. We'll take care of your health and encourage you to be healthy. The Council is working closely with the Corporate Parent Board to further develop the Corporate Parenting offer from the Council including Housing, Apprenticeships and access to Educational opportunities.			Not available	Not available	
CW20	Reduction in complaints/mediations/tribunals through an early help offer Complaints: No target Mediations: set Tribunals/ Appeals: <i>This measure shows figures reported as a quarter on quarter period</i> Number of tribunal registrations between January and April this year has reduced by 54.5% in comparison to the same period in 2020 ; this is despite the number of EHCP's increasing. Number of Mediation sessions held in this quarter were 2 as opposed to 46 in the same period of 2019/2020 - early help offer at a decision point is supporting families to understand why a decision is being made.		New measure	159 0 50	113 2 40	N/A
CW21	Reduction in the referrals for specialised resources through investment in early school-based support and provision New provision teams for the allocation of specialist resources have now been put in place. The team will begin to collate monthly data to record referrals by SEND need for future reporting.	N/A	New measure	N/A	N/A	N/A
CW22	Proportion of children aged 2-2½yrs offered ASQ-3 (Ages and Stages Questionnaires) The increase in uptake of the 2-2.5 year reviews have been a focus for the provider over the last quarter of 2020/21. There has been a slight improvement and the expectation is that this will continue towards the target. Why the offer of ASQ is not improving at the same rate will be focused on during the contract monitoring meeting.	67%	New measure	N/A	47%	N/A
CW23	Supporting Care Leavers with the career ambitions with regard to Education, Employment or Training (EET)		N/A - Measure no longer reported on			
CW24	Performance in delivering the routes that were needed to transport pupils to school <i>Figures reported show a monthly average as at June, September, December and March.</i> During the first part of the Spring Term only about 40% of routes running owing to schools not being open (other than for key worker pupils and vulnerable) because of lockdown. Schools returned on the 8th March and the service achieved a good percentage of routes running as the numbers increased. We now have 900 routes running every day transporting 3352 pupils daily.	95.00%	New measure	99.94%	99.71%	▽
CW25	Performance in transporting the number of pupils that needed to travel to school	95.00%	New measure	99.64%	99.68%	▽

ID	Key Performance Indicator	Year End Target	Quarter 2 Result	Quarter 3 Result	Quarter 4 Result	DoT
<i>Figures reported show a monthly average as at June, September, December and March.</i>						
3352 pupils being transported daily out of 3277 we would expect to travel.						
CW26	Overall Proportion of Early years settings Private, Voluntary and Independent providers (PVI) which are good/outstanding	93.1%	N/A	N/A	No OfSTED inspections	N/A
There is no update as there have not been any OfSTED inspections.						

Cabinet Member Portfolio: Education, Skills and Culture

External Regulatory Judgements	Date of Judgement	Judgement
ILACS (Inspection of Local Authority Children Services)	Dec-18	Requires Improvement
ILACS Focussed visit	Feb-20	None
Local Area Inspection SEND	Jun-18	Written statement of action
Birmingham Adult Education Service Education Inspection Framework (EIF)	Mar-18	Good
West Midlands Combined Authority Performance Management Review	Annual review	No issues

ID	Key Performance Indicator	Year End Target	Quarter 2 Result	Quarter 3 Result	Quarter 4 Result	DoT
ESC01	<p>The proportion of years 12 to 13 pupils whose activity is unknown</p> <p><i>This measure is reported as a three month average</i></p> <p>1.NKs have decreased compared with the previous month. February is the final reporting month for the 3-month average for the DfE to measure overall performance of LAs for NK. Birmingham's performance is 0.2% below February 2020. The 3-month average which make up the DfE's key performance measure is currently estimated to be 5.7% for solely NK (actual performance will be released in September 2021). The tracking team are continuing to make contact with young people via their previous settings, telephone and email communications ensure the LA is has as much information to reduce the volume of NK in with the 3 month average (Dec,Jan,Feb) in 2019-20 of 5.5%. 2.Birmingham's performance is currently behind the national average (2%) and behind the core cities average (3.1%).</p> <p>Actions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Telephone calls to NK young people being made in partnership with BCS for identification of NEET. 2. Ongoing transferring out of young people who have moved out of area. 3. Cohort setting process of the tracking cycle has commenced with the focus on establishing on who is on roll with providers. 4.For those that are no longer on roll referrals are being made to BCS to ensure these young people are receiving appropriate support back into EET 5. Given the current crisis, together with BCS we are maintaining business continuity to support young people remotely and share resources on-line to help support increased participation 	2.30%	53.60%	6.48%	4.50%	▽
ESC02	<p>Number of NEET young people supported by the career service</p> <p><i>This is an annual measure reporting a year end position at quarter 4 only.</i></p> <p>4.For those that are no longer on roll referrals are being made to BCS to ensure these young people are receiving appropriate support back into EET</p>	N/A - Annual measure			5,709	N/A
ESC03	<p>Excluded Children without a school place for more than 6 days</p> <p><i>This is a monthly measure and figures have been calculated to report a quarter on quarter period.</i></p> <p>The 18 permanently excluded young people in February and March 2021 (all secondary aged) who were not admitted to the City of Birmingham School because it was full to capacity have been offered continuing educational provision by the Alternative Provider Flexible Learning.</p>	38	0	12	21	△
ESC04	<p>Number of children missing from education for more than 7 days</p> <p><i>This is a monthly measure and figures have been calculated to report a quarter on quarter period.</i></p> <p>The pandemic has led to an increase in the numbers of enquiries and referrals received from Birmingham schools and other local authorities. In recent months an increase in referrals were received. The team have worked closely with colleagues in school attendance to identify referrals that are attendance/leave in term time issues as opposed to appropriate CME referrals.</p>	25	25	15	17	△

ID	Key Performance Indicator	Year End Target	Quarter 2 Result	Quarter 3 Result	Quarter 4 Result	DoT
ESC09	The proportion of years 12 to 13 not in employment, education or training (NEET) <i>This measure is reported as a three month average</i> 1. NEETs have decreased between the previous and current month following work completed by the tracking team to identify the current status of NKs across the city and finding young people that are NEET. February is the final reporting month for the 3-month average for the DfE to measure overall performance of LAs for NEET. Birmingham's performance is below February 2020 by 0.4%. The 3-month average which make up the DfE's key performance measure is currently estimated to be 2.8% solely for NEET (actual performance will be released in September 2021). These young people are being referred to Birmingham Careers Service (BCS) to receive specialist support in getting back into EET. NEET numbers are expected to continue to increase as more NKs are contacted and identified as NEET. 2. Birmingham is performing better than the national average (2.9%) and better the core cities average (4%). Actions: 1. Telephone calls to NK young people being made in partnership with BCS for identification of NEET. 2. Ongoing transferring out of young people who have moved out of area. 3. Cohort setting process of the tracking cycle has commenced with the focus on establishing on who is on roll with providers. 4. For those that are no longer on roll referrals are being made to BCS to ensure these young people are receiving appropriate support back into EET 5. Given the current crisis, together with BCS we are maintaining business continuity to support young people remotely and share resources on-line to help support increased participation/ engagement. Applications at Colleges and Providers for September 2021 are open and young people, 16-18 are being encouraged to apply.	2.80%	1.70%	2.61%	2.90%	△
ESC10	Overall Proportion of schools which are good/outstanding There is no update as there have not been any OfSTED inspections.	93.10%	N/A	N/A	No OfSTED inspections	N/A
ESC11	Number of Permanent Exclusions - Primary <i>This is a monthly measure and figures show in-month performance (i.e. June, September, December and March).</i> The 2 primary aged children permanently excluded in March 2021 were both male. One permanent exclusion was for disruption and physicality to staff. The other for physical and verbal abuse to pupils. Comparison of data from March 2020 and March 2021 may be considered inappropriate due to lockdowns/school closures in place during parts of both months. However during February and March 2020 there were 8 and 7 primary permanent exclusions respectively	70	3	1	2	△
ESC12	Number of Permanent Exclusions - Secondary <i>This is a monthly measure and figures show in-month performance (i.e. June, September, December and March).</i> Of the 14 secondary aged permanent exclusions 11 were male and 3 female. 6 permanent exclusions were for physicality against other pupils, 3 for disruptive behaviour, 2 for weapon possession and 3 were drug related. Comparison of data from March 2020 and March 2021 may be considered inappropriate due to lockdowns/school closures in place during parts of both months. However, during February 2020 and March 2020 there were 14 and 21 secondary permanent exclusions respectively	230	10	7	14	△
ESC13	Number of Permanent Exclusions - Special Schools <i>This is a monthly measure and figures show in-month performance (i.e. June, September, December and March).</i> No special school permanent exclusions during February or March 2021. There was 1 special school permanent exclusion during February 2020.	7	0	0	0	►

Cabinet Member Portfolio: Health and Social Care

External Regulatory Judgements	Date of Judgement	Judgement
CQC - Shared Lives	Sep-19	Good
CQC - North Homecare (Enablement)	Nov-19	Good
CQC - South Birmingham Homecare (Enablement)	Apr-20	Good
CQC - Care Centre – Anne Marie Howes	Apr-21	Good
CQC - Care Centre - Kenrick	Dec-19	Requires Improvement
CQC - Care Centre Perry Trees	Sep-19	Good

ID	Key Performance Indicator	Year End Target	Quarter 2 Result	Quarter 3 Result	Quarter 4 Result	DoT
HSC01	The percentage of concluded Safeguarding enquiries where the desired outcomes were met during the enquiry	85%	93%	94%	91%	▽
<p><i>This is a monthly measure and figures show in-month performance (i.e. June, September, December and March).</i></p> <p>Our performance on this measure this month is well above the target, with 91% of the people who told us their desired outcomes for their safeguarding enquiry having at least one of them met.</p> <p>This is a relatively new target. However, our performance in the last few months has been in line with the performance for most of the last year.</p>						
HSC02	The number of long term admissions to residential or nursing care (per 100.000 over 65s)	560.00	612.30	578.30		▽
<p><i>This measure is reported as a rolling 12 month total per 100,000 population of over 65's. Reported a quarter in arrears</i></p> <p>The number of people who we placed permanently in care homes has reduced significantly since the last reported quarter. This figure includes people placed into care homes between January and December 2020, so it still includes the large number of placements we had to make at the start of the Covid-19 pandemic. However, for the period from October to December, we placed 153 people into care homes, compared to 223 over the same period in 2019.</p> <p>April in particular saw a large increase in the placements we made, and while it dropped again, we saw higher than usual numbers until August. The increase came from placements for people either being discharged from hospital, or coming from short-term services following a hospital admission. Due to the circumstances of the pandemic this was most likely unavoidable, as care home admissions were being used to free hospital capacity and there were also high numbers of older people being admitted to hospital with a severe illness. The number of placements we made has since dropped and has been lower than in previous years. We are hopeful that we will be able to meet the end of year target as a result of this improvement, but this will be heavily dependent on how the second wave of the pandemic this winter affected care home admissions.</p> <p>In hospitals, we follow a Home First policy. We aim to avoid placing people permanently in care homes when they are discharged from hospital, and support them to remain in their own home whenever this is possible.</p> <p>We have also moved to a “Discharge to Assess” model for hospital admissions, which means that we are not undertaking any long term planning for people while they are in hospital. Instead, the assessment takes place in the community with the aim of supporting people to remain as independent as possible for as long as possible. Alongside this model, our Early Intervention Community Team is helping to keep people at home following discharge from hospital. With it, we aim to prevent people being admitted to care homes by providing them with an intensive period of support that helps them be as independent as possible.</p> <p>In the community, our social work teams have adopted a “Three Conversations” model of working. Under this model, social workers focus on connecting people with their communities as a source of support, and actively seek out opportunities and assets in the community that can help to meet people’s needs.</p>						
HSC03	Percentage of concluded Safeguarding enquiries where the individual or representative was asked what their desired outcomes were	85%	92%	91%	94%	△
<p><i>This is a monthly measure and figures show in-month performance (i.e. June, September, December and March).</i></p> <p>Our performance on this measure remains strong. It is once again over 90%. We continue to exceed the target. Our overall performance over the last 12 months is 90.5%.</p> <p>As we have noted previously, this measure is based on relatively small numbers, so we expect variations in the result from month to month. However, the consistently high performance indicates that social work staff are making efforts to include vulnerable people in their safeguarding enquiries.</p>						
HSC04	Uptake of Direct Payments	39.0%	37.5%	38.0%	38.1%	▽
<p><i>This measure reports a snapshot of performance at the time of reporting</i></p>						

ID	Key Performance Indicator	Year End Target	Quarter 2 Result	Quarter 3 Result	Quarter 4 Result	DoT
	<p>The proportion of people we provide direct payments to has risen this month, but we have not met the end of year target. However, based on the positions in the 2019-20 ASCOF measures, we are in the top quartile of all councils for this measure.</p> <p>This year, we saw a period where the uptake of direct payments has slowed as due to the Covid-19 pandemic and emergency measures, and the lack of community opportunities that have resulted.</p> <p>We expect to see an increase in Direct Payment take-up again once community services start to reopen, and citizens become more confident with new people entering their homes.</p> <p>Our workers will continue to encourage people to consider Direct Payments, and we will continue to train new workers on Direct Payments using online training tools.</p> <p>The Direct Payment challenge group is looking at innovative measures to further increase the uptake of Direct Payments and creative ways of engaging with community activities.</p>					

ID	Key Performance Indicator	Year End Target	Quarter 2 Result	Quarter 3 Result	Quarter 4 Result	DoT
HSC05	<p>The percentage of people who receive Adult Social Care in their own home</p> <p><i>This measure reports a snapshot of performance at the time of reporting</i></p> <p>The proportion of people receiving support from us in their own homes has remained stable this month. Over the longer term, we have seen an incremental improvement in this measure, though we expect to see some slight fluctuation.</p> <p>We are continuing to help people to remain living in their communities for as long as possible, so long as it meets their care needs and does not place them at risk. We have a variety of policies and initiatives in place to support this aim. These include our Home First policy, which aims to prevent discharging people from hospital into a care home wherever we can avoid it. We have implemented a Discharge to Assess model in hospitals which means we are not undertaking any long term planning for people while they are in hospital. Instead, the assessment takes place in the community with the aim of supporting people to remain as independent as possible for as long as possible. Our Early Intervention Community Team is helping to keep people at home following discharge from hospital. With it, we aim to prevent people being admitted to care homes by providing them with an intensive period of support that helps them be as independent as possible. We are also supporting people at the hospital ‘front door’, linking them into their communities to avoid hospital admission and supporting them to remain at home.</p> <p>Our Occupational Therapists continue to support our Social Workers to use equipment and assistive technology effectively so that people can remain in their homes for longer.</p> <p>We have adopted a new model for social work across a large part of our service, the Three Conversations model, and we are in the process of rolling it out to the remaining teams. As part of the Three Conversation model, we focus on reconnecting people with their local communities as a source of support, and this should prevent, or at least delay, them needing to move into a care home. In some cases, it can even prevent people needing support at all.</p>	Trend	70.1%	70.2%	70.6%	△
HSC06	<p>Proportion of clients reviewed, reassessed or assessed within 12 months</p> <p><i>This measure reports a snapshot of performance at the time of reporting</i></p> <p>Our performance on this measure has dropped since last month, and we have not met the end of year target.</p> <p>This year, we have had to redirect our social workers to support our response to the Covid-19 outbreak, which reduced the number of staff available to complete reviews. However, we improved upon last year’s end-of-year result of 72.3%.</p> <p>Towards the end of this year, we have had to prioritise carrying out review for a significant number of people who were given urgent services during the pandemic. This was to check whether the services were still appropriate, and whether they should be funded by us, or through the NHS’s continuing healthcare (CHC). The people we reviewed for this had all been assessed within the last 12 months, so those reviews did not count towards this measure, but we had to cover them using our regular social work staff. This meant they weren’t able carry out the normal annual reviews, and resulted in this month’s drop in performance.</p> <p>In addition to this, our Social Workers focussed on making welfare calls to the vulnerable people we support During October and February.</p> <p>Adult Social Care senior management team have implemented a monthly performance board to monitor the review and assessment activity, reporting to the Director of Adult Social Care each quarter.</p> <p>Starting in April, each locality team will be following a bespoke action plan for meeting their review targets. The Assistant Director will be holding monthly meetings with the Head of Service, Team Manager and Senior Practitioners for each team to ensure that they are meeting the requirements of their action plan.</p> <p>The operational teams are currently working with Care First, Performance and Finance colleagues to ensure the system captures the review activity, review activity and allocation of cases is to be monitored and considered at a team level.</p>	85.0%	73.6%	75.6%	74.8%	▽
HSC07	<p>The number of people with Learning Disabilities who have been supported into employment by the PURE Project</p> <p>This measure is currently suspended due to the Covid-19 pandemic.</p>	Trend	10	N/A	N/A	►

ID	Key Performance Indicator	Year End Target	Quarter 2 Result	Quarter 3 Result	Quarter 4 Result	DoT
HSC08	The number of people who have Shared Lives <i>This measure reports a snapshot of performance at the time of reporting</i> The number of people receiving a Shared Lives service has remained at the same level this month and we have not met the end-of-year target. As well as making new placements, we have to replace placements that have ended. One person we have helped this year, “K”, came to Shared Lives after spending 8 months staying on a hospital ward. K is 46 years old, and she has been diagnosed with dementia. Her social worker referred her to Shared Lives because they could not find appropriate accommodation for K in the community. We were able to find a Shared Lives carer with ground floor accommodation who could support K with the help of some assistive technology. K now has a robust support package from Shared lives, the community, and her family, and this means that she can live well in an ordinary family home. We are currently developing a pathway into Shared Lives placements for people being discharged from hospital. Our workstream is also focussing on: -Our communication strategy, so that we can get the word out to encourage more referrals -Writing a business case for expanding the scheme -Carer recruitment, including an improved website and use of the media, and addressing areas where we have recruited few carers. We have restarted work with the Occupational Therapy Adaptations team and the Commissioning team that we had suspended due to the pandemic. We are also continuing to share success stories with the wider directorate. Our managers held a briefing session on the 10th of March with social work team managers aimed at increasing the number of referrals they pass over to us. During this challenging time, we are continuing to make urgent placements where they are appropriate, to keep vulnerable people safe and free from exploitation. We are also making placements to support people being discharged from hospital. We are using the technology available to us, so that we can do this with as little “in person” contact as possible. We are supporting our carers and service users, by making weekly welfare calls, and maintaining virtual carers’ meetings and “open door” sessions for carers. We also have 7 new carers currently going through our assessment process who we recruited through a project run by Shared Lives Plus. Alongside this, our service manager has been working in partnership with health professionals, our commissioning team, and other Shared Lives services in order to raise the profile of Shared Lives carers and ensure they are prioritised for Covid-19 vaccinations along with the rest of the caring workforce.	120	101	101	105	△
HSC09	The proportion of clients receiving Residential, Nursing or Home Care, or Care and Support (supported living) from a provider that is rated as Silver or Gold <i>Measure reported quarterly in arrears and provides a snapshot of performance at the time of reporting</i> Measure reported in arrears with quarter 4 data available to report next month. Latest available data to report relates to quarter 3 performance. Our performance on this measure has improved since last quarter and is exceeding the target of 75% of citizens placed with either a Gold or Silver rated provider. Our provider ratings are based on a rigorous, evidence-based process that includes periodic visits from our commissioning officers and inspections by the Care Quality Commission (CQC) albeit some of this activity has been paused due to the current Covid-19 pandemic. As a result, we expect there to be fluctuations in this measure when providers who support a large number of people are inspected, particularly as the CQC are taking a harder line against poor providers. This is part of our drive to improve overall quality, and we work with providers who are rated as inadequate to help them improve. Overall, 80% of our citizens who receive home support from us are with a provider rated as silver or gold, as are 72% of citizens receiving residential/nursing care and 80% receiving supported living services. We are working hard with inadequate providers in order to improve the overall quality of support available.	75.0%	75.0%	76.0%		△
HSC10	Social work client satisfaction - postcard questionnaire The postcard questionnaire is currently suspended due to the Covid-19 pandemic.	70%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
HSC11	Number and percentage of parent/carers satisfied with the Transition Plan co-produced with their young people <i>Reported on a quarter on quarter basis</i>	Number: Percentage:	Trend N/A	29 78.4%	46 66.7%	▽

ID	Key Performance Indicator	Year End Target	Quarter 2 Result	Quarter 3 Result	Quarter 4 Result	DoT
	<p>This is a new measure relating to a service which is still in its infancy, so there is little historic data and we are still building up a baseline idea of what “normal” looks like. However, this quarter 46 parents or carers of young people (66.7%) were satisfied with their young people’s transition plan. Preparation for Adulthood (PfA) is a two-year proof of concept which commenced in April 2020. Our service has three elements: Integrated Transitions Team (ITT), Vulnerable Adults Team (VAT) and a Transitions & Wellbeing Hub. The ITT, which works primarily with young people with additional needs, launched in September 2020. The VAT, which works with young people who have endured trauma which may make them vulnerable as adults, launched in January 2021. We have awarded the contract for running the Hub to St Basils, and it is due to start operating in June 2021. PfA started operating during the Covid-19 pandemic. This meant our service needed to work in creative and innovative ways. We have mostly been engaging with the young people we support virtually, but when it has been possible, we have also met them outside for a walk in the park, or at a café. Since our launch, we have received 250 connection requests, which have led to us working with 151 young people to date, across the Integrated Transitions team and the Vulnerable Adults team.</p> <p>Our service focusses on assisting young people, aged 14-30, to achieve outcomes around employment, housing, health, relationships and community. Our approach is one of co-production with our citizens, specifically the young people we aim to support. Young people have been involved in the recruitment to all posts within the service. The Youth Empowerment Squad, known as the YES! Group continues to go from strength to strength and they have supported us to produce marketing materials as well as being a sounding board for new initiatives such as the online programme of activities known as Jump Start.</p> <p>We monitor our team’s performance, both with measures like this and by looking at ‘stories of difference’. Our colleagues capture information throughout each young person’s time with us to show what difference our service has made to them and put it together as a ‘story of difference.’ We have our own data analysts and all this information is collated for reports to external bodies, such as Ofsted. We also report to our internal governance in the form of the monthly Preparation for Adulthood Board, which is chaired by the Children’s Trust, and the monthly Life Course Board which is chaired by the Director of Adult Social Care. We share monthly reports with the Cabinet Members for Adult Social Care and Health and Children’s Services, as well as the Chairs of the associated Overview and Scrutiny Committees. In addition, we took update reports to both these Overview and Scrutiny Committees earlier this year.</p>					
	Continued...					
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HSC12	Number and percentage of young people aged 14-25 transitioning to the Integrated Transition Team who feel that they can achieve their outcomes	Number: Percentage:	N/A N/A	34 91.9%	63 91.3%	
	<p><i>Reported on a quarter on quarter basis</i></p> <p>This is a new measure relating to a service which is still in its infancy, so there is little historic data and we are still building up a baseline idea of what “normal” looks like. However, this quarter 63 young people who transitioned to the Integrated Transition Team (91.3%) felt they could achieve their outcomes. Preparation for Adulthood (PfA) is a two-year proof of concept which commenced in April 2020. Our service has three elements: Integrated Transitions Team (ITT), Vulnerable Adults Team (VAT) and a Transitions & Wellbeing Hub. The ITT, which works primarily with young people with additional needs, launched in September 2020. The VAT, which works with young people who have endured trauma which may make them vulnerable as adults, launched in January 2021. We have awarded the contract for running the Hub to St Basils, and it is due to start operating in June 2021. PfA started operating during the Covid-19 pandemic. This meant our service needed to work in creative and innovative ways. We have mostly been engaging with the young people we support virtually, but when it has been possible, we have also met them outside for a walk in the park, or at a café. Since our launch, we have received 250 connection requests, which have led to us working with 151 young people to date, across the Integrated Transitions team and the Vulnerable Adults team.</p> <p>Our service focusses on assisting young people, aged 14-30, to achieve outcomes around employment, housing, health, relationships and community. Our approach is one of co-production with our citizens, specifically the young people we aim to support. Young people have been involved in the recruitment to all posts within the service. The Youth Empowerment Squad, known as the YES! Group continues to go from strength to strength and they have supported us to produce marketing materials as well as being a sounding board for new initiatives such as the online programme of activities known as Jump Start.</p> <p>We monitor our team’s performance, both with measures like this and by looking at ‘stories of difference’. Our colleagues capture information throughout each young person’s time with us to show what difference our service has made to them and put it together as a ‘story of difference.’ We have our own data analysts and all this information is collated for reports to external bodies, such as Ofsted. We also report to our internal governance in the form of the monthly Preparation for Adulthood Board, which is chaired by the Children’s Trust, and the monthly Life Course Board which is chaired by the Director of Adult Social Care. We share monthly reports with the Cabinet Members for Adult Social Care and Health and Children’s Services, as well as the Chairs of the associated Overview and Scrutiny Committees. In addition, we took update reports to both these Overview and Scrutiny Committees earlier this year.</p>					
HSC13	Number and percentage of young people who do achieve	Number:	N/A		45	

ID	Key Performance Indicator	Year End Target	Quarter 2 Result	Quarter 3 Result	Quarter 4 Result	DoT
	<p>their outcomes following support from the Integrated Transition Team</p> <p><i>This measure is reported annually. The figure reported informs of the a year to date position</i></p> <p>This is a new measure relating to a service which is still in its infancy, so there is little historic data and we are still building up a baseline idea of what “normal” looks like. However, this year 45 young people (55.6%) achieved their outcomes with support from the Integrated Transition Team. Preparation for Adulthood (PfA) is a two-year proof of concept which commenced in April 2020. Our service has three elements: Integrated Transitions Team (ITT), Vulnerable Adults Team (VAT) and a Transitions & Wellbeing Hub. The ITT, which works primarily with young people with additional needs, launched in September 2020. The VAT, which works with young people who have endured trauma which may make them vulnerable as adults, launched in January 2021. We have awarded the contract for running the Hub to St Basils, and it is due to start operating in June 2021. PfA started operating during the Covid-19 pandemic. This meant our service needed to work in creative and innovative ways. We have mostly been engaging with the young people we support virtually, but when it has been possible, we have also met them outside for a walk in the park, or at a café. Since our launch, we have received 250 connection requests, which have led to us working with 151 young people to date, across the Integrated Transitions team and the Vulnerable Adults team.</p> <p>Our service focusses on assisting young people, aged 14-30, to achieve outcomes around employment, housing, health, relationships and community. Our approach is one of co-production with our citizens, specifically the young people we aim to support. Young people have been involved in the recruitment to all posts within the service. The Youth Empowerment Squad, known as the YES! Group continues to go from strength to strength and they have supported us to produce marketing materials as well as being a sounding board for new initiatives such as the online programme of activities known as Jump Start.</p> <p>We monitor our team’s performance, both with measures like this and by looking at ‘stories of difference’. Our colleagues capture information throughout each young person’s time with us to show what difference our service has made to them and put it together as a ‘story of difference.’ We have our own data analysts and all this information is collated for reports to external bodies, such as Ofsted. We also report to our internal governance in the form of the monthly Preparation for Adulthood Board, which is chaired by the Children’s Trust, and the monthly Life Course Board which is chaired by the Director of Adult Social Care. We share monthly reports with the Cabinet Members for Adult Social Care and Health and Children’s Services, as well as the Chairs of the associated Overview and Scrutiny Committees. In addition, we took update reports to both these Overview and Scrutiny Committees earlier this year.</p>	Percentage: Trend	Annual measure		55.6%	△

ID	Key Performance Indicator	Year End Target	Quarter 2 Result	Quarter 3 Result	Quarter 4 Result	DoT
HSC14	Number of Changing Places across the city <i>This is an annual measure and reports a cumulative year to date position</i> Please note that the result and this commentary is provisional. The Changing Places Consortium have registered 13 facilities across Birmingham currently. This is an increase of 1 over last year, reflecting the new facility in the Gracechurch Centre in Sutton Coldfield that opened in December. Changing Places toilets are facilities for people with disabilities who have needs that standard accessible toilets don't meet. They have more space, including room for up to two carers either side of the toilet, and additional equipment such as an adult-sized changing bench, a hoist, a privacy screen, and a non-slip floor. Without these facilities, people with certain disabilities struggle to access the community, and in a lot of cases, their carers have to change them on the floor of a standard accessible toilet. Changing Places facilities mean that more people are able to freely participate in their community, and can use the toilet when they are out in a safe, hygienic and dignified way. The Consortium estimates that a quarter of a million people across the UK would benefit from access to a Changing Places toilet. The Council recognises the importance of increasing the number of Changing Places facilities in the city and is working to increase awareness and improvements in facilities associated with the Commonwealth Games, Hospitals and wider public spaces		NYD	NYD	13	N/A
HSC24	Placeholder - New national measure to replace Delayed Transfers of Care (DTCOC)	N/A	N/A - Awaiting national guidance on new replacement measure			
HSC15	The percentage of births that receive a face-to-face new-born visit within 14 days <i>Measures reports figures based on a quarter on quarter period.</i> The provider continues to exceed the target for New Born Visits. The delivery has been maintained throughout this difficult year.	92%	97%		97%	N/A
HSC16	Proportion of eligible population receiving an NHS health check	2.50%	1.04%	1.23%	1.34%	△
	The numbers of Health Checks delivered are low, however Birmingham is one of very few city's across the country who did not advise GPs to stop delivery of the Health Checks. Birmingham promoted the use of new approaches in the delivery of the service and now that lockdown is easing activity will take lace to encourage catch-up over the next 12 months.					
HSC17	Rate of chlamydia detection (per 100,000 young people aged 15 to 24) <i>This measure is reported with a data lag of two quarters in arrears.</i> Awaiting PHE Q3 data release. Online chlamydia testing has been significantly impacted by substantial reductions in manufacturer swab supplies during Sept-Dec 2020, with supplies beginning to slowly pick up in January. This issue has been escalated with UHB and remains under close scrutiny and monitoring to increase activity over the next 6 months. Most Umbrella clinics have been closed in response to COVID-19 and activity largely redirected centrally. Walk-in and booked appointments were stopped and replaced with telephone triage, and f2f appointments offered where deemed necessary following teleconsultation.	2,300	100			🔄
HSC18	Number of smoking quitters at 4 and 12 weeks	4 weeks: 672 12 weeks:	491 191	608 299	990 388	△
	Quarter 4 had an increase in quits due to effective marketing of the AI App (Quit With Bella) and people accessing the App due to the prolonged lockdown. Pharmacy Provision increased as they continued to deliver services and GP Practices were referring to Pharmacies, where GP Practices had ceased delivery. GP Practice delivery saw a slight reduction in delivery again due to lockdown. Activity is likely to be promoted more given the easing of lockdown.					
HSC19	Under 18 conception Rates per 1000 girls (15-17)	No target set	17.9	16.4		▽
	<i>This measure is reported with a data lag of 15 months. Figures reported relate to 2019 performance.</i> Teenage pregnancies in 15-17 year old females continue to decrease in line with national trends. Rates for West Midlands and England in Q3 2019* were 19.3 and 14.1 respectively. *In response to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, birth registration services in England and Wales were suspended in March 2020. Since June 2020, birth registrations have restarted where it was safe to do so but the 2020 birth registration data the Office for National Statistics (ONS) has access to is currently incomplete. Birth registration delays have impacted access to complete maternities data, which is used to compile conception statistics in England and Wales. For this reason, quarter 3 under-18 conception figures should be treated with caution, as the number of conceptions are uncharacteristically low for the quarter after accounting for the trend of decreases we have seen over time.					

ID	Key Performance Indicator	Year End Target	Quarter 2 Result	Quarter 3 Result	Quarter 4 Result	DoT
HSC25	<p>Percentage of opiate drug users who are in full time employment for 10 working days following or upon discharge</p> <p><i>This measure is reported with a data lag of quarter in arrears.</i></p> <p>The Q3 figure of 12.5% is below the target of 19.3% which can be attributed to the impacts of COVID-19 on the employment market. The level of performance is expected to improve during Q4 due to the easing of COVID lockdown restrictions. It should also be noted that this cohort of service users have a high level of complexities in terms of employability which is reflected by the lower target when compared to non-opiate users.</p>	19.3%	15.5%	12.5%		▽
HSC26	<p>Percentage of non-opiate drug users who are in full time employment for 10 working days following or upon discharge</p> <p><i>This measure is reported with a data lag of quarter in arrears.</i></p> <p>The Q3 figure of 29.9% is an increase of 0.7% when compared to Q2 and whilst below the target of 34% it is a considerable achievement given the impacts of COVID-19 on the employment market. The level of performance is expected to further improve during Q4 due to the easing of COVID lockdown restrictions.</p>	34.0%	29.2%	29.9%		△
HSC20	<p>Corporate Parent Board Promises for children in care or with care experience: We'll involve you in decisions that affect you and listen to your views</p> <p>Data not available at time of publication.</p>					
HSC21	<p>Corporate Parent Board Promises for children in care or with care experience: We'll try really hard to find the best possible place for you to live</p> <p>Data not available at time of publication.</p>					↺ ↻ ↷
HSC22	<p>Corporate Parent Board Promises for children in care or with care experience We'll work with you and give you all the help and support you need to move successfully from care to adult life</p> <p>Data not available at time of publication.</p>					
HSC23	<p>Miles travelled on free bicycles provided by the Council</p> <p><i>This is a cumulative measure and figures show year to date performance.</i></p> <p>This is the Quarter 3 performance. The Quarter 4 performance will be available next month due to this KPI being reported one month in arrears: The cumulative year-to-date (April 2020 - December 2020) result is 4,086 which has not achieved the year-to-date target of 8,569.</p> <p>This KPI has been significantly impacted by the COVID-19 lockdown. Due to COVID-19, wellbeing centres were closed for a large proportion of Quarter 3 (most of November and parts of December), and this also halted a lot of outdoor activity which impacted the miles travelled on bicycles figure.</p> <p>However, the service has increased substantially since the previous quarter due to more 1-to-1 cycling sessions taking place, and adapting so the service can still engage with the city's most vulnerable citizens.</p>	15,853	486	4,086		△

Cabinet Member Portfolio: Finance and Resources

External Regulatory Judgements	Date of Judgement	Judgement
Annual Governance Statement as defined by the external audit sign off of the BCC financial statements.	Jan-21	Qualified Value for Money conclusion in respect of two items
The external audit opinion on the financial statements	Jan-21	Auditor's opinion on the financial statements is unmodified
Lexcel and ISO 9001 accreditation	Oct-20	Accreditation obtained

ID	Key Performance Indicator	Year End Target	Quarter 2 Result	Quarter 3 Result	Quarter 4 Result	DoT
FR01	Financial Resilience (using Chartered Institute Public Finance Accountants Resilience Index) This measure will be reported from Quarter 1 in the 2021/22 fiscal year.		New measure	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR02	Health & Safety Compliance Audits undertaken across directorates in targeted areas <i>New measure. No target set as we are currently establishing a baseline. Figures shown report a quarter on quarter position.</i> In previous years audits have concentrated on certain service areas and certain areas of Health and Safety. This new measure introduced in November 2020 changes the focus on how these are conducted. We are currently establishing a baseline for this measure but expect to see an overall increase in the number of verification audits of this type being undertaken in response to the annual returns. The 2020 audit self-return provided information on activity and premises data which is being used as a basis for an independent audit. The return closed at having received approximately 50% response. Overall compliance from the return was reported as being high (85% against questions asked in relation to activity risk). The return from Responsible Persons (properties and assets – management of asbestos, legionella, fire etc.) was higher at around 95%. A cycle of OH&S verification audits has now started based upon the returned audits and our central understanding of risk. These verification audits will continue throughout 2021 and should increase the accuracy and quality of the KPI data.	No target set, establishing baseline	New measure	173	225	△
FR03	Number of accidents and Incidents within the City Council <i>This measure monitors a trend with the aim of reducing accidents and incidents. Figure shown report a quarter on quarter position.</i> This measure has decreased overall, primarily due to the decrease in the number of physical activities being undertaken and a physical presence within office buildings.	Trend	56	61	54	▽
FR04	Number of accidents and Incidents reported to the HSE <i>This measure monitors a trend with the aim of reducing accidents and incidents. Figure shown report a quarter on quarter position.</i> This measure has remained relatively stable over recent years mainly due to two significant reasons; 1. A reduction in accidents and incidents, due to a reduction in physical activities and attendance on site or within offices. 2. An increase in diseases due to the pandemic and the criteria for RIDDOR having changed.	Trend	1	8	6	▽
FR05	The average number of working days lost due to sickness absence per FTE (full time equivalent) employee <i>Figure shown report a quarter on quarter position of FTE employee excluding schools.</i> Absence levels have reduced significantly. This is due to the pandemic/lockdown which resulted in most staff working from home and is in line with the national picture of reduced absence levels in public services.	9.25	9.50	9.21	9.70	△
FR06	Grow channels such as Yammer to increase engagement ratings with staff Membership of the 'Ask Me Anything' staff Yammer group rose by 159% in the year. This was the baseline year. Target will be set for next year.	Baseline year	1,020	1,104	1,190	△

Cabinet Member Portfolio: Homes and Neighbourhoods

External Regulatory Judgements	Date of Judgement	Judgement
Register Office- Annual assessment based on annual return	Jul-19	Achieved required CAPA plan
<p>The Equality duty is supported by specific duties. This duty requires LAs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • annually publish information demonstrating compliance with the Equality duty. • Set equality objectives at least every four years. <p>We have published our equality objectives 2019 – 2023. (HR publish the equality data.)</p>	Jul-20	Improving, but not meeting national performance targets

ID	Key Performance Indicator	Year End Target	Quarter 2 Result	Quarter 3 Result	Quarter 4 Result	DoT
HN01	<p>We will respond to all council housing emergency repairs in 2 hours</p> <p><i>Measure reported a month in arrears. Figures reported show in-month performance (i.e. May, August, November and February).</i></p> <p>KPI reported one month in arrears: The February 2021 result is 96.7% which is below the contractual target of 98.1%, but well within the standard of 94.9%.</p> <p>Contractors have confirmed that COVID-19 isolation requirements are continuing to impact the availability of operatives at short notice, which is resulting in repairs scheduling and completion issues.</p> <p>Where there is any underperformance, this is addressed with the contractors and may include financial penalties.</p> <p>Breakdown per contractor area; Engie: 99.3%, Wates West Central: 98.2%, Wates East: 97.9%, Fortem: 93.4%.</p>	98.1%	89.2% Aug result	97.7% Nov result	96.7% Feb result	▽
HN02	<p>We will resolve council housing routine repairs within 30 days</p> <p><i>Measure reported a month in arrears. Figures reported show in-month performance (i.e. May, August, November and February).</i></p> <p>KPI reported one month in arrears: February 2021 performance is 97.0% which is above the contractual target of 92.6%. This is an increase of 1.5% compared to the last month.</p>	92.6%	96.6% Aug result	96.0% Nov result	97.0% Feb result	△
HN03	<p>Percentage of Right to Repair jobs completed against period profile</p> <p><i>Measure reported a month in arrears. Figures reported show in-month performance (i.e. May, August, November and February).</i></p> <p>KPI reported one month in arrears: The February 2021 performance is 92.6% which has achieved the contractual target of 92.6%.</p>	92.6%	90.5% Aug result	94.8% Nov result	92.6% Feb result	△
HN04	<p>Average days void turnaround - excluding void sheltered properties</p> <p><i>Measure figures show an in-month snapshot of performance (i.e. June, September, December, March).</i></p> <p>The March 2021 result for average days void turnaround (excluding void sheltered properties) is 47.5 days which has not achieved the target of 28.0 days. 238 non-sheltered voids were let in this period. The average repair time for the non-sheltered voids let in March was 29.23 days and the time taken for a void to be let once it is fit was 21.60 days.</p> <p>The void turnaround days has increased from February which was 45.8 days, however, this is still an achievement during a month when repairs partners were working with COVID-19 safe working restrictions and at a time when the workforce were taking their remaining annual leave before the end of the month.</p> <p>Repairs partners are engaging with a number of sub-contractors to increase their staff capabilities but will still have to follow strict social distancing guidelines. Partners continue to organise/structure time/labour to manage and mitigate the effects on time taken to repair.</p> <p>Due to repairs performance of all repairs contractors over the last 12 months requiring improvement, an early warning notice has been served and repairs timescales reduced in line with the advert cycle of void properties. Weekly performance discussions take place with the repairs contractors who have been given 3 months to improve performance with the option to remove void works and place with another contractor.</p> <p>Viewings of voids continue to take place once the void is fit from the contractor and to mitigate the issue of an applicant refusing the offer, allocations are to shortlist a second applicant at the same time as the first. This applicant will only attend if the first one refuses. This will prevent a time delay with allocations which at present is 24 hours before the next applicant is shortlisted.</p> <p>The KPI for voids performance carries a financial sanction, early warning notices have been issued about this KPI. In order to improve performance around voids, a pilot was set up on 1 April 2021, whereby further financial penalties will be applied if the contractors do not meet the required timescales, early signs of the pilot are showing improved performance.</p> <p>The type of viewings has evolved during the pandemic to ensure safety of staff, applicants and repairs partners. Virtual WhatsApp videos have proved a success but the service still does socially distanced viewings as well as viewings via key box access and mobile phone communication.</p>	28.0	49.4	41.6	47.5	△

ID	Key Performance Indicator	Year End Target	Quarter 2 Result	Quarter 3 Result	Quarter 4 Result	DoT
HN05	Available properties as a percentage of total stock	98.00%	99.40%	99.40%	99.40%	►
<i>Measure figures show an in-month snapshot of performance (i.e. June, September, December, March).</i>						
The March 2021 snapshot result is 99.4% which has exceeded the target of 98.0% for this period.						
HN06	Percentage of tenancies sustained at 12 months (where appropriate)	94.00%	N/A - Annual Measure		98.00%	N/A
<i>This is an annual measure reporting a year end position at quarter 4 only.</i>						
The year-end 2019/2020 result of 98% has surpassed the target of 94%. The service has been able to achieve this target by continued ongoing engagement with all introductory tenancies over the first 12 weeks of the tenancy. The service had to adapt due to the COVID-19 pandemic such as providing dedicated 12-week support over the phone. The phone support included connecting to mental health providers and provided financial support.						
The Financial Inclusion Team have continued to work with care leavers and Housing First tenants also using a dedicated service over the phone to ensure they did the utmost to support tenancy sustainment. The total number of intro tenancies created in 2019/20 = 20,179, the number of intro tenancies closed = 37 (2%); therefore sustainability for intro tenancies was 98% in 2019/20.						
HN07	Households where homelessness is prevented	Number: 25.00%	1373 32.41%	1520 32.14%	1657 33.62%	△
<i>This is a cumulative measure and figures show year to date performance.</i>						
The year-to-date (April 2020 - March 2021) result of 33.62% has surpassed the year-to-date target of 25.00%.						
There has been a real success in driving forward the prevention agenda. Of the cases closed in prevention this month, a significant percentage have been closed with a positive outcome. This has been because the homelessness prevention fund has been used to either secure deposits or reduce arrears; redirecting single vulnerable people to suitable housing providers or negotiations with families to prevent exclusion.						
HN08	Households where homelessness is relieved	Number: 35.00%	407 54.56%	531 55.54%	610 55.76%	△
<i>This is a cumulative measure and figures show year to date performance.</i>						
The year-to-date (April 2020 - March 2021) result of 55.76% has surpassed the year-to-date target of 35.00%.						
There were 34 homeless cases relieved this month, of which 20 have secured accommodation or maintained existing accommodation. The number of cases closed each month has reduced as the backlog has been cleared. The service is working with private sector landlords to help families into good quality affordable accommodation.						
HN09	Minimising the number of households living in temporary accommodation per 1,000 households	8.14	8.66	8.35	8.36	△
<i>Measure figures show an in-month snapshot of performance (i.e. June, September, December, March).</i>						
The March 2021 snapshot result of 8.36 is slightly below the target of 8.14, but still within tolerance. This snapshot result represents a total of 3,542 households in temporary accommodation. As of 31st March 2021, the number of households within temporary accommodation outside of the City was 236, and the number of households within bed and breakfast outside of the City was 98 (both figures total 334).						
The service have managed to keep the result within the tolerance levels for the majority of this year. This has been achieved via the release of Homelessness Prevention Funding directly to the service. The service have also continued to develop partnerships operationally with Birmingham Social Housing Partnership which has enabled access to accommodation for families, and to work together to prevent evictions.						
This result and performance throughout the last year is attributed to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic impacting upon the move-on rate from temporary accommodation. Availability of alternative accommodation has reduced significantly; the availability of social housing has reduced by 40% in Birmingham and nationally. Homelessness presentations have continued to increase with a predicted rise once the courts begin to issue possession orders in May this year, unless the ban upon evictions is extended further. There is a continued increase in domestic abuse and relationship breakdowns as well as anti-social behaviour issues.						
The third national lockdown announced on 4 January 2021 did, as expected, impact upon the availability and type of alternative accommodation options. Mitigations to try and minimise the impact and stabilise this performance indicator includes:						
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maximising and utilising all self-contained or supported accommodation• Increasing and focussing on early intervention and prevention measures• Looking to engage with third sector organisations to provide support and joined up working on move-on• Working with the private sector to secure accommodation• Encouraging citizens to consider permanent accommodation in the private sector• Developing a more customer-focused approach to support households to move out of temporary accommodation.						

ID	Key Performance Indicator	Year End Target	Quarter 2 Result	Quarter 3 Result	Quarter 4 Result	DoT
HN10	<p>Percentage of residents allocated a BCC housing tenancy</p> <p><i>Measure figures show an in-month snapshot of performance (i.e. June, September, December, March).</i></p> <p>The March 2021 snapshot result is 1.50%. This is equivalent to 226 new tenancies during March 2021.</p> <p>The demand for social housing is high with an average of 550 new applications received per week to join the City Council's housing register. The service have been able to re-house 1.50% of the people waiting for accommodation into council properties. This highlights how important it is to work in partnership with other accommodation agencies in the City to meet the needs of people who require housing.</p> <p>There are in excess of 17,800 housing applicants and even if no new applicants applied, it would take many years to re-house the current housing register. The Housing Allocation Scheme objective is to enable fair access to social housing for applicants in housing need and be realistic and informed by stock availability. There has been a 40% local and national reduction of social housing availability attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic during the last 12 months. Whilst the reduction in vacant properties minimises rent loss and empty property repair costs, the reduced supply of housing continues to decrease at a time of significant demand. The direction of travel is expected to be a continued reduction in available homes unless there is a significant investment in the provision of additional social housing.</p>		New measure being developed to be reported in Q4		1.50%	N/A
HN11	<p>Number of properties improved in the Private Rented Sector as a result of Local Authority intervention</p> <p><i>This is a cumulative measure and figures show year to date performance.</i></p> <p>The year-to-date (April 2020 – March 2021) result is 365 which has surpassed the year-to-date target of 263 properties.</p> <p>Following risk assessments, the staff worked through the increased volume of Referrals For Advice (RFAs) and a total of 4,604 were received. The top four reasons for contact were disrepair, eviction notices, advice on possession proceedings and harassment. The eviction ban is due to end at the end of May 2021. It is anticipated that there will be an increase of RFAs at this point.</p> <p>The team are looking to establish a service to work with landlords and tenants to reduce the need for landlords to take action and assist tenants to remain in their tenancy.</p>	263	127	266	365	△
HN12	<p>Private sector empty properties brought back into use</p> <p><i>This is a cumulative measure and figures show year to date performance.</i></p> <p>The year-to-date (April 2020 – March 2021) result is 305 which has surpassed the year-to-date target of 263 properties.</p>	263	132	221	305	△
HN13	<p>Number of ward meetings held annually</p> <p><i>This is a cumulative measure and figures show year to date performance.</i></p> <p>The cumulative year-to-date (April 2020 - March 2021) result of 121 meetings has surpassed the year-to-date target of 100.</p> <p>Due to the global pandemic, face-to-face meetings including ward forum meetings were not able to take place. Neighbourhood Development and Support Unit (NDSU) developed plans to enable online virtual meetings to take place. The first virtual meetings were trialled between June 2020 - August 2020 with 11 wards; they were reviewed and developed, then were rolled out to all Ward Councillors in September 2020.</p> <p>To be able to offer virtual ward forums has taken a lot of hard work from the NDSU; this included their own training and carrying out training and support for local members as well as residents.</p> <p>All meetings throughout the year have been virtual rather than face to face. NDSU is offering a variety of platforms for the meeting to take place on - Teams, Teams Live and more recently Zoom.</p>	100	New measure	62	121	▽
HN14	<p>Annual Resident Attendee Numbers for Ward Forum Meetings</p> <p><i>This is a cumulative measure and figures show year to date performance.</i></p>	1,500	New measure	1,563	2,462	△

ID	Key Performance Indicator	Year End Target	Quarter 2 Result	Quarter 3 Result	Quarter 4 Result	DoT
	<p>The cumulative year-to-date (April 2020 - March 2021) result of 2,462 has surpassed the year-to-date target of 1,500 by some considerable margin.</p> <p>There has been a higher attendance at the virtual ward forum meetings compared to when they were held face-to-face prior to the pandemic. This indicates there will be some value to keep virtual meetings as an option going forward. In addition, from December 2020 the Neighbourhood Development and Support Unit (NDSU) YouTube channel, which holds all the recorded ward forum meetings, went live; there has been an additional 1,000 viewings post-meeting along with the actual attendances. The development of the YouTube channel has been a very positive result of innovative practice shown by NDSU, and shows the citizen interest in local governance.</p>					

ID	Key Performance Indicator	Year End Target	Quarter 2 Result	Quarter 3 Result	Quarter 4 Result	DoT
HN15	Number of ward plans updated or completed in the year	69	New measure	43	48	▽
<p><i>This is a cumulative measure and figures show year to date performance.</i></p> <p>The cumulative year-to-date (April 2020 - March 2021) result of 48 has not achieved the year-to-date target of 69. The remaining 21 ward plans are either RAG rated Red (9) or Amber (12).</p> <p>This has been anticipated since December 2020 that it was unlikely for a full set of Ward Plans and Priorities to be completed by the end of this democratic year despite regular reminders from both officers and the Cabinet Member, and the support offer from Neighbourhood Development and Support Unit (NDSU) to Members.</p> <p>As the Ward Plan and Priorities 2018-22 is to be completed, in the interim a Ward Priorities Template was sent out to the Ward Councillors mid-March 2021 which has helped facilitate the completion of outstanding returns.</p> <p>In addition, NDSU is in discussion with East Birmingham Task Force (includes a high percentage of Red/Amber plans) to put in place further support measures for the Ward Councillors in order to complete required plans.</p>						
HN16	Number of people supporting local Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) crowdfunding projects per annum	TBC	N/A - Annual Measure		N/A	N/A
<p><i>This is an annual measure reporting a year end position at quarter 4 only.</i></p> <p>This KPI measures a new area of work; there is still an amount of preparatory development work to be completed before this KPI can be fully developed and monitoring commences. On a positive note the delayed Cabinet Report was approved in December 2020 and discussions are now being held in order to procure the crowdfunding company (SpaceHive). This is a joint piece of work between Inclusive Growth Directorate and the Neighbourhood Development and Support Unit (NDSU). The procurement of the crowdfunding was however delayed within Inclusive Growth and therefore work will now not start until September 2021 at the earliest.</p>						
HN17	Total number of buildings either on Community Asset Transfer lease or community lease	TBC	N/A - Annual Measure		N/A	N/A
<p><i>This is an annual measure reporting a year end position at quarter 4 only.</i></p> <p>This KPI measures a new area of work; there is still an amount of preparatory development work to be completed on property datasets before this KPI can be reported. Staff involved in these data sets were redirected to emergency work, but this has now reduced and reporting will be fully in place by September 2021/22. Neighbourhood Development and Support Unit (NDSU) are keeping a close eye on the new Government Community Ownership Fund which goes live in June 2021. This will hopefully assist those groups wishing to undertake a community asset transfer.</p>						

Cabinet Member Portfolio: Social Inclusion and Equalities

External Regulatory Judgements	Date of Judgement	Judgement
<p>The Equality duty is supported by specific duties. This duty requires LAs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• annually publish information demonstrating compliance with the Equality duty.• Set equality objectives at least every four years. <p>We have published our equality objectives 2019 – 2023. (HR publish the equality data.)</p>	No Standard Judgment	<p>The Equality and Human Rights Commission is responsible for assessing compliance with and enforcing the duty.</p> <p>To support compliance, we are assessing our progress against the Equality Framework for Local Government.</p>
<p>Prevent Duty under the Counter terrorism and Security Act 2015, requires specified authorities, including local authorities, to give ‘due regard’ to the need to prevent people being drawn into terrorism.</p>	No standard judgement although the Home Office did undertake a Peer Review of Prevent in January 2018	<p>The Home Office is responsible for assessing compliance with and enforcing the duty.</p> <p>To support compliance, we are assessing our progress against the Prevent Duty Toolkit and undertaking regular Peer reviews.</p> <p>The outcome of the January 2018 Peer Review assessed Birmingham’s Prevent programme as “an extremely strong approach that is internationally recognised”.</p>
<p>Crime and Disorder ACT 1998</p> <p>Section 5 requires the Police and local authorities to have joint responsibility for preventing and reducing crime in an area through the establishment of community safety partnerships.</p> <p>Section 6 requires responsible authorities to formulate and implement a strategy for the reduction of crime and disorder in the area and produce a strategic assessment.</p> <p>Section 17 requires local authorities to exercise their functions and to all that is reasonable to prevent crime and disorder in its area.</p>	No Standard Judgement although the local authority did undertake a Peer Review of CSP Arrangements in Sep 2018	<p>The Home Office is responsible for assessing compliance with and enforcing the duty which they do through the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner.</p> <p>To support compliance, we are able to assess our progress through Peer reviews. The outcome of the last Peer review was a strengthened partnership governance framework and a realignment of local delivery structures.</p>
<p>Modern Slavery 2015</p> <p>Duty to notify and National Referral Mechanism (NRM)</p> <p>Local authorities have a duty to notify the Home Office of any individual encountered in England and Wales who they believe is a suspected victim of slavery or human trafficking.</p>	No standard inspection	The Home Office is responsible for assessing compliance with and enforcing the duty.
Advice Services Alliance	15th October 2020	Advice Quality Standard Awarded to Neighbourhood Advice & Information Service (for Welfare Benefits, Housing and Debt.)

ID	Key Performance Indicator	Year End Target		Quarter 2 Result	Quarter 3 Result	Quarter 4 Result	DoT
SCE01	Proportion of BAME staff in each grade compared to Birmingham population	Overall	42.0%	31.8%	32.9%	33.4%	△
						Breakdown by grade	
		GR1		38.8%	40.1%	40.9%	
		GR2		35.0%	36.2%	36.5%	
		GR3		31.8%	32.7%	33.6%	
		GR4		31.0%	32.2%	32.9%	
		GR5		29.6%	30.7%	30.6%	
		GR6		18.1%	18.8%	19.6%	
		GR7		21.2%	23.7%	24.7%	
		JNC		8.5%	8.7%	11.1%	

New measure. The quarters shown report performance as at the months of June, September, December and March.

Represents the outcomes from the Everyone's Business Everyone's Battle statement of intent in addition to the expectations of the Workforce Race Equity review 2019/20. Overall, by 2025 we aim to have a workforce which is representative of the City and to have eradicated the Race Pay Gap. The baseline figures are from the point at which the Workforce Race Equity Review was commenced.

Key actions being put in place to support improvement of performance:

Ensuring shortlists for BCC vacancies at all levels will include at least one candidate who is Asian, Black, Mixed or Multiple ethnicities or from other marginalised ethnic groups, to implement talent management and succession planning, ensuring that we identify opportunities to develop diversity across our management structure, and to annually undertake the Workforce Equity Review to understand progress and set priorities.

ID	Key Performance Indicator	Year End Target	Quarter 2 Result	Quarter 3 Result	Quarter 4 Result	DoT
SCE05.1	Percentage of enquires responded to within 48 hours from the Community Safety Team Front Door	N/A	N/A	New measure agreed at Q3. To be reported on from Q1 2021-22.		N/A
	New measure agreed in the Quarter 3 report at March 2021 Cabinet and will be reported on from Quarter 1 of 2021-22.					
SCE05.2	Number of Anti-Social Behaviour incidents reported	N/A	N/A	New measure agreed at Q3. To be reported on from Q1 2021-22.		N/A
	New measure agreed in the Quarter 3 report at March 2021 Cabinet and will be reported on from Quarter 1 of 2021-22.					
SCE05.3	Percentage of Anti-Social Behaviour related incidents actioned within one month	N/A	N/A	New measure agreed at Q3. To be reported on from Q1 2021-22.		N/A
	New measure agreed in the Quarter 3 report at March 2021 Cabinet and will be reported on from Quarter 1 of 2021-22.					
SCE05.4	Number of Community Triggers enquiries meeting threshold	N/A	N/A	New measure agreed at Q3. To be reported on from Q1 2021-22.		N/A
	New measure agreed in the Quarter 3 report at March 2021 Cabinet and will be reported on from Quarter 1 of 2021-22.					
SCE05.5	Number of Community Triggers reviews where investigations have not followed policies and procedures	N/A	N/A	New measure agreed at Q3. To be reported on from Q1 2021-22.		N/A
	New measure agreed in the Quarter 3 report at March 2021 Cabinet and will be reported on from Quarter 1 of 2021-22.					
SCE05.6	Incidents of Domestic Abuse reported to Birmingham City Council	N/A		New measure agreed at Q3. To be reported on from Q1 2021-22.		N/A
	New measure agreed in the Quarter 3 report at March 2021 Cabinet and will be reported on from Quarter 1 of 2021-22.					
SCE05.7	Increase the number of incidents of Domestic Abuse logged, to being progressed and actioned, including via the criminal justice system	N/A	N/A	New measure agreed at Q3. To be reported on from Q1 2021-22.		N/A
	New measure agreed in the Quarter 3 report at March 2021 Cabinet and will be reported on from Quarter 1 of 2021-22.					
SCE05.8	Percentage of victims of Domestic Abuse reporting further incidents	N/A	N/A	New measure agreed at Q3. To be reported on from Q1 2021-22.		N/A
	New measure agreed in the Quarter 3 report at March 2021 Cabinet and will be reported on from Quarter 1 of 2021-22.					
SCE05.9	Percentage of staff / managers undertaking Domestic Abuse Awareness training	N/A	N/A	New measure agreed at Q3. To be reported on from Q1 2021-22.		N/A
	New measure agreed in the Quarter 3 report at March 2021 Cabinet and will be reported on from Quarter 1 of 2021-22.					
SCE05.10	Number of Domestic Abuse disclosures from staff	N/A	N/A	New measure agreed at Q3. To be reported on from Q1 2021-22.		N/A
	New measure agreed in the Quarter 3 report at March 2021 Cabinet and will be reported on from Quarter 1 of 2021-22.					
SCE05.11	Incidents of Hate Crime reported	N/A	N/A	New measure agreed at Q3. To be reported on from Q1 2021-22.		N/A
	New measure agreed in the Quarter 3 report at March 2021 Cabinet and will be reported on from Quarter 1 of 2021-22.					
SCE05.12	Increase the number of incidents of Hate Crime logged, to being progressed and actioned, including via the criminal justice system	N/A	N/A	New measure agreed at Q3. To be reported on from Q1 2021-22.		N/A
	New measure agreed in the Quarter 3 report at March 2021 Cabinet and will be reported on from Quarter 1 of 2021-22.					

ID	Key Performance Indicator	Year End Target	Quarter 2 Result	Quarter 3 Result	Quarter 4 Result	DoT
SCE05.13	Total Recorded Crime in Birmingham	N/A	N/A	New measure agreed at Q3. To be reported on from Q1 2021-22.		N/A
	New measure agreed in the Quarter 3 report at March 2021 Cabinet and will be reported on from Quarter 1 of 2021-22.					
SCE05.14	Number of National Referral Mechanism (NRM) reported for Modern Slavery and continue to increase awareness around modern slavery, including working with partners to disrupt activities	N/A	N/A	New measure agreed at Q3. To be reported on from Q1 2021-22.		N/A
	New measure agreed in the Quarter 3 report at March 2021 Cabinet and will be reported on from Quarter 1 of 2021-22.					
SCE05.15	Percentage of staff receiving Modern Slavery Training	N/A	N/A	New measure agreed at Q3. To be reported on from Q1 2021-22.		N/A
	New measure agreed in the Quarter 3 report at March 2021 Cabinet and will be reported on from Quarter 1 of 2021-22.					
SCE05.16	Violent Crime in public places	N/A	N/A	New measure agreed at Q3. To be reported on from Q1 2021-22.		N/A
	New measure agreed in the Quarter 3 report at March 2021 Cabinet and will be reported on from Quarter 1 of 2021-22.					
SCE06	PLACEHOLDER: Equalities indicators	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Measures are currently being developed.					
SCE02	Reduce first time entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10-17 (per 100,000 10-17 year olds)	No target set	N/A	351.00	N/A	N/A
	This is an annual measure reporting a year position.					
	Jan19 - Dec 19 Cohort. Latest Ministry of Justice published data. Publishing severely affected by Covid/Lockdown					
	351 represents rolling Oct18 to Sept19					
SCE03	Reoffending by young offenders (10 to 14 year olds and 15-17 year olds)	No target set	N/A	N/A	34.00	N/A
	This is an annual measure reporting a year position.					
	Jan18 - Dec 18 Cohort. Latest Ministry of Justice published data. Publishing severely affected by Covid/Lockdown					
SCE04	The Neighbourhood Advice Service will maximise income for citizens from benefits / charitable sources or employment.	£6,000,000	£3,410,579	£7,625,504	£9,891,247	△
	This is a cumulative measure and figures show year to date performance.					
	The year-to-date (April 2020 - March 2021) performance is £9,891,247 which has exceeded the year-to-date target of £6,000,000.					
	Working from home, the Neighbourhood Advice Service (NAIS) advisors have undertaken proactive income maximisation campaigns including contacting citizens so they can access food parcels via The Active Wellbeing Society, and supportive calls to council tenants in serious arrears.					
	Alongside normal advice duties, these campaigns have helped raise performance to the levels reported.					
SCE07	Our advice services delivered by the third sector will maximise income for citizens from benefits / charitable sources or employment	£3,500,000	£761,333	£1,661,306	£3,634,341	△
	This is a cumulative measure and figures show year to date performance.					
	The year-to-date (April 2020 - March 2021) performance is £3,634,341 which has exceeded the year-to-date target of £3,500,000.					
	This has been a difficult year and advice providers have worked effectively and adapted to changing circumstances to deliver this level of performance.					

Cabinet Member Portfolio: Street Scene and Parks

External Regulatory Judgements	Date of Judgement	Judgement
CAR's (Compliance Assessment Reports) carried out by the Environment Agency to evaluate compliance against Permit/Licensed waste facility obligations. This is a physical officer inspection with water sampling of discharge activity or groundwater activity	Inspections are planned or unannounced during the year with a CAR's score being delivered after each assessment	Available to view via the DEFRA portal, but copies can be viewed on request from Veolia if required.
To ensure that DEFRA inspections take place on a regular basis and that any identified problems are dealt with appropriately. Plant Passport system in place to cover new government guidelines following withdrawal from EU in January.	Colehill Road Nursery was visited 22nd October 2020	No issues were found

ID	Key Performance Indicator	Year End Target	Quarter 2 Result	Quarter 3 Result	Quarter 4 Result	DoT
SSP01	Level of street cleanliness as assessed by the Land Audit Management System (LAMS)	80.00%	77.74%	79.71%		△
<p><i>This is a cumulative measure and figures show year to date performance.</i></p> <p>This is the Quarter 3 performance. The Quarter 4 performance will be available next month due to this KPI being reported one month in arrears: The cumulative year-to-date (April 2020 – December 2020) result is 79.71%, which is slightly below the target of 80.00%, but still within tolerance.</p> <p>The performance of this KPI has been impacted as the street cleaning service have been supporting the refuse collection services though the current COVID-19 pandemic, which has led to some slight changes in cleansing schedules, as the work had to be triaged due to staff shortages. The Land Audit Management System (LAMS) surveys carried in December 2020 show a decrease in the reporting for detritus and litter to a larger degree, in comparison to the same period last year (December 2019).</p> <p>Fly-tipping on the highway has also increased across all areas of the City and from checking with other councils and the Local Government Association, this has currently been recognised as a country-wide issue.</p> <p>Government restrictions caused by COVID-19 resulted in a suspension of Land Audit Management System (LAMS) data collection between April and July 2020; this meant performance data was unavailable during that time period. Surveys recommenced at the beginning of August 2020.</p>						
SSP02	Increase Recycling, Reuse, and Green Waste (both with and without bottom ash)	Inc. bottom ash: 40.00%	38.20%	38.58%	38.46%	▽
		Excl. bottom ash:	23.63%	23.52%	22.92%	
<p><i>This is a cumulative measure and figures show year to date performance.</i></p> <p>KPI reported one month in arrears: The estimated cumulative year-to-date (April 2020 - February 2021) result is 38.46% which is slightly below target, but is within tolerance of the year-to-date target of 40.00%.</p> <p>The estimated year-to-date (April 2020 - February 2020) amount of waste disposed of is 426,100 tonnes, of which, an estimated 163,900 tonnes were reused, recycled or composted. This KPI has been significantly affected by the extended maintenance shutdown of the Tyseley Energy Recovery Facility (ERF) and COVID-19 restrictions.</p> <p>The recycling estimate includes the bottom ash from the alternate Energy Recovery Facilities confirmed to have been recycled. The shutdown began on 13th June 2020 and ended on the 11th August 2020; this covered not only the regular annual maintenance, but also work in the Essential Works Program. A longer shutdown of the Tyseley ERF has meant a reduction in metals and bottom ash sent for recycling.</p> <p>The Household Waste Recycling Centres were initially closed due to COVID-19 and have re-opened with additional controls and reduced waste inputs, the year-to-date (April 2020 - February 2021) estimated recycling tonnage is 26,300 tonnes (52%) lower than the same period last year. The estimated amount of recycling collected directly from households year-to-date (April 2020 - February 2021) is higher than the same period last year, but by only 5,900 tonnes, giving an overall reduction in collected segregated recycling of 20,400 tonnes.</p> <p>Without this reduction in collected recycling the estimated year-to-date (April 2020 - February 2021) result would be 41%, which would be an improvement on last year's year-to-date (April 2019 - February 2020) result of 38.27%.</p> <p>The estimated year-to-date (April 2020 - February 2021) recycling figure (excluding the bottom ash) is 22.92%.</p>						

ID	Key Performance Indicator	Year End Target	Quarter 2 Result	Quarter 3 Result	Quarter 4 Result	DoT
SSP03	Reported missed collections per 100k collections scheduled	100	116	118	125 Feb result	△
<p><i>This is a cumulative measure and figures show year to date performance.</i></p> <p>KPI reported one month in arrears: The year-to-date (April 2020 - February 2021) result is 125 which has not achieved the year-to-date target of 100. The number of missed collections has increased in February 2021 (the monthly result was 166 missed collections per 100 thousand collections scheduled). There were 2,856 reported missed residual collections and 1,576 reported missed recycling collections in February 2021. Missed collections are reviewed on a daily basis and tend to be because of access issues, breakdowns and staffing issues. The increase seen in February can mainly be attributed to adverse weather which resulted in collection issues. The majority of missed collections were collected before the end of the week.</p> <p>The service is currently in the middle of a vehicle replacement program and believes missed collections will reduce now that new reliable vehicles have started arriving into the fleet. The current program of replacement vehicles should be completed by July 2021. In the coming months the entire fleet will be fitted with technology that will assist further in reducing missed collections. The service is also looking at missed collections in relation to crew performance, and identifying repeat missed collections to improve service delivery.</p>						
SSP04	Percentage of waste presented to landfill	10.00%	13.40%	9.86%	8.63% Feb result	△
<p><i>This is a cumulative measure and figures show year to date performance.</i></p> <p>KPI reported one month in arrears: The estimated year-to-date (April 2020 – February 2021) result is 8.63% which has surpassed the year-to-date target of 10.00%. The target profile was adjusted to reflect a postponed shutdown of the Tyseley Energy Recovery Facility (ERF).</p> <p>The landfill estimate excludes the bottom ash from the alternate Energy Recovery Facilities confirmed to have been recycled and was previously assumed to have been sent to landfill. The rescheduled shutdown of the Tyseley ERF started on 13th June 2020 and ended on 11th August 2020, with a partial shutdown reducing the facility's capacity by approximately half. The shutdown covered not only the regular annual maintenance, but also work in the Essential Works Program. A longer shutdown of the Tyseley ERF has meant more waste has been diverted to other disposal facilities, including landfill.</p> <p>This KPI has been significantly affected by the COVID-19 lockdown in the period to date by; the delay in the Tyseley Energy Recovery Facility (ERF) planned shutdown, and the increase in kerbside collected residual waste, will continue to significantly affect the KPI over the reporting year. Mitigation measures are in place to limit the ongoing affects going forward, including the use of alternate ERFs to dispose of residual waste. Year-to-date (April 2020 - February 2021) the overall amount of residual waste taken directly to landfill for disposal by the service is estimated to be 10,600 tonnes (27%) less than the same period last year. It is estimated that only 129 tonnes of waste went directly to landfill in February 2021.</p>						
SSP05	Percentage completed annual tree inspections (according to the 5 year plan)	NYD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<p><i>This is a cumulative measure and figures show year to date performance.</i></p> <p>As the service is in year 5 of the 5-year plan, there are no routine tree inspections during 2020/21. Tree inspections will recommence in April 2021.</p>						
SSP06	If you report a tree that is considered dangerous by our qualified Tree Officer, we will ensure the tree is attended to and the area made safe within 2 hours	100%	100%	100%	100%	►
<p><i>This is a monthly measure and figures show in-month performance (i.e. June, September, December, March).</i></p> <p>All emergency call outs were attended to within 2 hours - there were 21 this month.</p>						
SSP07	Level of Grounds Maintenance works completed to green space across the City including H&S inspections. The measure will show the percentage of work completed against programme	95.00%	New measure	83.00%	85.37%	△
<p><i>This is a cumulative measure and figures show year to date performance.</i></p> <p>The cumulative year to date (April 2020 - March 2021) result of 85.37% has not achieved the target of 95.00% set out in the Grounds Maintenance (GM) contract specification. Due to the impact of COVID-19 on working practices, the in-house service provider was not able to provide a full work programme in the early part of 2020/21 and this impacted adversely on the overall completion rates for the whole year. The completion rates increased as the year progressed and the service were able to adapt to COVID-19 working restrictions with completion rates of 62% for Quarter 1 (April 2020 - June 2020), 94% in Quarter 2 (July 2020 - September 2020), 97% in Quarter 3 (October 2020 - December 2020) and 96% in Quarter 4 (January 2021 - March 2021). The last 9 months of the year showed completion work rates close to or above target.</p>						
SSP08	Level of Grounds Maintenance works completed to the specified service standard. The measure will show the percentage of work completed to standard	95.00%	New measure	83.00%	85.37%	△
<p><i>This is a cumulative measure and figures show year to date performance.</i></p> <p>The cumulative year to date (April 2020 - March 2021) result of 85.37% has not achieved the target of 95.00% set out in the Grounds Maintenance (GM) contract specification. Due to the impact of COVID-19 on working practices, the in-house service provider was not able to provide a full work programme in the early part of 2020/21 and this impacted adversely on the overall completion rates for the whole year. The completion rates increased as the year progressed and the service were able to adapt to COVID-19 working restrictions with completion rates of 62% for Quarter 1 (April 2020 - June 2020), 94% in Quarter 2 (July 2020 - September 2020), 97% in Quarter 3 (October 2020 - December 2020) and 96% in Quarter 4 (January 2021 - March 2021). The last 9 months of the year showed completion work rates close to or above target.</p>						

Cabinet Member Portfolio: Transport and Environment

ID	Key Performance Indicator	Year End Target	Quarter 2 Result	Quarter 3 Result	Quarter 4 Result	DoT
TE01	Cat 1 and urgent faults attend and make safe on time within 2 hours <i>This is a monthly measure and figures show in-month performance (i.e. June, September, December and March).</i> The services are all performing at or above target levels and this represents the successful mobilisation of the Interim Services Contract (Kier) which commenced in April 2020. Services are being delivered safely during the COVID-19 pandemic and performance has been maintained through this difficult period.	99.00%	99.00%	99.00%	99.00%	►
TE02	Street Light In-Light repairs carried out within time <i>This is a monthly measure and figures show in-month performance (i.e. June, September, December and March).</i> The services are all performing at or above target levels and this represents the successful mobilisation of the Interim Services Contract (Kier) which commenced in April 2020. Services are being delivered safely during the COVID-19 pandemic and performance has been maintained through this difficult period.	95.0%	98.0%	98.0%	99.0%	△
TE03	Percentage of dangerous defects ('Category 1' defects) on streets temporarily repaired within 24 hours <i>This is a monthly measure and figures show in-month performance (i.e. June, September, December and March).</i> The services are all performing at or above target levels and this represents the successful mobilisation of the Interim Services Contract (Kier) which commenced in April 2020. Services are being delivered safely during the COVID-19 pandemic and performance has been maintained through this difficult period.	98.00%	99.00%	99.00%	98.00%	▽
TE04	Cat 1 and urgent faults full repair carried out on time (%) within 35 days <i>This is a monthly measure and figures show in-month performance (i.e. June, September, December and March).</i> The services are all performing at or above target levels and this represents the successful mobilisation of the Interim Services Contract (Kier) which commenced in April 2020. Services are being delivered safely during the COVID-19 pandemic and performance has been maintained through this difficult period.	95.00%	98.00%	98.00%	99.00%	△
TE05	Number of statutory responses to planning applications returned by the Highway Authority within the statutory deadline <i>This is a monthly measure and figures show in-month performance (i.e. June, September, December and March).</i> High level of performance on this measure has been maintained due to internal working efficiencies and prompt correspondence from both Transport & Connectivity and Planning & Development.	85.00%	91.00%	91.00%	96.00%	△
TE06	Level of CO2 emissions from Council buildings and operations <i>This is an annual measure reported with a two year data lag.</i> 2019 data is not yet available, but will be released in September 2021 reported with a 2 year lag.	Net zero by 2030	N/A	N/A	3885.40ktCO2	N/A
TE07	The number of schools progressing a Mode "STARS" (Sustainable Travel Accreditation and Recognition for Schools) programme					
	Schools using Mode shift STARS to produce a School Travel Plan	30	6	14	21	
	Schools achieving Mode shift STARS Bronze accreditation	20	3	6	10	N/A
	Schools attending a CPD training session	60	39	65	90	
	<i>This is a cumulative measure and figures show year-to-date performance.</i> It has continued to be a disrupted and challenging year for schools over the past term (quarter) with them largely being closed throughout January and February. This has impacted on what we have been able to deliver with them, and also the extent to which they have been able to engage. Despite this we have continued to support schools to participate in the Modeshift STARS initiative where they have been able to, and enabled some of them to complete travel plans or obtain accreditation. Numbers are somewhat down on original targets, but this is understandable given the context of the past year. In particular, schools have been limited in when they have been able to carry out travel surveys or deliver various practical activities or initiatives required towards this. One positive development over the past year has been moving the delivery of our CPD training sessions online using Microsoft Teams. This has proven popular and many people now find it much easier to attend these sessions without the need to travel to these. We once again saw good levels of attendance for the three CPD sessions held over the past term, meaning that we have greatly exceeding the original target for attendance of these.					

ID	Key Performance Indicator	Year End Target	Quarter 2 Result	Quarter 3 Result	Quarter 4 Result	DoT
TE08	The amount of publicly available council-controlled parking within the city centre This is an new annual measure agreed in the November 2020 Delivery Plan and will be reported in 2021/22 once we have established data capturing processes and a baseline/target for reporting.	N/A	N/A - Annual measure		N/A	N/A
TE09	PLACEHOLDER: Route to Zero indicator set. <i>This is a new annual measure with a baseline and target to be established.</i> Route to Zero measures in performance management framework reported annually next data available October/November 2021.		N/A - Annual measure		N/A	N/A
TE10	Increased percentage of trips taken by bicycles <i>This measure is reported annually and figures show an annual average based on a sample of cycle counters.</i> The amount of cycling in Birmingham shows a significant increase over the past year. However there is significant variation both by location and time of year. The most significant increases were during the May-July 2020 period, during a period of exceptionally good weather and when lockdown was at it's most significant. Increases in cycling occurred during off peak 'leisure' periods and were much reduced during the peak hour 'commuting' period. However, there were decreases in cycling number during the January to March 2021 period.	104	N/A - Annual measure		125	N/A

Commonwealth Games

ID	Key Performance Indicator	Year End Target	Quarter 2 Result	Quarter 3 Result	Quarter 4 Result	DoT
O501	Number of employment opportunities created at Capital Builds (Stadium & PBRs)	430	170	215	386	△
	by April 2022					
	This is a cumulative measure and figures show combined year to date performance for Stadium and PBRs.					
O502	Percentage of local employment at Capital Builds (Stadium & PBRs) within 30 miles	Stadium: 50%	86%	47%	41%	▽
		PBRs: 60%	68%	77%	73%	
	This measure reports performance figures as a quarter on quarter period.					
O503	Spend with local businesses at Capital Builds (Stadium & PBRs) within 30 miles	£119,250,000	£56,396,210	£91,552,828	£118,721,671	△
	Note - contractor spend at PBRs only					
	This is a cumulative measure and figures show combined year to date performance for contractor spend at PBRs only.					
O504	Work placement hours at Capital Builds (PBRs only)	10,500	3,976	4,942	13,629	△
	by April 2022					
O505	People upskilled at Capital Build (Stadium & PBRs)	1,000	588	978	1,197	△
	by April 2022					
O506	CSR Volunteering hours via Contractors delivering the Capital Builds (Stadium & PBRs)	1,400	802	1,092	1,328	△
	by April 2022					
The Learning Programme will be delivered by the OC with part funding from BCC. Contracts and targets are in the process of being defined. No delivery activity has commenced yet. This was approved by Cabinet on 16/03/2021.						
Creative Communities & Celebrating Communities have not yet commenced delivery activity. Formal targets are due to be set in Q1 21/22 with funded project activity commencing from October 2021.						
Birmingham's host city volunteer programme is still in scoping phase - no delivery activity has started. The overall target is to have 1000 host city volunteers for the CWG						

DP Ref. No.	Outcome	Key Performance Measure	Position as at 31 March 2021	Narrative Update																								
Council Plan Outcome 1:		Birmingham is an entrepreneurial city to learn, work and invest in																										
O101	Birmingham is an entrepreneurial city to learn, work and invest in	Private sector investment through the Business Growth Programme	£2.62m	Activity under the Business Growth Programme (BGP2) and Property Investment Programme (PIP) schemes have been severely impacted by the Coronavirus Pandemic and although there has been some activity it significantly reduced against the profile for this quarter. The delivery team has been tasked to work on the delivery of emergency grant funds from the Government designed to assist SMEs who have lost income due to the Pandemic. BGP2 and PIP has continued at a reduced level, but we continue to have a healthy pipeline of applications for the programmes and we have now committed almost all the BGP2 SME grant budget available for the GBSLEP area. Private Sector Investment for BGP2 for Q4 is £851,537, making a total for the year to date of £2.62m. This means that we have exceeded our target figure for private Sector Investment for this financial year despite the extremely difficult operating conditions we have experienced.																								
O102	Birmingham is an entrepreneurial city to learn, work and invest in	Increase the social value achieved in Birmingham, particularly creating further local employment, improved skills and further adoption of the Living Wage.	68,141 * Weeks of local employment	<div>* Local is defined as within 30 miles of the point of service delivery.</div> <div>See table below for comparison to 2019/20:</div> <table><tr><td></td><td>2019/2020</td><td>2020/2021</td></tr><tr><td>Weeks of local* employment</td><td>53,612</td><td>68,141</td></tr><tr><td>Weeks of local* apprenticeship</td><td>4,395</td><td>4,607</td></tr><tr><td>Weeks of local* work placements</td><td>686</td><td>430</td></tr><tr><td>£ Amount of local* spend</td><td>£166,444,290</td><td>£194,619,328</td></tr><tr><td>£ Amount of Social Enterprise spend</td><td>£3,557,520</td><td>£3,172,513</td></tr><tr><td>Hours of voluntary time</td><td>9,883</td><td>10,825</td></tr><tr><td>£ Amount of money raised and / or donated</td><td>£210,779</td><td>£218,881</td></tr></table> <div>* Local is defined as within 30 miles of the point of service delivery</div>		2019/2020	2020/2021	Weeks of local* employment	53,612	68,141	Weeks of local* apprenticeship	4,395	4,607	Weeks of local* work placements	686	430	£ Amount of local* spend	£166,444,290	£194,619,328	£ Amount of Social Enterprise spend	£3,557,520	£3,172,513	Hours of voluntary time	9,883	10,825	£ Amount of money raised and / or donated	£210,779	£218,881
					2019/2020	2020/2021																						
			Weeks of local* employment		53,612	68,141																						
			Weeks of local* apprenticeship		4,395	4,607																						
			Weeks of local* work placements		686	430																						
			£ Amount of local* spend		£166,444,290	£194,619,328																						
			£ Amount of Social Enterprise spend		£3,557,520	£3,172,513																						
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£3,172,513 Amount of Social Enterprise spend																												
10,825 Hours of voluntary time																												
£218,881 Amount of money raised and / or donated																												
O103	Birmingham is an entrepreneurial city to learn, work and invest in	Enterprises landing in the Enterprise Zone sites as a result of investment in infrastructure and development activity	0	In these unprecedented times the programme has to date not received confirmation of enterprises landing in the Enterprise Zone.																								
O104	Birmingham is an entrepreneurial city to learn, work and invest in	Number of apprenticeship starts per 1,000 of the Birmingham population	5.1 Apprenticeship Starters per 1,000 5,800 No. apprenticeship Starts Latest Data 2019/20	<div>Latest data available to report is 2019/20 due to a data lag.</div> <div>The number of apprenticeship starts in the city fell by 1,820 in 2019/20 to 5,800. The apprenticeship starts per 1,000 of the population subsequently also fell down by 1.6, from 6.7 to 5.1.</div>																								
O105	Birmingham is an entrepreneurial city to learn, work and invest in	Percentage of working age residents with at least a level 4 qualification	Birmingham 37.9%, West Midlands 37.1%, Great Britain 43.1%	ONS data Jan20 to Dec20, % are for those of aged 16-64. Although Birmingham is higher than the West Midlands region we are still lower than Nationally																								
O106	Birmingham is an entrepreneurial city to learn, work and invest in	Residents qualified to NVQ level (L1, 2, 3, 4) (basket of indicators)	<div>NVQ4 and above, 278,900 Numbers, 37.9% Birmingham, 37.1% West Midlands, 43.1% Great Britain</div> <div>NVQ3 and above 427,900 Numbers 58.1% Birmingham 56.8% West Midlands 61.4 % Great Britain</div> <div>NVQ2 and above 557,800 Numbers 75.8% Birmingham 75.1% West Midlands 78.2% Great Britain</div> <div>NVQ1 and above 634,500 Numbers 86.2% Birmingham 85.4% West Midlands 87.9% Great Britain</div>	<div>ONS data Jan20 to Dec20, % are for those of aged 16-64. Birmingham performs better than its West Midlands neighbours but lower than Great Britain</div>																								
O107	Birmingham is an entrepreneurial city to learn, work and invest in	The number of jobs created (result obtained from the ONS Business Register and Employment Survey)	524,000 Latest Data 2019	<div>Latest data available to report is 2019.</div> <div>Workplace employment in the city increased in 2019 up by 4,500 (+0.9%).</div>																								

DP Ref. No.	Outcome	Key Performance Measure	Position as at 31 March 2021	Narrative Update
O108	Birmingham is an entrepreneurial city to learn, work and invest in	Private sector investment in the Enterprise Zone	£49m	£49m of private sector investment has taken place in the Enterprise Zone, and includes investment of £6.7m Arena Central , £3m 3 Snow Hill, £20.3m Paradise, £14.8m 103 Colmore Row, £1.7m Woodcock Street and £2.5m Eastside Locks.
O109	Birmingham is an entrepreneurial city to learn, work and invest in	Small and Medium Enterprises starts and closures	45,440 SMEs Latest Data 2020	2021 data will be released in October 2021. Latest data available to report is 2020. The number of active SMEs in the city increased by 1,745 between 2019 and 2020, an increase of 4.0% In SME numbers. This was the 2nd fastest growth recorded amongst the core cities and well above the 1.0% growth achieved nationally.
O110	Birmingham is an entrepreneurial city to learn, work and invest in	Business survival rate after 5 years	39.4%of firms started in 2013 were still trading after 5 years. 2018 Data	The 5 year survival rate declined slightly in 2019, falling by 1.1 % points to 38.3%.
O111	Birmingham is an entrepreneurial city to learn, work and invest in	New employment floor space created and/or refurbished floor space (sq. m.) as a result of investment in infrastructure and development activity in the Enterprise Zone	10550 (sq.m.)	New floorspace created relates to Woodcock Street new hotel - Aloft Birmingham Eastside, along with commercial office space
O112	Birmingham is an entrepreneurial city to learn, work and invest in	Increase the number of people, especially those furthest from paid work, taking up vacancies in traineeships, apprenticeships, jobs and sustained careers.	581 of which 335 were young people (under 30 years old). 81 completed support in the quarter of which 43% (went into employment, education or training)	Due to the pandemic a lot of support exceeds 3 months duration. For further detail please see main body of the report.
O113	Birmingham is an entrepreneurial city to learn, work and invest in	Number of filming enquiries handled by Film Birmingham per annum	N/A	Performance unavailable at time of reporting as data is available one month after year-end.
Council Plan Outcome 2:		Birmingham is an aspirational city to grow up in		
O201	Birmingham is an aspirational city to grow up in	Reduction in the rate of ‘Not Knowns’ when capturing the NEET rate.	2.80%	Birmingham end of year estimate was 2.8% against a target of 2.3%, actual performance data will be released in Sept 21
O202	Birmingham is an aspirational city to grow up in	Number of vulnerable NEET young people progressed into a positive destination	2019/20 - 673 2020/21 - 615	young people 16 or 17 NEET that we have worked with directly in providing impartial careers guidance and the young people informing us of a positive outcome (education, work, training or some form of learning)
O203	Birmingham is an aspirational city to grow up in	Reduction in the number of children out of school with mental health issues through the introduction of an early help offer		Data not available at time of publication.
O204	Birmingham is an aspirational city to grow up in	Number of 2 year old children accessing flexible free entitlement to early education (EEE)	% of take up for Spring 2020 Birmingham 59% Midlands 67% Stat Neighbours 63%	Birmingham is slightly down on the previous 2 years 60 & 62% 2021 data not available until the end of June 21
O205	Birmingham is an aspirational city to grow up in	Number of 3 to 4 year old children accessing flexible free entitlement to early education	% of take up for Spring 2020 Birmingham 89% Midlands 94% Stat Neighbours 89.7%	Birmingham is performing consistently with the previous 2 years 89 & 90% 2021 data not available until the end of June 21
O206	Birmingham is an aspirational city to grow up in	Corporate Parent Education Pledge Children in care: We will identify someone in your school that is there to help you and who you can talk to.	N/A	Current numbers of children in care from early years settings to post 16 are being educated in 440 schools and education settings both in and out of city. In each of these settings the child/young person has a designated teacher or key adult trained by the Virtual School to act as their setting/school based advocate. These advocates also ensure my personal education plan is updated every term from the age of 2 years to 18 years. See below for the completion rate of PEPs

DP Ref. No.	Outcome	Key Performance Measure	Position as at 31 March 2021	Narrative Update
O207	Birmingham is an aspirational city to grow up in	Corporate Parent Education Pledge Children in care: We will support and ensure that you have an up to date, ambitious and personalised education plan.	Academic Year 20/21 Autumn Term 969 PEP's completed Spring Term 1653 PEP's completed	A considerable increase in completed PEP's, Virtual Schools and BCT are working closely to continue the improvement
O208	Birmingham is an aspirational city to grow up in	Corporate Parent Education Pledge Children in care: We will ensure that all educational professionals receive training that promotes positive relationships, increases knowledge about the impact of attachment problems, trauma, loss and separation.	N/A	We currently deliver and offer a three year training programme for all educational settings to become 'Trauma Informed Attachment Aware' Education Settings. We have an accreditation scheme for schools and an annual awards event. We currently have 168 schools across primary and secondary in the City out of 454 (345) of schools possible. Who have received the training from our Education Psychology Service and Virtual School. 62 Early Years Settings trained and as of next month our roll out into Post 16 education settings starts with our first webinar in June scheduled to train 1430 post 16 professional
O209	Birmingham is an aspirational city to grow up in	Corporate Parent Education Pledge Children in care: We will work with schools to ensure you have access to a wide curriculum offer and access to extra-curricular activities.	N/A	This is recorded in the PEP and analysed in relation to access. Previous access to extra curricular is shown in Ofsted analysis 2019 by the Virtual School. The report for this year has not been updated as covid restrictions have not made it possible for young people to undertake extra curricular trips
O210	Birmingham is an aspirational city to grow up in	Corporate Parent Education Pledge Children in care : We will ensure your educational needs are accurately assessed and if an education health care plan is required ensure you can attend a school that meets your needs.	N/A	Birmingham City Council admission teams and its Virtual School are co-producing guidance to strengthen advice, guidance and practice around schools admissions for children in care. The Virtual School has three new roles - placement officers whose role is to support admission to school roll. The Virtual School staff act as link professionals for children in care with SEND needs identified for SENAR both for children placed in and out of Birmingham. The Virtual School has developed guidance and flow charts for a range of stakeholders around actions for children in care with SEND who are moving care placement to ensure they are not disadvantaged by this movement in their education.
O211	Birmingham is an aspirational city to grow up in	Corporate Parenting Board Promise for children who have experienced Birmingham's care system We'll involve you in decisions that affect you and listen to your views.	N/A	All pupils complete their views as part of their termly review of their education plan. The Virtual School is developing the use of Squiddle through its EPEP provider to greater strengthen pupil voice in real time. It is also an area for service development over the next three years to strengthen pupil advocacy and consultation. See BVS service delivery plan draft 2021-24
O212	Birmingham is an aspirational city to grow up in	Corporate Parent Education Pledge Children in care: We will work alongside your teachers to ensure they plan to enable you to make the academic progress you are capable of and that the right support is in place to enable this.	N/A	The Virtual School service exists to support schools with advice and guidance around children in care. We attend PEP meetings, talk to all our designated teacher, have written termly newsletters, run a range of training, and developed website content this year to support our schools. Next term we start our new school visits to discuss best practice, will be running designated teacher network meetings and publishing a designated teacher practice handbook.
O214	Birmingham is an aspirational city to grow up in	Key Stage 2 Progress and Attainment - proportion of children reaching the expected standard in Reading, Writing and Maths	N/A	The DfE has not published attainment data this year due to the pandemic so no local authorities will be able to be reporting on this.
O214A	Birmingham is an aspirational city to grow up in	Key Stage 2 Progress in Reading - The percentage of children making at least expected progress in reading	N/A	The DfE has not published attainment data this year due to the pandemic so no local authorities will be able to be reporting on this.
O214B	Birmingham is an aspirational city to grow up in	Key Stage 2 Progress in Writing - The percentage of children making at least expected progress in writing	N/A	The DfE has not published attainment data this year due to the pandemic so no local authorities will be able to be reporting on this.
O214C	Birmingham is an aspirational city to grow up in	Key Stage 2 Progress in Maths - The percentage of children making at least expected progress in maths	N/A	There is no update as there have not been any OfSTED inspections
O215	Birmingham is an aspirational city to grow up in	GCSE Attainment 8 - Students' average achievement across eight key subjects	Data for 2020 Birmingham 49.2% West Midlands 49% Stat Neighbours 47.3% National 48%	Birmingham continues to perform well against its neighbours and Nationally, However, the data should not be compared with previous years. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the summer exam series was cancelled and pupils were awarded either a centre assessment grade or a calculated grade using a model developed by Ofqual, whichever was the higher of the two
O216	Birmingham is an aspirational city to grow up in	Key Stage Attainment - Percentage of children achieving a strong pass (9-5) in English and Maths	Data for 2020 Birmingham 47.5% West Midlands 46.7% Stat Neighbours 43.28% Nationally 46.3%	Birmingham continues to perform well against its neighbours and Nationally, However, the data should not be compared with previous years. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the summer exam series was cancelled and pupils were awarded either a centre assessment grade or a calculated grade using a model developed by Ofqual, whichever was the higher of the two

DP Ref. No.	Outcome	Key Performance Measure	Position as at 31 March 2021	Narrative Update
O217	Birmingham is an aspirational city to grow up in	Percentage of children achieving a good level of development - Early Years Foundation Stage	N/A	The DfE has not published attainment data this year due to the pandemic so no local authorities will be able to be reporting on this.
O218	Birmingham is an aspirational city to grow up in	Key Stage 2 Attainment - proportion of children reaching the expected standard in Reading, Writing and Maths	N/A	The DfE has not published attainment data this year due to the pandemic so no local authorities will be able to be reporting on this.
O218A	Birmingham is an aspirational city to grow up in	Key Stage 2 Attainment - proportion of children reaching the expected standard in Reading	N/A	The DfE has not published attainment data this year due to the pandemic so no local authorities will be able to be reporting on this.
O218B	Birmingham is an aspirational city to grow up in	Key Stage 2 Attainment - proportion of children reaching the expected standard in Writing	N/A	The DfE has not published attainment data this year due to the pandemic so no local authorities will be able to be reporting on this.
O218C	Birmingham is an aspirational city to grow up in	Key Stage 2 Attainment - proportion of children reaching the expected standard in Maths	N/A	The DfE has not published attainment data this year due to the pandemic so no local authorities will be able to be reporting on this.
O219	Birmingham is an aspirational city to grow up in	Children in Care – Progress 8 – Average progress between Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 4 across eight key subjects	Birmingham 24% West Midlands 25% National 24%	Using Nexus data specifically for Virtual Schools (this is comparative and not ‘Official’ data due to Covid reporting restrictions) - In relation to attainment our attainment 8 score was in line with both national and 1% lower than our regional average, However, fewer of our young people took the subjects that make up the EBAC (combining Eng., Maths, Science, Languages, Humanities subjects) and as such our scores were lower than regional and national averages.
O220	Birmingham is an aspirational city to grow up in	NEET rate as determined by; Destination of KS4 and KS5 students going into apprenticeships, education and employment	NEET & Not Known figure as of 31st March 2021 position is: 7.4% combined (source DfE LA tables)	Participation is 91.4%, rounded up to 92% (as of DfE LA tables 31st March 2021) types are as follows: Full Time Education – 85.1%; Training – 2.3%; Apprenticeships – 2%; Work Based Learning (Includes Traineeships, Supported Internships, DWP Programmes and Support programmes) – 2%; Part time education – 0%
O221	Birmingham is an aspirational city to grow up in	Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	rate 7.0 per 1,000 latest data 2017-2019	An Infant Mortality Task Force is being put together, with multi-agency representation and an independent chair, in order to address infant mortality rates. The Task Force will be acting on the HOSC Infant Mortality Scrutiny Inquiry Recommendations.
O222	Birmingham is an aspirational city to grow up in	Children with SEN Attainment 8 - Students with Special Educational Needs average achievement across eight key subjects	SEN Support 34.9 Children with EHCPs 12.7	Children with SEN support in Birmingham and EHCPs achieved a higher attainment 8 score than their peers in statistical neighbouring authorities. However, both cohorts of pupils scored attainment 8 scores lower than the national average.
O223	Birmingham is an aspirational city to grow up in	Persistent Absence - State-funded Primary as a percentage of school population	N/A	Not available as the DfE did not publish the data for the last Academic year - last published 18/19
O224	Birmingham is an aspirational city to grow up in	Persistent Absence - State-funded secondary as a percentage of school population	N/A	Not available as the DfE did not publish the data for the last Academic year - last published 18/19
O226	Birmingham is an aspirational city to grow up in	Percentage of children overweight or obese at reception	22.9%	This is the lowest prevalence since 2008/09. It is the first time since 2008/09 that Birmingham has had a lower prevalence than both the West Midlands (24.6%) and England (23%). It also moves Birmingham from red to amber, for the first time since 2013/14
O227	Birmingham is an aspirational city to grow up in	Percentage of children overweight or obese at year 6	39.6%	This is the lowest prevalence for this measure since 2014/15. Unfortunately, it is still above both West Midlands (38.2%) and England (35.2%).
Council Plan Outcome 3:		Birmingham is a fulfilling city to age well in		
Please note that all indicators that fall within this category are either incorporated into the ‘Vital Signs’ indicator set or are measured through other Outcomes in this ‘State of the City’ indicator set.				
Council Plan Outcome:		Birmingham is a great, clean and green city to live in		
O401	Birmingham is a great, clean and green city to live in	Number of homes built that are affordable (BMHT, registered provider and help to buy activity)	684 new affordable homes for 2019/20 2020/21 data due Sept 21	The total delivery for 2019/20 was 684 new affordable homes. The 2020-21 year end performance information for the above should be available September 2021, we are reliant on data being released from the ONS.

DP Ref. No.	Outcome	Key Performance Measure	Position as at 31 March 2021	Narrative Update
O402	Birmingham is a great, clean and green city to live in	Number of new homes completed in the city across a range of tenures	22,524 accumulative result 2011/12 to 2019/20 2020/21 data due Sept 21	Under the BDP the target for 2011/12 to 2019/20 was 19,800, these targets are set as cumulative for a twenty year period. Actual completions 2011/12 to 2019/20 were 22,524. We have surpassed our target for 2011/12 to 2019/20. The city is therefore ahead of its BDP housing trajectory. Annual site visits commence in May 2021 and manual counting takes place, data is released end of September 2021
O403	Birmingham is a great, clean and green city to live in	Number (and percentage) of homes built that are affordable	4,090 accumulative result 2011/12 to 2019/20 2020/21 data due Sept 21	The BDP target for 2011/12 to 2019/20 was 7,524 new affordable dwellings. Actual affordable dwelling completions 2011/12 to 2019/20 were 4,090. In certain cases it is not possible to provide affordable housing on-site within private market development schemes due to factors such as viability and the physical limitations of the site. In such cases the developer has made financial contributions for off-site affordable housing to be delivered by registered providers of social housing. The ability to deliver such off-site affordable housing is dependent on the availability of nearby sites. This has been a factor in suppressing the delivery of affordable housing in the City, which can be overcome by supporting BMHT and other registered providers in identifying suitable sites for development. Annual site visits commence in May 2021 and manual counting takes place, data is released end of September 2021
O404	Birmingham is a great, clean and green city to live in	Number of residents engaged in arts activity projects commissioned by the Cultural Development Service	N/A	The annual performance should be available next month due to this KPI being reported one month in arrears: 2020-21 was intended to set the 'annual benchmark' for residents engaged in cultural activity projects. However, the impact of COVID-19 means that the expected outputs will be less than anticipated due to the restrictions on physical participation / engagement. It is expected these will increase once 'normal business' is resumed.
O405	Birmingham is a great, clean and green city to live in	Reducing the unemployment gap between wards	6.7% point gap Q4 average for last 5 years Gap between 10 best performing and worst performing wards for claimant count unemployment	In the period January to March 2021 (Q4 2020/21) the average unemployment proportion across the 10 Birmingham wards with the highest unemployment levels stood at 17.7% The corresponding figure for the 10 Birmingham wards with the lowest unemployment proportions was 4.9%. Therefore, the gap between the 10 best and worst performing wards stood at 12.8% points in Q4. The baseline uses the long term average gap for the corresponding quarter to avoid any issues with seasonal variation. Over the last 5 years the average gap in Q4 between the 10 best and worst performing wards was 6.7% points. The gap in Q4 2020/21 is therefore 6.1% points higher than the 5 year average. The gap between the 10 best and worst performing wards (12.8% points) widened when compared to the previous quarter (12.5% in Q3 2020/21). Claimant count unemployment in the city has been increasing over the past two years due to a combination of factors including general macro economic conditions and changes to the benefit system associated with the introduction of Universal Credit. The Covid1-19 outbreak has seen a very significant increase in unemployment over the past year. In a period of rising claimants those areas of the city with existing high levels of claimants are disproportionately effected and see a quicker acceleration in claimant numbers than areas with lower levels of claimants. Therefore in a period where the claimant count is rising the gap between the best and worst performing wards will also increase.
O406	Birmingham is a great, clean and green city to live in	Narrowing the pay gap for citizens across the city	£4,149 Gap £29,030 Birmingham Resident Earnings £33,179 Birmingham Workers Earnings Latest Data 2020	Annual data, 2021 data will be released in November 2021. Latest data available to report is 2020. Resident earnings increased in 2020, increasing by £1,529 from £27,501 in 2019. Average pay levels increased for those who work in the city, up by £2,446 on the 2019 level. Subsequently the gap between residents and workplace earnings has increased from £3,232 in 2019 to £4,149 in 2020, an increase of £917 (28%) on the previous year
O407	Birmingham is a great, clean and green city to live in	Audience/visitors to the cultural organisations that we provide grant funding to	N/A	The annual performance should be available next month due to this KPI being reported one month in arrears: The portfolio of the Council's Regularly Funded (Arts) Organisations are required under their Conditions of Grant Aid to provide annual attendance / participation figures. However, the audiences and participation numbers have been decimated by COVID-19 and it is likely to continue for the whole financial year. However, there will be some statistics to report for certain activity including those presented online.

DP Ref. No.	Outcome	Key Performance Measure	Position as at 31 March 2021	Narrative Update
O408	Birmingham is a great, clean and green city to live in	Reducing the number of rough sleepers across the city	17	<p>The 2020/21 annual snapshot result is 17 which has surpassed the target of 40. The figure represents the number of people found bedded down across the whole of Birmingham on a single night in November 2020.</p> <p>The figure is produced in line with the national guidance on undertaking the official count of people sleeping rough in England. The year has been extraordinary due to COVID-19 which saw the government call for 'everyone-in' followed by a number of programmes targeting the protection and progression of people sleeping rough.</p> <p>The lockdown environment and the additional resources have positively impacted the level of people sleeping rough across the whole year. Birmingham City Council's count is the highest percentage reduction of any of the core cities so far. Maintaining the reduction and further reducing the rough sleeping figure will be challenging and subject to a wider economic and social factors.</p>
O409	Birmingham is a great, clean and green city to live in	Number of volunteer days from parks, sports, events, waste management, and resident involvement	18128	<p>The cumulative year-to-date (April 2020 - March 2021) number of volunteer days for Neighbourhoods Directorate is 18,128. Targets were not set due to the various lockdowns and tier systems affecting volunteering figures. The results are broken down as follows:</p> <p>Parks = 1892 + 5,027 + 1,310 + 4,187 = 12,416 (69% of 20-21 total) (including from volunteer days working with Birmingham Open Spaces Forum, Birmingham Tree People, The Ranger Service, The Trekking Centre, with Ground Maintenance Service and Birmingham Tree for Life)</p> <p>Sports and Events = 821 + 2,088 + 426 + 1781 = 5116 (28%) (including volunteer working days with Brum Together includes food packing, food parcel delivery, cooking/kitchen volunteering, shopping, and prescription pickups).</p> <p>Other Departments = 4 + 385 + 196 + 11 = 596 (3%) (including volunteer working days with Waste and Resident and Tenant Involvement).</p> <p>The volunteering numbers are lower this year due to the COVID-19 emergency situation. The Rangers are not carrying out volunteering work in the parks as their staff numbers are reduced - currently the hubs are closed, and they are focusing on emergency COVID-19 work. Due to Quarter 3/Quarter 4 lockdowns, Birmingham Trees for Life did not carry out the tree planting. Also volunteering in Waste was significantly limited. The numbers have increased on the sports section as they are carrying out COVID-19 emergency "Brum Together" response.</p>
Council Plan Outcome:		Birmingham is a city that takes a leading role in tackling climate change		
O601	Birmingham is a city that takes a leading role in tackling climate change	Reduce Particulate Matter levels in the City's air quality management areas	10.3 µg/m ³ (2019)	<p>West Midlands 9.4 (2019) Eng. 9.0 (2019)</p> <p>The 2019 value was an increase from 9.8 in 2018.</p> <p>Annual concentration of human-made fine particulate matter at an area level, adjusted to account for population exposure. Fine particulate matter is also known as PM2.5 and has a metric of micrograms per cubic metre (µg/m³). Poor air quality is a significant public health issue. There is clear evidence that particulate matter has a significant contributory role in human all-cause mortality and in particular in cardiopulmonary mortality. This annual mean value equates to 5.8% fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution (2019).</p> <p>[Source: Public Health England. Public Health Profiles. 2021 https://fingertips.phe.org.uk © Crown copyright 2021; accessed 02/06/21]</p>
O602	Birmingham is a city that takes a leading role in tackling climate change	Reduction in level of Nitrogen dioxide detected in the city centre	The data for 2020 would be published in the third quarter of 2021 (calendar years)	<p>The objective of the CAZ is to reduce the current levels of nitrogen dioxide to within the legal limit within the shortest possible time. The reporting of the levels of air pollutants is through the Air Quality Annual Status Report. In 2016 (the baselines used for the full business case) there were 30 monitored locations within the boundary of the CAZ that were above the legal limit. By 2019 this had reduced to 19. It is difficult to assess improvements to air quality during 2020 and the early part of 2021 due to reduced traffic volumes as a result of the impact of the COVID-19 lockdown restrictions. However, the goal remains to reduce the levels of NO₂ to within the legal limit within the shortest possible time.</p>
O603	Birmingham is a city that takes a leading role in tackling climate change	Reduce carbon emissions across the city	Between 2017 and 2018 there was a 36.5ktCO ₂ reduction in annual CO ₂ emissions	<p>Between 2018 and 2019 data is not yet available, but will be released in September 2021 and is reported with a 2 year lag.</p> <p>Route to Zero measures in performance management framework reported annually next data available October/November 2021.</p>
Improving the way we work				
W01	Improving the way we work	Internal audit opinion that there is reasonable assurance that an effective system of internal controls has been in place throughout the year.	N/A	<p>This measure will be reported to Audit Committee on June 29th. There will be a limitation of scope for 20/21.</p>

DP Ref. No.	Outcome	Key Performance Measure	Position as at 31 March 2021	Narrative Update
W02	Improving the way we work	Improving staff engagement measures	N/A	<p>Over the past 12 months during Covid it has meant engaging staff in a completely new way. Whilst we have not completed a staff engagement survey (Staff Survey) since Autumn on 2019 there have been many more engagement activities. These include hosting behaviour workshops for over 600 employees, conducting 2 health and wellbeing surveys, surveys around New Ways of Working, multiple “ask me anything” yammer sessions, Teams broadcasts on Equalities and a our first live “ask HR anything”. Participation in these sessions has been high and the narrative around engagement is generally positive.</p> <p>In the Autumn of 2021 we plan to re-launch our employee engagement survey, focussing on how we continue to make the gains made during a global pandemic. For the first time we shall measure both our engagement and enablement index scores and benchmark these against other organisations.</p>

Birmingham City Council

Report to Cabinet

Date: 29th June 2021



Subject: **PLANNED PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES (JULY 2021 – SEPTMEBER 2021)**

Report of: **ASSISTANT DIRECTOR DEVELOPMENT & COMMERCIAL FINANCE**

Relevant Cabinet Member: **Councillor Tristan Chatfield, Finance and Resources**

Relevant O &S Chair(s): **Councillor Mohammed Aikhlaq, Resources**

Report author: Richard Tibbatts, Head of Contract Management
Email Address: richard.tibbatts@birmingham.gov.uk

Are specific wards affected?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No – All wards affected
If yes, name(s) of ward(s):		
Is this a key decision?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
If relevant, add Forward Plan Reference:		
Is the decision eligible for call-in?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Does the report contain confidential or exempt information?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
If relevant, provide exempt information paragraph number or reason if confidential :		
3. Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the council)		

1 Executive Summary

- 1.1 This report provides details of the planned procurement activity for the period July 2021 – September 2021. Planned procurement activities reported previously are not repeated in this report.
- 1.2 The report enables Cabinet to identify whether any reports for procurement activities should be brought to this meeting for specific executive decision,

otherwise they will be dealt with under Chief Officer delegations up to the value of £10m, unless TUPE applies to current Council staff.

2 Recommendations

- 2.1 Notes the planned procurement activities under chief officer delegations set out in the Constitution for the period July 2021 – September 2021 as detailed in Appendix 1.

3 Background

- 3.1 At the 1 March 2016 meeting of Council changes to procurement governance were agreed which gives Chief Officers the delegated authority to approve procurement contracts up to the value of £10m over the life of the contract. Where it is likely that the award of a contract will result in staff employed by the Council transferring to the successful contract under TUPE, the contract award decision has to be made by Cabinet.
- 3.2 In line with the Procurement Governance Arrangements that form part of the Council's Constitution, this report acts as the process to consult with and take soundings from Cabinet Members and the Resources Overview & Scrutiny Committee.
- 3.3 This report sets out the planned procurement activity over the next few months where the contract value is between the procurement threshold (£189,330) and £10m. This will give members visibility of all procurement activity within these thresholds and the opportunity to identify whether any procurement reports should be brought to Cabinet for approval even though they are below the £10m delegation threshold.
- 3.4 It should be noted that the procurement threshold has changed from £164,176 to £189,330 and will apply from 1st January 2020 for a period of 2 years.
- 3.5 Individual procurements may be referred to Cabinet for an executive decision at the request of Cabinet, a Cabinet Member or the Chair of Resources Overview & Scrutiny Committee where there are sensitivities or requirements that necessitate a decision being made by Cabinet.
- 3.6 Procurements below £10m contract value that are not listed on this or subsequent monthly reports can only be delegated to Chief Officers if specific approval is sought from Cabinet. Procurements above £10m contract value will still require an individual report to Cabinet in order for the award decision to be delegated to Chief Officers if appropriate.
- 3.7 A briefing note with details for each item to be procured is listed in Appendix 2. The financial information for each item is detailed in Appendix 3 – Exempt Information.

4 Options considered and Recommended Proposal

4.1 The report approved by Council Business Management Committee on 16 February 2016 set out the case for introducing this process. The options considered are:

- To refer the procurement strategy and contract award of individual procurements to Cabinet for decision.
- To continue with the existing process – this is the recommended option

5 Consultation / Engagement

5.1 This report to Cabinet is copied to Cabinet Support Officers and to Resources Overview & Scrutiny Committee and therefore is the process for consulting with relevant cabinet and scrutiny members. At the point of submitting this report Cabinet Members/ Resources Overview & Scrutiny Committee Chair have not indicated that any of the planned procurement activity needs to be brought back to Cabinet for executive decision.

6 Risk Management

6.1 Details of Risk Management, Community Cohesion and Equality Act requirements will be set out in the individual reports.

7 Compliance Issues:

7.1 How are the recommended decisions consistent with the City Council's priorities, plans and strategies?

7.1.1 Details of how the contracts listed in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2 support relevant Council policies, plans or strategies, will be set out in the individual reports.

7.2 Legal Implications

7.2.1 Details of all relevant implications will be included in individual reports.

7.3 Financial Implications

7.3.1 Details of how decisions will be carried out within existing finances and resources will be set out in the individual reports.

7.4 Procurement Implications (if required)

7.4.1 This is a procurement report and the implications are detailed in the appendices

7.5 Human Resources Implications (if required)

7.5.1 None.

7.6 Public Sector Equality Duty

7.6.1 Details of Risk Management, Community Cohesion and Equality Act requirements will be set out in the individual reports.

8 Background Documents

8.1 List of Appendices accompanying this Report (if any):

- 1. Appendix 1 - Planned Procurement Activity July 2021 – September 2021
- 2. Appendix 2 – Background Briefing Paper
- 3. Appendix 3 – Exempt Information
- 4. Appendix 4 - Notification of Minor Amendments

APPENDIX 1 – PLANNED PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES (JULY 2021 – SEPTEMBER 2021)

Type of Report	Title of Procurement	Ref	Brief Description	Contract Duration	Directorate	Portfolio Finance and Resources Plus	Finance Officer	Contact Name	Planned CO Decision Date
Approval to Tender Strategy	Vulnerable Adults Support Worker Framework Agreement	TBC	The provision of housing and wellbeing support to prevent crisis provision or homelessness to the vulnerable groups listed below. The client groups are: <input type="checkbox"/> Young People (16-25yrs) <input type="checkbox"/> Adults 25yrs plus (Single and Couples) <input type="checkbox"/> Victims of Domestic Abuse <input type="checkbox"/> Adults with Complex Needs <input type="checkbox"/> Ex-Offenders	4 years	Adults Social Care	Adults Social Care and Health	Andrew Healey	John Hardy / Marie Kennedy	03/08/2021
Approval to Tender Strategy	West Midlands Placement Portal	TBC	This contract is being tendered by the Council on behalf of Birmingham Children's Trust. An electronic solution to match the care requirements for young people to service providers via an online brokerage system that extends across 14 local authorities within the West Midlands region.	5 years, with two options to extend for a period of 3 and 2	Digital and Customer Services	Deputy Leader	Lee Bickerton	David Waddington	01/10/2021
Single Contractor Negotiations	SCN – Enterprise Resourcing Planning (ERP) Data Migration Service	TBC	The provision of data migration services to enable the delivery of a fully integrated ERP solution by taking data from the SAP system and transferring into the new Oracle solution.	1 year	Digital and Customer Services	Deputy Leader	Lee Bickerton	David Waddington	09/08/2021
Strategy / Award	Geographical Information System (GIS) Software License and Maintenance Agreement	TBC	A GIS with the following functionality; •Desktop Based GIS •Server Based GIS services •Web based GIS •Gazetteer/Geocoding Services	2 years	Digital and Customer Services	Deputy Leader	Lee Bickerton	David Waddington	03/08/2021
Strategy / Award	Data Centre Support	TBC	This contract supports the backup solution for legacy Data Centre Hardware for IBM Power Systems. This is a critical service which hosts the HR, Finance and Procurement data, and Revenues and Benefits data which is running on legacy hardware.	1 year	Digital and Customer Services	Deputy Leader	Lee Bickerton	David Waddington	09/08/2021
Strategy / Award	Industrial Rope Access Services	TBC	Industrial rope access services to assist in undertaking safety surveys and assessments of tall buildings and structures.	4 years	Finance and Governance	Finance and Resources	Lee Bickerton	Trevor Box	03/08/2021
Approval to Tender Strategy	Housing Stock Condition Survey	TBC	There is a requirement to undertake a stock condition survey of the Council's dwellings to support the review of: -Detailed understanding of future investment needs -The current review of the Housing Revenue Account Business Plan -Understand the scale of interventions and retro fit requirements for the Council's stock (60,000 dwellings) to support Route to Zero carbon reduction policy in the city -Inform the Housing Strategy refresh work. -Respond to potential changes to Decent Homes standard following recently published Social Housing White paper	1 year	Neighbourhoods	Homes and Neighbourhoods	Carl Tomlinson	Guy Chaundy	03/08/2021
Strategy / Award	Operational & Strategic Taxation Advice	TBC	This contract will provide the Council with specialist technical, financial and commercial skills that do not exist in house. These skills are essential to minimise financial, reputational and legal risks to the Council arising from this complex area of activity.	4 years	Finance and Governance	Finance and Resources	Lee Bickerton	Mohammed Sajid	01/12/2021
Amendment Strategy / Award	Amendment - Holiday Activity & Food (HAF) Programme 2021	TBC	To deliver healthy food and enriching activities to disadvantaged children aged 5-16 years in Birmingham who are eligible for Free School Meals.		Education and Skills	Education and Skills	Clare Sandland	Mark Baxter / Mike Smith	

APPENDIX 2

BRIEFING NOTE ON PLANNED PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES **CABINET – 29th June 2021**

Title of Contract	Vulnerable Adults Support Worker Framework Agreement
Director / Assistant Director	Louise Collett - Acting Director for Adult Social Care Rob James – Director of Neighbourhoods
Briefly describe the service required	<p>The provision of housing and wellbeing support to prevent crisis provision or homelessness to the vulnerable groups listed below. The client groups are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Young People (16-25yrs) – Adults 25yrs plus (Single and Couples) – Victims of Domestic Abuse – Adults with Complex Needs – Ex-Offenders <p>The framework agreement will also be available to the Birmingham Children's Trust to access for relevant linked services to meet the need as outlined above.</p>
What is the proposed procurement route?	An open procurement exercise will be undertaken advertised in Find a Tender, Contracts Finder and www.finditinbirmingham.com
What are the existing arrangements? Is there an existing contract? If so when does that expire?	Whilst there are no contracts in place relating to this specific requirement, the service has previously obtained this support by accessing the Vulnerable Adults Housing and Wellbeing contracts during 2020. However, there is not the capacity within these contracts to cope with the extra demand hence the need for a new contractual arrangement.
If single /multiple contractor negotiations are proposed, what is the reason for not tendering the requirement, how do we ensure value for money and compliance with the Birmingham Business Charter for Social Responsibility (BBC4SR)?	Not applicable.
Has the In-House Preferred Test been carried out?	The test demonstrated this is not suitable to be carried out in-house as the skills do not exist to deliver the scale and demand response required which will fluctuate. The majority of citizens in need of these services would prefer to engage with the market providers; many of these are third sector organisations.
How will this service assist with the Council's commitments to Route to Zero?	This service will assist the Council's commitment to Route to Zero by offering support virtually by video link.
Is the Council under a statutory duty to provide this service? If not, what is the justification for providing it?	These services will be available to support the Council in discharging its duties under the Homeless Reduction Act. In addition, these services will prevent citizens either becoming homeless or entering higher cost crisis service provision e.g. crisis accommodation.
What budget is the funding from for this service?	The funding will be from annual grants received from MHCLG and other Government Departments including but not limited RSI, Rough Sleepers Accommodation Programme, Domestic Abuse New Burdens. These grants are year on year grants and call off from the Framework will only be where the funding is available.
Proposed start date and duration of the new contract	The proposed start date is 1 October 2021 for a duration of 4 years.

Title of Contract	West Midlands Placement Portal
Director / Assistant Director	Peter Bishop, Director, Digital and Customer Services
Briefly describe the service required	This contract is being tendered by the Council on behalf of Birmingham Children's Trust. An electronic solution to match the care requirements for young people to service providers via an online brokerage system that extends across 14 local authorities within the West Midlands region.
What is the proposed procurement route?	A procurement process following the restricted procedure will be advertised on Find A Tender, Contracts Finder and www.finditinbirmingham.com
What are the existing arrangements? Is there an existing contract? If so when does that expire?	The existing contract with Pengower Anster Ltd expires on 31 st March 2022.
If single /multiple contractor negotiations are proposed, what is the reason for not tendering the requirement, how do we ensure value for money and compliance with the Birmingham Business Charter for Social Responsibility (BBC4SR)?	Not applicable.
Has the In-House Preferred Test been carried out?	Yes, and the test demonstrated this is not suitable to be carried out in-house as the Council does not have the technical ability to be able to provide this service.
How will this service assist with the Council's commitments to Route to Zero?	Tendering of the new system allows business to be done electronically rather than using manual/ paper-based systems. It delivers a model of sustainability across the West Midlands as the Placements Portal is used by 14 local authorities and over 800 providers.
Is the Council under a statutory duty to provide this service? If not what is the justification for providing it?	There is not a statutory duty to use an online system, the Council has a statutory duty to provide placements for Looked After Children and fulfil its sufficiency duty, under Section 20 of the Children Act 1989. The online portal is the most efficient method of discharging their duty in this regard.
What budget is the funding from for this service?	As lead contracting authority, the budget for this contract will be held by the Birmingham Children's Trust and each regional partner will be recharged for their portion of the cost.
Proposed start date and duration of the new contract	The proposed start date is 1 st April 2022 for an initial period of 5 years, with two options to extend for a period of 3 and 2 years respectively, each extension will be subject to satisfactory performance and budget availability.

Title of Contract	SCN – Enterprise Resourcing Planning (ERP) Data Migration Service
Director / Assistant Director	Rebecca Hellard, Interim Chief Finance Officer
Briefly describe the service required	The provision of data migration services to enable the delivery of a fully integrated ERP solution by taking data from the SAP system and transferring into the new Oracle solution.
What is the proposed procurement route?	To enter into single contract negotiations with Egress accordance with Part D of the Council's Constitution (paragraph 2.5 iv) in conjunction with regulation 32.2(b)(ii) and or (iii) of the Public Contract Regulations (PCR) 2015.
What are the existing arrangements? Is there an existing contract? If so when does that expire?	There is an existing contract with Egress that expires on 1st October 2021 however, this expiry date is not the business rationale for the SCN as Egress are the only provider that can deliver this requirement for the reason set out below.
If single /multiple contractor negotiations are proposed, what is the reason for not tendering the requirement, how do we ensure value for money and compliance with the Birmingham Business Charter for Social Responsibility (BBC4SR)?	An in-house assessment was undertaken along with the potential costs of change, Given the programme is already half way through its data migration cycle; and the investment already made in Egress products to manage payment reconciliation it was not considered economically viable to source an alternative. The basis of the negotiations will be to maintain the existing charging structure and rate. Egress are already certified to the BBC4SR.
Has the In-House Preferred Test been carried out?	Yes, and the test demonstrated this is not suitable to be carried out in-house as the Council does not have the technical ability to be able to provide this service.
How will this service assist with the Council's commitments to Route to Zero?	Not applicable as all services are provisioned remotely and therefore do not generate a carbon footprint within the City'
Is the Council under a statutory duty to provide this service? If not, what is the justification for providing it?	There is not a statutory duty to provide this service. However, the service is required to enable the successful delivery of the ERP programme.
What budget is the funding from for this service?	This is funded from 1B ERP Programme budget.
Proposed start date and duration of the new contract	The proposed start date is 2 nd October 2021 for a period of 12 months plus the option to extend for a further 6 months in the unlikely event that the 1B programme is further delayed but it is not expected that the extension or a further contract will be required as data migration will have been completed during the initial 12 month period.

Title of Contract	Geographical Information System (GIS) Software License and Maintenance Agreement
Director / Assistant Director	Peter Bishop – Director, Digital & Customer Services
Briefly describe the service required	<p>A GIS with the following functionality;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desktop Based GIS • Server Based GIS services • Web based GIS • Gazetteer/Geocoding Services <p>This solution supports a number of Council services providing geographical information which has been crucial during the Covid pandemic with the Drop and Collect Test application and the Covid Marshal application. Other applications include the use of Web maps within the Council's website that allow members of the public to report issues.</p> <p>The existing solution is linked to multiple systems and changing supplier takes significant time and effort that would disrupt ongoing Covid initiatives and the delivery of Commonwealth Games. The value of the contract is below the IT threshold for the BBC4SR.</p>
What is the proposed procurement route?	<p>A direct award carried out under the Crown Commercial Service Data and Application Solutions Framework.</p> <p>The rationale for a direct award is based on the investment BCC has made into ESRI UK Ltd technology and approach, that cannot be transferred to a new provider without significant additional costs being incurred. In addition, the system will harness fundamental citizen data and information to measure the impact of the commonwealth games to citizens before, during and after the CWG.</p>
What are the existing arrangements? Is there an existing contract? If so when does that expire?	The existing contract with ESRI UK Ltd GIS product maintenance and support expires 7th August 2021.
If single /multiple contractor negotiations are proposed, what is the reason for not tendering the requirement, how do we ensure value for money and compliance with the Birmingham Business Charter for Social Responsibility (BBC4SR)?	Not applicable.
Has the In-House Preferred Test been carried out?	Yes, and the test demonstrated this is not suitable to be carried out in-house as the Council does not have the technical ability to be able to provide this service
How will this service assist with the Council's commitments to Route to Zero?	The expected carbon footprint for delivering this requirement will be extremely low. Therefore, there are no tangible opportunities for this service to support the R20 agenda
Is the Council under a statutory duty to provide this service? If not what is the justification for providing it?	There is no statutory duty to provide this service. However, this supports the delivery of the ICT function.
What budget is the funding from for this service?	This is funded from the SAP and Development IT&D budget (RF009).
Proposed start date and duration of the new contract	The proposed start date is 8 th August 2021 for a period of 2 years.

Title of Contract	Data Centre Support
Director / Assistant Director	Peter Bishop, Director, Digital and Customer Services
Briefly describe the service required	<p>This contract supports the backup solution for legacy Data Centre Hardware for IBM Power Systems. This is a critical service which hosts the HR, Finance and Procurement data, and Revenues and Benefits data which is running on legacy hardware.</p> <p>The Council currently has a contract with Blue Chip Customer Engineering Ltd for the provision of a data protection platform on the IBM P- Series Servers that needs to be continued whilst the transition to Oracle cloud is completed.</p>
What is the proposed procurement route?	<p>A direct award using the NHS Healthcare Europe's ICT Solutions 2019 framework agreement.</p> <p>The Council originally purchased the service directly from IBM, but migrated to BlueChip in 2019. As these services are part of the legacy infrastructure that will be replaced as part of the 1B implementation this data protection platform is only required for a further 12 months and therefore it is not appropriate from both a cost and timing perspective undertake a mini-competition under this framework, particularly where the only alternative provider would result in cost increases of circa 50% if successful in tendering.</p>
What are the existing arrangements? Is there an existing contract? If so when does that expire?	There is an existing contract in place with Blue Chip Customer Engineering Ltd which expires on 30th September 2021.
If single /multiple contractor negotiations are proposed, what is the reason for not tendering the requirement, how do we ensure value for money and compliance with the Birmingham Business Charter for Social Responsibility (BBC4SR)?	Not applicable.
Has the In-House Preferred Test been carried out?	Yes, and the test demonstrated this is not suitable to be carried out in-house as the Council does not have the technical ability to be able to provide this service
How will this service assist with the Council's commitments to Route to Zero?	The expected carbon footprint for delivering this requirement will be extremely low. Therefore, there are no tangible opportunities for this service to support the R20 agenda.
Is the Council under a statutory duty to provide this service? If not what is the justification for providing it?	There is no statutory duty to provide this service. However, without the on-going backup and recovery service, a hardware failure or data loss will impact several key critical services utilised to provide statutory services to the citizens of Birmingham.
What budget is the funding from for this service?	This is funded from IT&D Infrastructure Budget code RF028/RF003.
Proposed start date and duration of the new contract	The proposed start date is 1st October 2021 for a maximum of 12 months.

Title of Contract	Industrial Rope Access Services
Director / Assistant Director	Alison Jarrett, Assistant Director, Development and Commercial
Briefly describe the service required	<p>Industrial rope access services are required to assist in undertaking safety surveys and assessments of tall buildings and structures.</p> <p>The contract will support Birmingham City Laboratory (BCL) in providing technical services to other local authorities, public sector bodies and the private sector.</p>
What is the proposed procurement route?	A direct award to Bloom Professional Services Ltd using the North East Purchasing Organisation' NEPRO2 Professional Services contract.
What are the existing arrangements? Is there an existing contract? If so when does that expire?	<p>The previous contract expired in 2018. There was uncertainty of continuation of the service when BCL was part of Acivico.</p> <p>Following transfer from Acivico to BCC, there has been a period of review and stabilisation of the service. In addition, maintaining critical services during the pandemic resulted in a significant increase in work for BCL which has detracted from progressing the reprocurement earlier. The services have continued to be required and individual contracts have been awarded approved under Chief Officer delegation.</p>
If single /multiple contractor negotiations are proposed, what is the reason for not tendering the requirement, how do we ensure value for money and compliance with the Birmingham Business Charter for Social Responsibility (BBC4SR)?	Not applicable
Has the In-House Preferred Test been carried out?	Yes, and the test demonstrated this is not suitable to be carried out in-house as the Council does not have the expertise to provide these services.
How will this service assist with the Council's commitments to Route to Zero?	The specification will require the bidders to deliver the service in way that reduces or eliminates their carbon footprint.
Is the Council under a statutory duty to provide this service? If not, what is the justification for providing it?	There is not a statutory duty to provide this service. However, the service is required to ensure the safety of tall buildings and structures and support BCL's activity as a trading body.
What budget is the funding from for this service?	The cost of these services is initially funded by BCL's trading account and then recovered from the commissioning client.
Proposed start date and duration of the new contract	The proposed start date is 1 st September 2021 for a period of 4 years.

Title of Contract	Housing Stock Condition Survey
Director / Assistant Director	Julie Griffin, Managing Director City Housing
Briefly describe the service required	<p>There is a requirement to undertake a stock condition survey of the Council's dwellings to support the review of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Detailed understanding of future investment needs - The current review of the Housing Revenue Account Business Plan - Understand the scale of interventions and retro fit requirements for the Council's stock (60,000 dwellings) to support Route to Zero carbon reduction policy in the city - Inform the Housing Strategy refresh work. - Respond to potential changes to Decent Homes standard following recently published Social Housing White paper <p>The services required include but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agree scope and project manage the project • Technical Inspections • Review of Asset databases • Produce detailed and comprehensive report on findings.
What is the proposed procurement route?	An open tender exercise will be undertaken, advertised in Find a Tender, Contracts Finder and www.finditinbirmingham.com
What are the existing arrangements? Is there an existing contract? If so when does that expire?	This is a new requirement.
If single /multiple contractor negotiations are proposed, what is the reason for not tendering the requirement, how do we ensure value for money and compliance with the Birmingham Business Charter for Social Responsibility (BBC4SR)?	Not applicable.
Has the In-House Preferred Test been carried out?	The in-house preferred test has been undertaken and demonstrates that this service is not suitable for delivery in-house due to a lack of resources, capacity and skills.
How will this service assist with the Council's commitments to Route to Zero?	This service will directly support delivery of our commitments to route to zero by accurately identifying those dwellings with lowest EPC ratings that require interventions.
Is the Council under a statutory duty to provide this service? If not what is the justification for providing it?	There is not a statutory duty for this service. However, it supports the Council's statutory duty as a Landlord to some 60,000 dwellings.
What budget is the funding from for this service?	This is funded from the Housing Revenue Account.
Proposed start date and duration of the new contract	The proposed start date is October 2021 for a duration of 12 months.

Title of Contract	Operational & Strategic Taxation Advice
Director / Assistant Director	Sara Pitt, Assistant Director Service Finance
Briefly describe the service required	This contract will provide the Council with specialist technical, financial and commercial skills that do not exist in house. These skills are essential to minimise financial, reputational and legal risks to the Council arising from this complex area of activity. The contract will be wide ranging, providing both procedural and compliance advice along with more strategic advice, for example in relation to the identification and implication of taxation issues arising from proposed new service delivery models. This contract will not be exclusive, and Directorates will still be able to tender for specific one-off pieces of advice in relation to projects if appropriate, for example due to a conflict of interest.
What is the proposed procurement route?	It is proposed to undertake a further competition exercise called off from the Crown Commercial Services Corporate Finance Services Framework Agreement.
What are the existing arrangements? Is there an existing contract? If so when does that expire?	The current contract with PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP expires on 6th June 2022.
If single /multiple contractor negotiations are proposed, what is the reason for not tendering the requirement, how do we ensure value for money and compliance with the Birmingham Business Charter for Social Responsibility (BBC4SR)?	Not applicable.
Has the In-House Preferred Test been carried out?	Yes, and the test demonstrated this is not suitable to be carried out in-house as the Council does not have the expertise to undertake this area of specialist financial advice.
How will this service assist with the Council's commitments to Route to Zero?	Alongside ensuring the Council is tax compliant and meeting its obligations and maximising its opportunities, this contract will highlight opportunities where the Council is able to take advantage of any tax incentives in relation to carbon emissions and other environmental matters.
Is the Council under a statutory duty to provide this service? If not, what is the justification for providing it?	There is not a statutory duty for this service. However, this service supports Section 151 of the 1972 Local Government Act that requires the responsible officer to ensure the proper administration of the City Council's financial affairs to enable the City Council to comply with the legal requirements in relation to taxation.
What budget is the funding from for this service?	This is funded from the Corporate Finance Professional Fees budget (code RBF14 L5R0 A00).
Proposed start date and duration of the new contract	The proposed start date is 6 June 2022 for a period of 4 years.

APPENDIX 4

Notification of Minor Amendments

This appendix provides the rationale for minor amendments to PPAR previously agreed by Cabinet on 20th April 2021 which highlights the changes made to the original and revised PPAR items below for reference.

Title of Contract	Holiday Activity & Food (HAF) Programme 2021
Director / Assistant Director	Assistant Director, Nigel Harvey-Whitten
Briefly describe the service required	<p>The Council has been allocated a grant of £8.1m to coordinate and facilitate healthy food and enriching activities to disadvantaged children aged 5-16 years in Birmingham who are eligible for Free School Meals. The funding is available for activities in the Easter, Summer and Christmas school holidays.</p> <p>We want children who attend to eat more healthily, be more active, take part in engaging and enriching activities, be safe and not to be socially isolated, have a greater knowledge of health and nutrition and be more engaged with school and other local services.</p> <p>The procurement will also be for delivery of support services such as Training, Consultation/Engagement, Reporting and Evaluation support, Food logistics and administration etc.,</p> <p>A number of complementary approaches will deliver these services. This procurement will also be for organisations to deliver activities that will provide greater scale than the grant allocation process described below.</p> <p>Alongside, but separate to this procurement, a Programme Management organisation is being procured via Open Procurement (value less than £500k approved via Cabinet Member report) to plan, prepare and coordinate the programme and ensure the timely delivery of the Summer programme. Contract variations of our existing arrangements with Leisure providers will ensure activities at our leisure facilities are in place. The Council's Early Years team will administer DfE monies through grants to out-of-school provision. Finally, a grant allocation process for the remaining DfE monies to be distributed amongst schools, SEND and voluntary organisations will be co-ordinated via a single contractor negotiation with the Council's voluntary sector partner (BVSC).</p>
What is the proposed procurement route?	An open procurement exercise will be undertaken advertised in Find a Tender, Contracts Finder and www.finditinbirmingham.com
What are the existing arrangements? Is there an existing contract? If so when does that expire?	There are no existing contractual arrangements in place.
If single /multiple contractor negotiations are proposed, what is the reason for not tendering the requirement, how do we ensure value for money and compliance with the Birmingham Business Charter for Social Responsibility (BBC4SR)?	Not applicable.
Has the In-House Preferred Test been carried out?	Yes, and the test demonstrated this is not suitable to be carried out in-house.
How will this service assist with the Council's commitments to Route to Zero?	The specification will require the service to be delivered in a way that reduces or eliminate their carbon footprint, in particular with regard to transportation.
Is the Council under a statutory duty to provide this service? If not what is the justification for providing it?	No, this is the first time the Council has been directly awarded funds by the DfE to run holiday activity scheme at this scale.
What budget is the funding from for this service?	This is funded from the grant funding of £8.1m from the DfE.
Proposed start date and duration of the new contract	The proposed start date is 30th June 2021 to allow mobilisation to deliver the contracted activities during the summer and Christmas holiday periods.

REVISED AMENDMENTS BELOW HIGHLIGHTED IN YELLOW:

Title of Contract	Holiday Activity & Food (HAF) Programme 2021
Director/ Assistant Director	Garath Symonds (Commissioning)
Briefly describe the service required	<p>Cabinet previously approved the Planned Procurement Activities Report (PPAR) item on April 20th for the procurement of organisations to deliver healthy food and enriching activities to disadvantaged children aged 5-16 years in Birmingham who are eligible for Free School Meals. This procurement is one of a suite of approaches, which include:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Programme Management organisation to plan, prepare and coordinate the programme and ensure the timely delivery of the Summer programme • Contract variations of our existing arrangements with Leisure providers will ensure activities at our leisure facilities are in place. • The Council's Early Years team will administer DfE monies through grants to out-of-school provision. • A grant allocation process for the remaining DfE monies to be distributed amongst schools, SEND and voluntary organisations will be co-ordinated via a single contractor negotiation with the Council's voluntary sector partner (BVSC). <p>Whilst it is difficult to estimate the breakdown of costs for the above, given that extent of take-up of some delivery routes will have a knock-on effect on others, the latest projections are given below. The amount for this Procurement included in Exempt Appendix differs from that previously stated in the April PPAR.</p>
What is the proposed procurement route and reason for material change?	<p>The proposed route was an open procurement exercise advertised in Find a Tender, Contracts Finder and www.findit.inbirmingham.com</p> <p>Given the nature of the services required and the markets in question, as the specification was being developed it became clear that separating out the Activity delivery and the Food provision would give a more focused approach to achieving the required outcomes for those eligible children.</p> <p>Whilst no frameworks are available for the provision of holiday activities, there are frameworks for the provision of food. Therefore, the food element will be run as a mini competition using the YPO Framework ref: 000985-Food Deal DPS. The procurement of activities will continue to follow the proposed route using an open procurement exercise. This approach also helps the arrangements to be in place in time for the school summer holidays.</p>

Cost Breakdown

Leisure centres		167,040	via BCLT/Serco Contract variation
Youth Service		270,000	via BCC Youth service
Early Years		906,898	via EYCC /bus support costs
Easter Programme		177,647	via StreetGames
Programme Management		487,109	via StreetGames
Food Logistics/Monitoring & Evaluation/Training		400,000	
Grants			
Voluntary Sector	2,109,000		via BVSC

Others	500,000		via BVSC
Grant management	175,000		BVSC Grant fees via SCN
		2,775,000	
Meals provision		900,000	via Framework
BCC Management Support		130,000	BCC Client Management
BCC Procurement Support		5,000	
Sub-total		6,218,694	
Commercial procurement		See exempt Appendix	
Contingency		965,266	
Total		7,183,960	